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17

PREFACE

THIS volume contains the report of a co-operative study, with various inferences drawn from the facts presented in the statistics, and a number of suggestions for the improvement of existing conditions. The scope of the study included all organized welfare work in the state of Pennsylvania in behalf of dependent, delinquent, and defective children.

The Introduction by Dr. Hastings H. Hart is a résumé of child-helping methods and conditions with some remarkable statistics comparing Pennsylvania with several other states. One chapter of the book is given to general comments and recommendations. Three are devoted to matters of state-wide significance—state supervision of children's institutions, care and segregation of the feeble-minded, and some revised and recent statutes. The final chapter discusses the relations of social and religious forces in betterment work.

Attention is called to recommendations in regard to the following:

1. Program in Reference to Mental Defectives (pages 15 and 274)
2. Girard College (pages 16 and 250)
3. Subsidizing Private Institutions (page 21)
4. State Supervision of Children's Institutions (pages 27 and 256)
5. A State Program (pages 31 and 295)
6. A Children's Code (pages 32 and 252)
7. Agency and Institutional Records (pages 239 and 301)
8. Systematic Study and Investigation (page 240)
9. Placing-out Work (page 247)
10. Misguided Benevolence (page 249)
11. A Children's Department (page 263)
12. Mothers' Assistance Matters (page 276)

The book is intended also to be a manual of reference. It contains a very complete list of Pennsylvania's child-caring institutions, and many important details in regard to each of them. To facilitate its use as a ready reference volume, two carefully prepared indexes are placed at its close. One is an alphabetical list of the 343 agencies and institutions studied, with locations; the other, a general index covering the text and tables.

On account of limitations of space, especially in the tables, short titles have been used for some of the institutions instead of the longer legal titles. The name used is generally that by which the institution is popularly known in the community where it is located. In some instances the popular title is the one the officials desire to have universally accepted.

Limitations of space also compelled the condensation of textural descriptions of many of the institutions. Readers on this account should give closer attention to the statistical tables, which are arranged to give the maximum of information in the minimum of space, and in systematic form.

The statistics and descriptions, except a few comparative tables in the Introduction, are confined necessarily to Pennsylvania organizations and institutions. The definitions, suggestions, recommendations, and discussions, wherever they occur, and especially several entire chapters, touch a wider range of subjects which are of perennial interest.

The writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to many welfare workers for counsel and material. Especial mention should be made of the committee of the Pennsylvania State Conference of Charities and Correction, included in that group of social workers, mainly Philadelphians, known through the study as "our Pennsylvania associates." To name these associates personally might seem invidious; however, the officers of two organizations, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania and the Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls, deserve thanks and commendation for their generous contributions to the expense of the field work.

It has been impossible to entirely separate economic, social, and religious matters in treating themes where all are so closely involved. Yet the discussion of most of the more general and philosophic relations of social work has been confined to a single chapter—that on Transition and Progress. The book as a whole is intended to be a sympathetic diagnosis of the situation, a somewhat detailed analysis of present needs, and a manual of friendly suggestions as to future action.

WILLIAM H. SLINGERLAND.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE iii
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS vii
SPECIAL TABLES IN TEXT xiii
INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES xiv
GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS xvii

PART ONE

INTRODUCTORY

Introduction. By Hastings H. Hart, LL.D., Director Department of Child-Helping 3
I. Inception and Scope of the Study 35
II. Kinds and Numbers of Institutions 44
III. The Statistical Tables 48

PART TWO

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

IV. Almshouses and Poorhouses 55
V. Detention Homes of Juvenile Courts 66
VI. State and County Homes for Dependents 71
VII. Homes and Training Schools for Delinquents . . . 80
VIII. Homes and Training Schools for Defectives . . . 95
IX. Institutions for Crippled Children 105
X. Summary for Miscellaneous Institutions for Children . 114

PART THREE

THE CHILD-CARING AGENCIES

XI. General Child-caring Agencies 123
XII. County Children's Aid Societies of Eastern Pennsylvania 132
XIII. County Children's Aid Societies of Western Pennsylvania 138
XIV. Humane Societies for Children 145
XV. Special Child-caring Agencies 151
XVI. Summary for Child-caring Agencies 157

PART FOUR

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

PAGE

XVII. Private Institutions for Dependents 165
XVIII. Nonsectarian Orphanages and Homes—Cottage Type . 169
XIX. General Church Orphanages and Homes—Cottage Type 178
XX. Nonsectarian Orphanages and Homes—Congregate Type 186
XXI. Catholic Orphanages and Homes—Congregate Type . 198
XXII. General Church Orphanages and Homes—Congregate Type 206
XXIII. Institutions for Combined Care of Adults and Children . 214
XXIV. Summary for Private Institutions for Dependents . . 222
XXV. Summary General for Agencies and Institutions . . 230

PART FIVE

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

XXVI. General Suggestions and Recommendations . . . 239
XXVII. State Supervision of Children's Institutions . . . 256
XXVIII. Care and Segregation of the Feeble-minded . . . 266
XXIX. Law of 1913 for Mothers' Assistance 276
XXX. Some Revised and Recent Statutes 283
XXXI. Transition and Progress 293
APPENDIX 299
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS 313
INDEX 327

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

(Arranged alphabetically according to location of institution)

Allentown
Good Shepherd Home — PAGE
The Home . . . 216
The Family . . . 216
Friendly Visitors . . . 217
A Marasmic Child . . . 217
Chambersburg
Franklin County Children's Aid Society
Children's Home . . . 139
Custer City
Beacon Light Mission or McKean County Children's Home 279
Darling
Glen Mills Schools—Girls' Department (Sleighton Farm)
The Buildings . . . 82
On the Porch . . . 82
In the Kitchen . . . 82
In the Field . . . 83
Harvest Products . . . 83
Feeding the Fowls . . . 83
Downington
Downington Industrial and Agricultural School
Pennsylvania Hall—Boys' Dormitory . . . 189
Carpenter Shop . . . 189
Germantown
Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum
The Home on Church Lane . . . 207
Boys' Baseball Team . . . 207
Girls' Baseball Team . . . 207
Greenville
St. Paul's Orphans' Home
Porch of Main Building, and Family . . . 244
Dairy Herd at St. Paul's . . . 244
Hershey
Hershey Industrial School
View of the School . . . 170
Manual Training Shop . . . 170

Idlewood
St. Paul's Orphan Asylum PAGE
Main Building 198
The Gardeners 198
Hospital Building Sleeping Porch 199
A Few of the Little Folks 199
Indiana
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania
Girls' Industrial School 138
Lancaster
Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School
Main Building 171
Cottages for Housing Students 171
Mars
St. John's Lutheran Home
View of Buildings 227
Meadville
Meadville Children's Aid Society Home 278
Odd Fellows' Home of Western Pennsylvania 260
Millersville
Mennonnite Children's Home
Main Building 226
Morganza
Pennsylvania Training School
Industrial Training for Boys 88
Under the Trees 88
Oakdale
Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania
The Home and Its Environs 188
The Family Group 188
Philadelphia
Baptist Orphanage
A Typical Cottage Orphanage . . *Frontispiece*
A Typical Cottage 178
A Family of Boys 178
A Family of Girls 178
Bethesda Children's Christian Home
Main Building 260
On the Playground 260
Charities Building
Headquarters of Our Pennsylvania Associates . . . 125

PAGE

Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania
A Sample Foster Home 124
A Happy Adopted Boy 124
Life Saved by Boarding Out 124
Friends' Home for Children
Main Building 227
Gonzaga Memorial Home 46
Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children
Building and Playground 106
House of Detention
Building at Arch and Twenty-second Streets . . . 66
Roof Gymnasium and Physical Training Class . . . 66
The School Room 67
The Kitchen 67
House of the Holy Child
A Negro Orphanage 226
House of St. Michael and All Angels
The Nursery 106
Methodist Episcopal Orphanage
Main Building and One Cottage 179
General Dining Room 179
Philadelphia Home for Infants
The Tots' Dormitory 261
The Tots at Play 261
Presbyterian Orphanage of Pennsylvania
Two of the Cottages 245
An Orphan Boy 245
An Orphan Girl 245
St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys
The Plant on Pine Street 252
A Congregate Dining Room 252
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum (Tacony)
The Orphanage 253
A Group of Girls 253
Twenty of the Boys 253
Salvation Army Rescue Home
Children's Home and Hospital 24
The Bed Line 24
At Play in the Nursery 24
Shelter for Colored Orphans
Infirmary and Main Building 25

PAGE

On the Playground 25
Kindergarten Girls 25
Widener Memorial School
Entrance 107
Front View 107
Rear View 107
Pittsburgh
A Great Congregate Asylum
Childhood En Masse 10
The March to Supper 11
A Typical Institution Class Room 11
Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum
The Lawn Dressers 47
Twenty Little Tots 47
Home for Colored Children 189
Polk
Western Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded . .
General View of Institution 96
Boys' Cottage and Cottage Family 96
Manual Work School Room 96
Redington
William T. Carter Junior Republic
The Boys' Cottage 89
Carter Republic Citizens 89
Rochester
Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics
View of the Home 97
The Field Workers 97
Women and Girls at the Home 97
Rosemont
Home of the Good Shepherd 227
Scotland
Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School
Main Buildings 72
Farm Cottage and Driveway 72
View of the Lake 72
Scranton
St. Joseph's Foundling Home
A Typical Congregate Building 46
Babies' Dormitory 46

Topton
Lutheran Orphans' Home PAGE
Chief Building 206
Play and Profit 206
Girls' Lavatory 206
Warren
Warren County Children's Aid Society
Summer Camp 138
Williamsburg
Blair County Industrial Training Home 73
Woodville
Allegheny County Home (Almshouse)
The Building and Its Playground 56
Ward for Men—and Little Boys 56
Playmates at Woodville 57
Caretakers and Children 57

SPECIAL TABLES IN TEXT

TABLE		PAGE
A.	Institutions for dependent, delinquent, and defective children	4
B.	Relative size of institutions for dependent children	5
C.	Comparison of work and resources of institutions for dependent, delinquent, and defective children in eastern and western sections of Pennsylvania	7
D.	Comparison of institutions for dependent, delinquent, and defective children in four states, 1912	14
E.	Work of child-caring agencies in Pennsylvania	19
F.	Subsidies to institutions for dependent children in four states, 1912	22
G.	Public and private agencies and institutions by nature of work	47
H.	Institutions for dependents by type and management	168
I.	Property values of 175 institutions for dependents	223
J.	Maintenance expense: Amount and per cent derived from public funds for 175 institutions for dependents	224
K.	Capacity and children in care for 175 institutions for dependents	225
L.	Per capitas for current expense and permanent investment for 175 institutions for dependents	225
M.	Salaries of employes and children per employe for 175 institutions for dependents	226
N.	Feeble-minded persons in Pennsylvania institutions, 1913	271
O.	Work under Mothers' Assistance Act in Allegheny County and Philadelphia County during 1914	282

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES

GENERAL TABLES

CHAPTERS RELATING TO THESE TABLES IMMEDIATELY PRECEDE THEM

(Footnotes will be found at the close of each table. For list of abbreviations used in tables see page xvii.)

Table	Groups of agencies or institutions	Number of institutions	Sections in set of tables	Page of table or of first section of set
	MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN			
1.	Almshouses and poorhouses . 80[a]		1	60
2.	Detention homes of juvenile courts	9	2	69
3.	State and county homes for dependents	5	4	76
4.	Homes and training schools for delinquents	11	4	91
5.	Homes and training schools for defectives	4	4	101
6.	Institutions for crippled children .	6	4	110
7.	Summary for miscellaneous institutions for children . . .	35	3	117
	CHILD-CARING AGENCIES			
8.	General child-caring agencies .	5	3	129
9.	County children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania . .	9	3	135
10.	County children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania . .	23	3	142
11.	Humane societies for children .	9	3	148
12.	Special child-caring agencies . 7[a]		1	156
13.	Summary for child-caring agencies	46	3	159

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

14.	Nonsectarian orphanages and homes—Cottage type	24	4	174
15.	General church orphanages and homes—Cottage type	19	4	182
16.	Nonsectarian orphanages and homes—Congregate type	53	4	190
17.	Catholic orphanages and homes—Congregate type	27	4	202
18.	General church orphanages and homes—Congregate type	30	4	209
19.	Institutions for combined care of adults and children	22	4	218
20.	Summary for private institutions for dependents	175	3	227
21.	General summary for all agencies and institutions	256	3	234

[a]Not included in summaries; if included, the grand total of agencies and institutions would be 343.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

Accom.	Accommodation
Admin.	Administration
Admiss.	Admission
Affil.	Affiliation
Agen.	Agency or agencies
Agt.	Agent or agents
Agrl.	Agricultural
Amer.	American
Appl.	Applicants or application
Assoc.	Association or associated
Asy.	Asylum
Bd.	Board
Benefic.	Beneficiaries
Benev.	Benevolent
Bldg.	Building
Bur.	Bureau
C. A. S.	Children's Aid Society
Cath.	Catholic
Char.	Charity or charities
Chdn.	Children
Co.	County
Col'd	Colored
Com.	Committee
Congr.	Congregate
Cott.	Cottage
Def.	Defective
Del.	Delinquent
Dep.	Dependent
Dept.	Department
Deten.	Detention
Dir.	Director or directors
Disch.	Discharge
E.	East or eastern
Epil.	Epileptic
Episc.	Episcopal
Evan.	Evangelical
Excel.	Excellent
Exp.	Expenses
F	Female
Fam.	Family
Gen.	General
Illeg.	Illegitimate
Indust.	Industrial
Inf.	Infancy
Inst.	Institution or institutions
Interdenom.	Interdenominational
Inves.	Investigation
Luth.	Lutheran
M	Male
Mem.	Memorial
Meth.	Methodist
Mgr.	Manager or managers
Misc.	Miscellaneous
Miss.	Mission or missionary
Mos.	Months
Neg.	Neglected
No.	Number
Nonsec.	Nonsectarian
Off.	Officer or officers
Pa.	Pennsylvania
Perm.	Permanent
Phila.	Philadelphia
Pres.	President
Presby.	Presbyterian
Prob.	Probation
Prot.	Protestant
Prot'y	Protectory
Recep.	Reception
Rec'd	Received

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ref.	Referred	Sup.	Superior
Rel.	Relative or relatives	Supvn.	Supervision
Relig.	Religious	Supt.	Superintendent
Res.	Resident		
Restr'n	Restriction	Temp.	Temporary
Ret.	Returned	Tp.	Township
Rom.	Roman	Tr.	Trustees
		Trans.	Transferred
Sch.	School		
Sec.	Section	Vol.	Voluntary, volunteer or volunteers
Secr.	Secretary		
Sep.	Separate		
So.	South	W.	West or western
Soc.	Society		
S. P. C. C.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	Yr.	Year
		Yrs.	Years

PART ONE
INTRODUCTORY

In the last analysis our social program is based upon experience with individuals. It may or may not be our own experience. . . . That experience may suggest new ideas; it may corroborate or confirm ideas which have their origin elsewhere; it may demonstrate that certain ideas are erroneous or impracticable; or finally, it may supply us with abundant illustrations with which to reinforce the arguments in behalf of particular measures.—Edward T. Devine.

What we need in this country is not more evidence of luxury and extravagance, but a knowledge of our own fundamental needs, and a disposition to meet them. The *Titanic* did not need a swimming tank, it needed life-boats and a better life-saving service. And our Ship of State needs to be so equipped that its first regard shall be for the life and well-being of all the people, and so organized and sensitive that it shall reach its friendly protective care to the least and most humble child in the most obscure part of this great land.—Sherman C. Kingsley.

Statistics tell only part of a truth, just as a photograph does. It tells the black and white truth, but does not tell the color truth. And we cannot get all of the facts in any partial way—not all in tabulated sheets, not all in a photograph.—Albion Fellows Bacon.

Statistical and scientific study and tabulation have gone further in dealing with delinquent and defective than with dependent children. . . . Perhaps by a statistical study of results we could learn what children, if any, need the regimen of institutional care; what children, if any, thrive under the training of a family home; what children, if any, and what circumstances, lend themselves to successful free placing; what children, if any, and what circumstances, require a boarding home. Statistical information, interpreted by philosophy, is needed to give convincing evidence on these important questions.—C. C. Carstens.

It is a magnificent thing to be hitched up to a job which can never be finished; magnificent, because it means that our opportunity is endless, that we shall never come to the end of its interesting possibilities. . . . If we take the infinite for what it is, it is inspiring, first, last, and all the time. It is only when we make the pardonable, but illogical, effort to finish up and bound that which is in its very nature endless and unmeasurable, that we fall into disaster.—Richard C. Cabot.

INTRODUCTION

By Hastings H. Hart, LL.D.
Director Department of Child-Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation

PENNSYLVANIA is far in advance of any other state of the Union in the magnitude and generosity of her investments for dependent, delinquent, and defective children. In the study here exhibited Dr. Slingerland has recorded no less than 210 institutions and 53 societies organized for child welfare work. The state of New York comes next with about 188 institutions and child welfare societies.

Comparison of Eight States

We have made as full a list as possible of the corresponding institutions and societies for the states of New York, California, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, and the District of Columbia, which show the largest relative amount of institutional provision for children, with the results shown in Table A.

Pennsylvania's Liberality

It will be seen from the statements in Table A that the state of Pennsylvania has invested in institutions for dependent, delinquent, and defective children, about $76,000,000,* an amount equal to about $10 for every man, woman, and child in the commonwealth. This study includes 210 institutions, but more than half of this great investment is in two institutions: Girard College ($34,000,000), and the Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children ($5,132,000); but even omitting these two institutions, Pennsylvania's investment for these classes of children amounts to $36,747,000, which is $479,400 for each 100,000 inhabitants, a ratio

* This does not include Carson College for Girls or Ellis College for Girls, with assets of about $9,000,000, because they are not yet in operation.

exceeded only in the states of New York and Maryland and the District of Columbia.

TABLE A.—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN[a]

	State	Amounts invested in children's institutions	
		Total[b]	Amount per 100,000 inhabitants
1	Pennsylvania	$75,879,100	$989,900
2	District of Columbia	2,280,000	689,000
3	New York	56,745,000	622,600
4	Maryland	6,644,000	512,900
5	California	10,614,300	446,400
6	New Hampshire	1,650,000	383,200
7	Ohio	12,780,000	268,100
8	Massachusetts	8,290,000	246,300
	Pennsylvania, omitting Girard College and Widener Memorial School	$36,747,100	$479,400

	State	Current expenses of children's institutions	
		Total[b]	Amount per 100,000 inhabitants
1	District of Columbia	$379,000	$114,500
2	New York	8,027,000	88,100
3	California	1,699,256	71,470
4	Massachusetts	2,021,000	60,000
5	Pennsylvania	4,183,000	54,600
6	Maryland	671,000	51,800
7	Ohio	2,008,000	42,100
8	New Hampshire	181,000	42,000

	State	Children in institutions	
		Total[b]	Number per 100,000 inhabitants
1	New York	48,400	531
2	District of Columbia	1,635	494
3	California	8,860	372
4	Maryland	4,389	339
5	Ohio	15,570	327
6	New Hampshire	1,375	319
7	Pennsylvania	21,859[c]	285
8	Massachusetts	7,935	236

[a] The figures are given for both public and private institutions. They cover the nearest year to 1912 obtainable, ranging from 1910 to 1913.

[b] The statements are approximate for the District of Columbia, New York, Ohio, and New Hampshire; the figures for institutions not listed by the United States Census or state reports being partly estimated.

[c] This number differs slightly from that in the general tables (21,745) because it includes certain institutions for delinquents not listed there.

We have considered omitting Girard College and the Widener Memorial School from the tables because they derange the comparisons for all of the institutions included in the study; it did not seem fair, however, to exclude them because they are an essential factor in the child-helping work of the state. It seemed best, therefore, to make the comparative tables in two ways, showing first the statistics, including these two institutions; and second the statistics, leaving them out of account.

This splendid array of establishments for the benefit of the needy children of the state is a noble monument to the generosity of her citizens; not only the millionaires who of their abundance have laid great foundations to promote the welfare of thousands of children, but also the multitudes of good people who have united to combine small gifts for the establishment of modest homes for children in all parts of the state. The child-helping work in Pennsylvania is quite as remarkable for its small institutions as for its great ones, as may be seen by the comparison (see Table B) with the size of similar institutions in New York, which shows that the orphanages and children's homes of Pennsylvania are, on the average, a little more than one-third as large as those in New York.

TABLE B.—RELATIVE SIZE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN[a]

Children per institution	Institutions		Average number of children per institution	
	New York	Pennsylvania	New York	Pennsylvania
More than 1,000	7	2	1,677	1,319
500 and less than 1,000	14	1	682	575
250 and less than 500	18	5	334	319
100 and less than 250	44	29	150	160
50 and less than 100	35	39	62	68
Less than 50	31	76	31	25
Total	149	152[b]	249	92

[a] Private institutions only.
[b] Not including 22 institutions for combined care of adults and children, and one institution for which the number of children is not available.

The smaller institutions of Pennsylvania give opportunity for homelike conditions and, while some of them lack the necessary

equipment to do efficient work, many of them serve only as temporary receiving homes until the children can be distributed into the more favorable environment of selected family homes. On the whole, the smaller Pennsylvania unit is much to be preferred. It is a significant fact that the ratio of all children in institutions in Pennsylvania per 100,000 inhabitants (285) is only a little more than half that of the state of New York (531). The ratio of dependent children in institutions in Pennsylvania (203) is less than half that in New York (409).

Institutions of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania

The state of Pennsylvania is divided by the Allegheny Mountains into two sections which differ both in the amount and quality of their work for children. The eastern section has the two great endowed institutions, Girard College and the Widener Memorial School; but, even without these two institutions, the eastern section has more liberal provision for children and more efficient work than the western section.

The line between the eastern and western sections is not clearly defined, but we have counted the following 27 counties in the western section: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Westmoreland. The remaining 40 counties are included in the "eastern section," which, according to the census of 1910, had 4,736,596 inhabitants, while the western section had 2,928,515.

Table C and the statements which follow exhibit the work and the expenditures in behalf of dependent, delinquent, and defective children in the two sections of the state, and indicate the disadvantages under which the institutions of the western section labor for lack of sufficient financial resources.

The foregoing statement reveals the fact that while the capital invested in institutions for children in the eastern section of Pennsylvania, in proportion to the population, is over four times as much as in the western section, the average number of children in

TABLE C.—COMPARISON OF WORK AND RESOURCES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT, AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN IN EASTERN AND WESTERN SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA[a]

	Eastern section, 40 counties		Western section, 27 counties
	All institutions	Omitting Girard and Widener	
Entire population, census of 1910	4,736,596	4,736,596	2,928,515
Number of institutions for children	132	130	78
Average number of children in care	14,340	12,750	7,410
Average number of children per institution	109	98	95
Children placed in family homes	1,281	1,281	741
Capital invested	$66,233,600	$27,101,600	$9,645,500
Current expense	2,970,400	2,286,500	1,212,900
Current expense per child	207	179	164
Public funds received	806,800	806,800	629,710
Public funds per child	56	63	85
FIGURES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS			
Number of institutions	2.8	2.7	2.7
Average number of children in care	303	269	253
Children placed in family homes	27	27	25
Capital invested	$1,398,300	$572,200	$329,400
Current expense	62,700	48,300	41,400
Public funds received	17,030	17,030	21,500

[a] Including public and private institutions.

care for each 100,000 people is only one-fifth greater, being 303 in the eastern section against 253 in the western section.

The current expenses are larger in the eastern section, in proportion to the population and also in proportion to the number of children cared for. This would be expected, in view of the larger resources of the eastern section. The current expense account is $62,700 for each 100,000 people in the east, as against $41,400 in the west. The expense per child is $207 in the east, as against $164 in the west.

If we eliminate the great institutions, Girard College and the Widener Memorial School, the differences are reduced, but the balance is still largely in favor of the eastern section, except in the amount of public funds received, which is $21,500 for each 100,000 people in the western section as against $17,030 in the eastern section.

It is not safe to jump at conclusions from these comparisons. The larger expenditure in the east may or may not represent extravagance; the smaller expenditure in the west may or may not represent wise economy on the one hand or niggardliness on the

other. The larger expenditure of public funds in the western section may represent discrimination on the part of the legislature in favor of the west, or it may be simply a due recognition of the fact that the private resources of the west are less than those of the east.

State and County Homes

There are in Pennsylvania five state and county homes for dependent children containing about 620 children. Of these homes two are located in Eastern Pennsylvania and three in Western Pennsylvania. The investment in these five homes for land, buildings, and so on, is $315,000, and their current expenses amount to about $150,000 annually.

There is rather a surprising difference between the showing made by these homes in the two sections of the state as indicated by the following statement by ratios:

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants	
	Eastern section	Western section
Average number of children in care	10.6	4.1
Children placed in family homes	0.5	1.6
Capital invested	$4,032	$4,234
Current expense	2,647	848

It will be observed that while the amount of capital invested per 100,000 inhabitants is less in the east than in the west, the expense per 100,000 inhabitants is three times as great in the east. The expense per child is about 20 per cent greater ($249 per child in the east as against $207 in the west).

Private Cottage Institutions for Dependent Children

There are 43 private cottage institutions for dependent children included in the study. Thirteen of these institutions were founded before 1890, six between 1890 and 1900, and 24 from 1900 to 1913. The following is a summary of their statistics, reduced to ratios:

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants[a]	
	Eastern section	Western section
Average number of children in care	27	16
Children placed in family homes	2.5	2.9
Capital invested	$210,100	$21,800
Current expense	8,120	3,100
Public funds received	629	508

[a] Including private institutions only.

This statement reveals the fact that the eastern section has ten times as much money, per 100,000 inhabitants, invested in cottage institutions which represent the most modern equipment and methods, as the western section, while the current expense is less than three times as great. The excess in investments in the eastern institutions is largely due to endowments. The difference in the relative expenditures for current expense is largely due to superior equipment and more efficient administration. In some of the western institutions the entire expenditure for salaries is not more than would be adequate to secure the services of one competent employe.

Private Congregate Institutions for Dependent Children

The study includes 110 private institutions of the congregate type for dependent children, of which 25 have been organized within the last 15 years. The following is a summary of the statistics of these institutions, reduced to ratios:

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants[a]		
	Eastern section, 40 counties		Western section, 27 counties
	All institutions	Omitting Girard and Widener	
Average number of children in care	175	144	135
Children placed in family homes	14.6	14.6	7.3
Capital invested	$943,200	$225,400	$177,800
Current expense	31,500	19,300	16,300
Public funds received	2,647	2,647	2,888

[a] Including private institutions only.

The investment per 100,000 inhabitants in private congregate institutions in the western section is only 19 per cent of that in the eastern section, but the annual expenditure for current expense in the west is 52 per cent of that in the east, while the number of children cared for is 77 per cent. In other words, with an investment only one-fifth as large in proportion to the population, and a current expense fund only one-half as large, the west is taking care of three-fourths as many children in proportion to the population as the east. As a result we find that the annual expenditure per child is $180 in the east and only $120 in the west. The per capita expense in the east is not excessive in these times, and the expenditure in the west is too little to enable the institutions to do justice to their children, either as to physical care or as to education. This is all the more true in those institutions which show a current expense of less than $100 per capita.

Cottage and Congregate Institutions Combined

The total investment in private institutions for dependent children, not including 22 institutions for the combined care of adults and children, is $54,627,200 in the eastern section as against $5,845,400 in the western section, which is almost ten times as much. Girard College has $34,000,000 of the eastern investment of $54,627,200, leaving only $20,627,200 for the remaining 98 institutions; but omitting Girard College we still have an investment of $435,500 for each 100,000 of the population in the east as against $199,600 in the west.

Institutions for Delinquent Children

We have listed in Pennsylvania eleven homes and training schools for delinquent children, of which seven are located in the eastern section and four in the western section. The average population of the eleven institutions was about 2,650. The amount invested was about $4,000,000, and the annual expenditure about $546,000. The current expense per child was $188 in the eastern section and $254 in the western. The comparative differences between the institutional work for delinquents in the eastern and western sections is indicated by the following statement:

CHILDHOOD EN MASSE
Children of a great Catholic orphan asylum in Pittsburgh

THE MARCH TO SUPPER
Illustrative of the congregate system. 1,646 children were cared for in this institution during 1911

A TYPICAL INSTITUTION CLASS ROOM
Why many children have spinal curvature, crooked shoulders, and eyestrain

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants[a]	
	Eastern section	Western section
Average number of children in care	40	25
Children placed in family homes	6.9	3.2
Capital invested	$49,300	$57,100
Current expense	7,565	6,407

[a] Including public and private institutions.

It is interesting to note that the number of delinquent children per 100,000 inhabitants in care in the two sections is 8 to 5 in favor of the eastern section; but that the relative amount of capital invested is one-seventh greater in the west than in the east. It is interesting also to observe that while the expense per inhabitant is less in the west because of the smaller relative number, the cost per child is 35 per cent greater in the west than in the east. It would appear that it might be profitable to study the possibility of standardizing this work in the two sections of the state. The difference is partly due to the fact that one of the western institutions is new and is in process of development, while another has been undergoing gradual reconstruction.

Detention Homes of Juvenile Courts

Although the law contemplates a detention home for the care of children awaiting the action of the juvenile court in every county, there were only nine such detention homes in Pennsylvania in 1912, of which four were in the eastern section and five in the western section. Only three have buildings of their own, located at Philadelphia, Norristown, and Erie. Only two, those in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, contained as many as 10 children at the close of the year. The total number of children cared for during the year was 4,651. No ratios are given for the detention homes for the reason that only four of them handled any considerable number of children.

Dr. Slingerland has called attention to the necessity for providing detention homes throughout the state. In cases where the

number of children is not sufficient to justify the county in maintaining a public institution for that purpose, it is entirely practicable to arrange with some responsible citizen to receive and care for any such children in a private home at a suitable per diem rate. This method has been in successful operation even for so large a city as Boston.

Institutions for Feeble-Minded Children

The state of Pennsylvania has four institutions for feeble-minded and epileptic children, two in the eastern part of the state and two in the western part. Two of these are public institutions, maintained and administered by the state; two are private institutions, conducted by private boards of trustees. One of the latter derives 74 per cent of its maintenance from public funds, and the other, 43 per cent.

These four institutions had a total population in 1913 of 3,114 inmates. The amount invested is about $3,861,000 and the annual expense about $682,000. The current expense per child was $238 in the eastern section and $202 in the western. The following is a statement of the work for feeble-minded children, reduced to ratios:

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants [a]	
	Eastern section	Western section
Average number of children in care	31	56
Capital invested	$52,200	$47,500
Current expense	7,430	11,276

[a] Including public and private institutions.

Institutions for Crippled Children

Pennsylvania has six institutions for crippled children, four in the eastern section and two in the western, with a united capacity of 295. The total investment is $5,753,000, of which $5,132,000 is that of the Widener Memorial School in Philadelphia. The current expense amounts to about $164,000 per year.

The Widener Memorial School stands in a class by itself. Omitting the Widener Memorial School, the following is a statement of the work for crippled children, reduced to ratios:

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants*	
	Eastern section	Western section
Average number of children in care	2.1	2.5
Capital invested	$9,300	$6,100
Current expense	661	873

* Including private institutions only.

Dependent, Delinquent, and Defective Children*

Table D presents a comparison of children's institutions in four states, as nearly as can be ascertained from the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census, the state boards of charities, and the institutions themselves.

It will be seen that there were reported in the state of New York dependent, delinquent, feeble-minded, and crippled children in institutions to the number of 48,400; in California 8,860; in Maryland 4,389; and in Pennsylvania 21,859. The total number of children reported in institutions out of each 100,000 inhabitants was as follows: New York 531, California 372, Maryland 339, and Pennsylvania 285.

The average current expense for each child was as follows: New York $166, California $192, Maryland $153, and Pennsylvania $191.

The amount of current expense in children's institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants was as follows: New York $88,075, California $71,470, Maryland $51,840, and Pennsylvania $54,580.

Dependent Children in Institutions. The number of dependent children in institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants; in the states named is approximately as follows: New York 409, California 290, Maryland 170, Pennsylvania 203; the expense of caring for dependent children in institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants:

* See Table D, page 14.

TABLE D.—COMPARISON OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN IN FOUR STATES, 1912[a]

	New York	California	Maryland	Pennsylvania
NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	9,113,600	2,377,500	1,295,300	7,665,100
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED IN INSTITUTIONS				
Number				
Dependent	37,267	6,895	2,197	15,576
Delinquent	6,146	1,029	1,780	2,900[b]
Feeble-minded	3,802	936	329	3,114
Crippled	1,185	..	83	269
Total	48,400	8,860	4,389	21,859[b]
Number per 100,000 inhabitants				
Dependent	408.9	289.7	169.6	203.2
Delinquent	67.4	43.3	137.4	37.8
Feeble-minded	41.7	39.4	25.4	40.6
Crippled	13.0	..	6.4	3.5
Total	531.1	372.4	338.8	285.2
EXPENSE OF CARE OF CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS				
Amount				
Dependent	$5,685,700	$1,092,911	$326,998	$2,747,177
Delinquent	1,333,900	426,563	248,890	590,036
Feeble-minded	733,600	179,782	57,007	682,119
Crippled	273,800	..	38,594	163,920
Total	$8,027,000	$1,699,256	$671,489	$4,183,252
Amount per child				
Dependent	$153	$159	$149	$176
Delinquent	217	415	140	203
Feeble-minded	193	192	173	219
Crippled	231	..	465	609
Total	$166	$192	$153	$191
Amount per 100,000 inhabitants				
Dependent	$62,380	$45,970	$25,245	$35,840
Delinquent	14,640	17,940	19,215	7,700
Feeble-minded	8,050	7,560	4,401	8,900
Crippled	3,005	..	2,979	2,140
Total	$88,075	$71,470	$51,840	$54,580

[a] Including public and private institutions.

[b] Including several institutions for delinquents not listed in the main Pennsylvania tables and omitting the detention homes. This affects slightly the figures respecting delinquents throughout this table.

New York $62,380, California $45,970, Maryland $25,245, Pennsylvania $35,840; the expense per child in institutions for dependent children: New York $153, California $159, Maryland $149, and Pennsylvania $176.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS. The number of delinquent children in institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants, in the states named, is approximately as follows: New York 67, California 43, Maryland 137, Pennsylvania 38. The expense of caring for delinquent children in reformatories for each 100,000 inhabitants is: New York $14,640, California $17,940, Maryland $19,215, Pennsylvania $7,700. The expense per child in institutions for delinquent children is: New York $217, California $415, Maryland $140, Pennsylvania $203.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS. The number of feeble-minded in institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants, in the states named, is approximately as follows: New York 42, California 39, Maryland 25, Pennsylvania 41. The expense for caring for feeble-minded children in institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants is: New York $8,050, California $7,560, Maryland $4,401, Pennsylvania $8,900. The expense per child in institutions is: New York $193, California $192, Maryland $173, Pennsylvania $219.

In 1911 a commission was created in Pennsylvania "to take into consideration the number and status of the feeble-minded and epileptic persons." This commission found 1,146 feeble-minded persons in insane hospitals and 2,627 in almshouses, county-care hospitals, reformatories, and prisons, most of whom are maintained at a much higher cost than would be necessary in custodial institutions. A large part of them are feeble-minded women of child-bearing age who can not be sufficiently protected where they now are. Two hundred and four of them are in reformatories and prisons where they interfere seriously with the legitimate work of the institution. The commission estimated that there were at least 20,000 feeble-minded persons in immediate need of institutional care and they recommended a large increase in the institutional provision—especially for women of the child-bearing age.

The legislature of 1913 responded by appropriating $200,000

to assist the city of Philadelphia in building for 500 imbeciles and morons at Byberry. They also appropriated $40,000 for preliminary work upon a state "Village for Feeble-Minded Women."

CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS. The number of crippled children in institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants, in the states named, is approximately as follows: In New York 13, in California none, in Maryland 6.4, in Pennsylvania 3.5. The expense for caring for crippled children for each 100,000 inhabitants is: New York $3,005, California none, Maryland $2,979, Pennsylvania $2,140. The expense per child in institutions is: New York $231, California none, Maryland $465, Pennsylvania $609.

GIRARD COLLEGE

The greatest institution for dependent children in Pennsylvania is Girard College, for orphan boys. It has probably the largest endowment of any educational institution in America. The college was founded in 1831 and was opened in 1848. The value of the original bequest amounted to about $6,000,000, most of which consisted of lands. Mr. Girard decreed that these lands should not be sold, but be rented or leased. The discovery of valuable coal deposits produced a large income whereby the assets have rapidly increased. The value of lands, buildings, and endowments have been, approximately, as follows: 1831, $6,000,000; 1892, $15,000,000; 1902, $24,000,000; 1912, $34,000,000, of which $5,000,000 were invested in buildings and equipment. The assets are now increasing at the rate of about $1,500,000 per year.

The capacity of the college is 1,528 boys, and the average number is nearly 1,500. About 9,000 boys have enjoyed the benefits of the college since its opening.

The annual expenses, at the last report, were $577,000, about $386 per boy, absorbing only about 27 per cent of the income. This amount is entirely sufficient for the present numbers and the present curriculum. It provides a staff of about 450 members. There are primary, grammar, and high schools, and the following mechanical pursuits: mechanical drawing, carpentry and woodworking, machine shop practice, electrical construction, foundry and forge practice, and smithing. Instruction is given in

bookkeeping, office practice, shorthand, typewriting, and commercial law.

Boys are received at six to ten years of age and are dismissed before reaching the age of eighteen. Most of them are received between the ages of eight and nine and dismissed between the ages of sixteen and seventeen.

There is no question as to the great work which has been accomplished for the 9,000 boys who have come under the care of this great school, or of the conscientious fidelity with which the trustees and officers have discharged their obligations. It is recognized, however, that the time has come in the evolution of the college when it is necessary, in order to carry out the beneficent purpose of the founder, to enlarge the scope of the college. If there were no other reason, the fact that the college is unable to use its income under the prescribed order, and has already accumulated $34,000,000 of assets, would compel them to seek an enlargement of their opportunities. The legislature and the courts have already modified the original terms of the will in some respects, and they can unquestionably make further modifications.

In view of the fact that there does not appear to be a sufficient number of eligible "orphan boys" (that is, boys who have lost either both parents or the father) in Pennsylvania to utilize the resources of the college, it would seem that its scope might be enlarged to include any "dependent boy," as defined by the laws of Pennsylvania. If this change should not discover a sufficient number, it might be necessary to negotiate with institutions and child-helping societies in the state of New York, since boys from that state are eligible under the terms of the will.

It would seem desirable that one or more branches of Girard College should be established in other parts of Pennsylvania. An examination of the record shows that, out of 1,512 boys in the college in 1912, about 109 came from the 27 western counties. If a branch were established in Western Pennsylvania it would doubtless attract a much larger number.

In the future development of Girard College, the cottage plan should be adopted and should be developed along the lines of such institutions as the Good Will Farm at Hinckley, Maine;

the Children's Village at Chauncey, New York; the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum at Pleasantville, New York; and the Thorn Hill School at Warrendale, Pennsylvania. The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, in particular, presents an admirable combination, for boys of corresponding age, of a school of letters and a vocational school with practical and industrial training. By making each cottage a separate domestic unit, and by limiting the number to 15 or 20 boys, it is possible to approximate the conditions of an ordinary family home and to do away with most of the evils of "institutionalism."

It is generally recognized at the present time that institutions of this class ought to present opportunities for agricultural training, and that those boys who develop aptitude for country life should be prepared and encouraged for it. It is recognized also that, even for boys who are to make their home in the city, it is a good thing to learn something of farming, gardening, horticulture, domestic animals, camping, "hiking," swimming, and that it is important to have abundant room for playgrounds and for space between buildings. For these reasons, nearly all of the new establishments for children are being located on farms of from 50 to 1,000 acres. The New York State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, and the Thorn Hill School at Warrendale, Pennsylvania, have farm cottages each of which has a small farm of 30 or 40 acres which is worked by the boys of the cottage, with a separate stable, team, cows, and so on. A central industrial group of cottages provides for boys who are receiving industrial training.

In his annual report for 1911, President Cheesman A. Herrick of Girard College said: "In the last annual report attention was directed to the desire of Stephen Girard to have his institution founded under country conditions. . . . The requirements of Girard were that agriculture should be in the list of occupations to which boys were to be sent from the college. . . . Under present conditions we are not making our contribution to the great need of the time for intelligence on and interest in the country. Nor can I think we are fully meeting the requirements set by the Girard will. We are not only failing to render the largest possible service to the city boy, but we are doing even greater damage to

the boys from the rural districts in Pennsylvania, by rearing them under city conditions and giving them a city education. . . . From every consideration I can see nothing but gain from such a rural establishment. . . . As a matter of policy I trust your honorable board will deem it unwise ever to increase the population in the present establishment of Girard College. . . . Taking all these facts into consideration, I am moved to recommend in strong terms that you take title to a large tract of land, so that we may plan for the future development on this of an agricultural branch of the college."

This recommendation is eminently wise and ought to be adopted without further delay.

Child-Caring Agencies

Pennsylvania has 37 child-placing societies* for the care of dependent children, 12 in the eastern section and 25 in the western, which is about one-fourth of all the societies of this class in the United States. In addition to these the report covers eight humane societies and the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, five in the eastern section and four in the western, which care for neglected children. The following is a summary of the statistics of the child-caring agencies, reduced to ratios:

TABLE E.—WORK OF CHILD-CARING AGENCIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

	Amounts per 100,000 inhabitants	
	Eastern section	Western section
CHILD-PLACING SOCIETIES		
Children under care	66	40
Children reported placed in family homes	11.9	11.2
Current expense	$3,125	$1,588
Public funds received	1,201	331
HUMANE SOCIETIES[a]		
Children under care	73.0	34.5
Children reported placed in family homes	4.6	2.1
Current expense	$1,925	$329
Public funds received	316	94

[a] Including the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

An examination of this statement reveals the reason, in part at least, for the excess of institutional children in the western sec-

*Not including seven special child-caring agencies. See Table 12, p. 156.

tion. The child-placing societies of the western district include 23 county children's aid societies. These societies pride themselves upon doing all of their work through volunteer agencies and using no paid agents. The 23 societies employ one "actuary" who keeps the joint records and acts as an exchange agent for the interchange of children among the 23 societies. The Allegheny County society has employed one paid agent at Pittsburgh. The societies of Washington County and Mercer County each employ one paid agent, part time, paying in the one case $180 per year, and in the other case $75 per year. Whatever case work is done falls to the volunteer members of the several county societies, who give a great deal of time and thought to this work.

It is impossible, however, for any volunteers to carry on this responsible and exacting work with due efficiency. It requires a great deal of time to give adequate investigation to such cases, and it requires even more time to select homes properly and to visit and supervise the children after they are placed out. The whole matter of placing-out children is a technical work, and it requires people of training and experience who can give their whole time to it. The plan of having such technical and expert work performed entirely by volunteers harks back to the days of spinning wheels and hand looms, the days when doctors were few and for the most part ill-educated, and when trained nurses were unknown. Most of the children's societies in Western Pennsylvania keep very imperfect records, or none at all worthy of the name; they do not seem to have any conception of what modern record keeping means.

In our judgment, the fact that the western child-placing societies expended only half as much in proportion to population as the eastern societies, and the fact that they drew from the public treasury only 28 per cent as much money in proportion to the population for the maintenance of their societies, indicate not economy but neglect. Few if any of these societies have been accustomed to make any adequate case study in order to ascertain in advance just what ought to be done for a child and just who ought to do it.

The humane societies and the societies for prevention of cruelty to children which care for neglected children show a similar

difference in favor of the eastern section. The eastern societies cared for more than twice as many children in proportion to the population as the western societies, and they expended more than six times as much money in proportion to the population. The eastern societies are not content to bring the recreant parent into court and punish him by fine and imprisonment, but they endeavor to ascertain why the parent neglects the child or treats it with cruelty and, if possible, to bring to bear upon the family such reconstructive influences as will inspire the purpose and desire in the hearts of the parents to meet their parental obligations. It is far better to quicken parental affection and parental conscience than simply to inflict upon an ignorant and untrained parent a punishment whose purpose and spirit he is entirely unable to comprehend. It is being recognized that, in order to accomplish this higher reconstructive purpose, it is necessary to employ agents of training and education. The day is past when the interests of a neglected child can be committed to an agent whose chief qualifications are physical courage and general goodwill towards suffering children.

The opinion developed by this study is that while there are some excellent institutions in the west, yet on the whole the western institutions are not as well organized or conducted as those in the east; that there is more disposition to retain children in institutions in the west than in the east. And it is unquestionably true that the child-placing societies of Eastern Pennsylvania are better organized and better supported than in the west, and that there is a spirit of co-operation and team work among the different child-placing societies which is for the most part absent in the western section.

The Subsidy System in Children's Institutions

The plan of subsidizing private institutions from the public treasury—especially from the state treasury—is practiced upon a very large scale in the state of Pennsylvania. Grants are made from the state treasury to private institutions for dependent, delinquent, deaf, blind, feeble-minded, and crippled children; also to private hospitals, homes for the aged, homes for incurables, and so on. State appropriations were given in 1912 to 301 private institutions,

TABLE F.—SUBSIDIES TO INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN FOUR STATES, 1912[a]

	New York	California	Maryland	Pennsylvania
SUBSIDIZED CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS				
Number of institutions	58	16	10	19
Average number of children in care				
2 Number	21,894	2,923	1,438	3,543
3 Number per institution	377	183	144	186
4 Number per 100,000 inhabitants	240.2	122.9	111.0	46.2
Expense of care of children in institutions				
5 Amount	$3,006,890	$350,565	$151,105	$350,098
6 Amount per child	137	120	105	99
7 Amount per 100,000 inhabitants	32,993	14,745	11,665	4,567
Public funds				
8 Amount	$2,356,330	$208,070	$56,766	$70,036
9 Amount per institution	40,626	13,004	5,677	3,686
10 Amount per child	108	71	39	20
11 Amount per 100,000 inhabitants	25,855	8,751	4,382	914
SUBSIDIZED NON-CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS				
Number of institutions	56	41	14	62[b]
Average number of children in care				
2 Number	8,699	3,151	846	2,596[b]
3 Number per institution	155	77	60	42
4 Number per 100,000 inhabitants	95.5	132.5	65.3	33.9
Expense of care of children in institutions				
5 Amount	$1,589,220	$579,328	$130,038	$466,546[b]
6 Amount per child	183	184	154	180
7 Amount per 100,000 inhabitants	17,438	24,367	10,039	6,087
Public funds				
8 Amount	$839,457	$158,755	$33,896	$215,885[b]
9 Amount per institution	14,990	3,872	2,421	3,482
10 Amount per child	97	50	40	83
11 Amount per 100,000 inhabitants	9,211	6,677	2,617	2,816
ALL SUBSIDIZED INSTITUTIONS				
Number of institutions	114	57	24	81[b]
Average number of children in care				
2 Number	30,593	6,074	2,284	6,139[b]
3 Number per institution	268	107	95	76
4 Number per 100,000 inhabitants	335.7	255.5	176.3	80.1
Expense of care of children in institutions				
5 Amount	$4,596,110	$929,893	$281,143	$816,644[b]
6 Amount per child	150	153	123	133
7 Amount per 100,000 inhabitants	50,431	39,111	21,704	10,654
Public funds				
8 Amount	$3,195,787	$366,825	$90,662	$285,921[b]
9 Amount per institution	28,033	6,436	3,778	3,530
10 Amount per child	104	60	40	47
11 Amount per 100,000 inhabitants	35,066	15,429	6,999	3,730

[a] Including private institutions only.
[b] Omitting Avery College.

including no less than 81* private institutions for children, as shown in Table F, in addition to 33 children's aid societies, five humane societies and one society for the prevention of cruelty to children; a total of 120 subsidized institutions and agencies for children.

In some states grants of public funds are made on a per capita basis, according to the actual service rendered. In Pennsylvania grants from the state treasury are usually made in the form of a lump sum to each institution, without any definite and uniform basis. Grants from county treasuries are made in many cases according to the actual service performed; for example, appropriations are made to reimburse children's aid societies for actual amounts paid out for the board of children.

It is generally agreed that the plan of making appropriations to private institutions in lump sums is inequitable and liable to abuse. There is a great temptation to allow such grants to come under partisan political influences, and it is practically impossible so to adjust them as to make a fair distribution.

The Subsidy System in Four States

There are four states of the Union in which the plan of public grants to private institutions has been pursued to a larger extent than in any other states. These are New York, California, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. There is submitted herewith a statement (Table F) exhibiting the amount of such appropriations in these four states.

We have arranged them in the above order because, in most cases, the ratios are in this order; Pennsylvania having the lowest ratio both of numbers and expense. We have separated the Catholic institutions from the non-Catholic institutions for the reason that there is a marked difference in the scale of expenses of the Catholic institutions, owing to the fact that they enjoy the unpaid services of Sisters and Brothers.

The following summary of the statistics in Table F furnishes material for an interesting study respecting the subsidy system:

* Omitting Avery College.

SUMMARY OF TABLE F

	New York	California	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Children per institution				
All institutions	268	107	95	76
Catholic institutions	377	183	144	186
Non-Catholic institutions	155	77	60	42
Number of children per 100,000 inhabitants				
All institutions	336	256	176	80
Catholic institutions	240	123	111	46
Non-Catholic institutions	96	133	65	34
Expense of care per child				
All institutions	$150	$153	$123	$133
Catholic institutions	137	120	105	99
Non-Catholic institutions	183	184	154	180
Expense of care per 100,000 inhabitants				
All institutions	$50,431	$39,111	$21,704	$10,654
Catholic institutions	32,993	14,745	11,665	4,567
Non-Catholic institutions	17,438	24,366	10,039	6,087
Public funds per institution				
All institutions	$28,033	$6,436	$3,778	$3,530
Catholic institutions	40,626	13,004	5,677	3,686
Non-Catholic institutions	14,990	3,872	2,421	3,482
Public funds per child				
All institutions	$104	$60	$40	$47
Catholic institutions	108	71	39	20
Non-Catholic institutions	97	50	40	83
Public funds per 100,000 inhabitants				
All institutions	$35,066	$15,429	$6,999	$3,730
Catholic institutions	25,855	8,752	4,382	914
Non-Catholic institutions	9,211	6,677	2,617	2,816

Although the number of subsidized institutions in Pennsylvania (82*) is 72 per cent of that in New York (114), the average population of the Pennsylvania institutions (76) is only 28 per cent as large as in the New York institutions (268), and 71 per cent as large as that of the California institutions (107).

The number of children in subsidized institutions in Pennsylvania out of each 100,000 population is only 80, one-fourth as many as in New York (336), one-third as many as in California (256), and one-half as many as in Maryland (176). This is doubtless due to the efficiency of the best children's aid societies in Pennsylvania and the wider development of the placing-out method.

The expense per child for maintenance is $133 in Pennsylvania, as compared with $150 in New York, $153 in California, and $123 in Maryland. It is important to note that while the average

* Including Avery College.

Children's Home and Hospital

The Bed Line

At Play in the Nursery

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, Philadelphia. (See p. 206)

Infirmary and Main Building

On the Playground

Kindergarten Girls

SHELTER FOR COLORED ORPHANS, Philadelphia. (See p. 207)

rate per child in the non-Catholic institutions in Pennsylvania ($180) is nearly equal to that in New York ($183) and that in California ($184), though it is greater than that in Maryland ($154), the average rate per child in the Catholic institutions of Pennsylvania ($99) is much less than in New York ($137) and California ($120), and about the same as in Maryland ($105). Catholic institutions have uniformly a lower rate of maintenance than non-Catholic institutions because, as already stated, the Sisters and Brothers serve without pay and thus reduce the salary cost; but it is impossible in these days to maintain a proper standard of institutional care for children for $100 per year.

The expense of maintaining children in subsidized institutions for each 100,000 inhabitants in Pennsylvania ($10,654) is one-fifth as much as in New York ($50,431), one-fourth as much as in California ($39,111), and one-half as much as in Maryland ($21,704).

While the aggregate amount of public funds appropriated to children's private institutions in Pennsylvania ($286,000) seems large, yet the amount appropriated to many of the institutions is entirely inadequate as appears from the facts stated below. The average amount appropriated per institution is: in New York $28,000, in California $6,400, in Maryland $3,800, and in Pennsylvania $3,500. The amount appropriated per child resident in subsidized institutions is as follows: in New York $104; in California $60; in Maryland $40; and in Pennsylvania $47. The amount of public funds appropriated per child in Catholic and non-Catholic institutions is as follows:

	New York	California	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Catholic.....	$108	$71	$39	$20
Non-Catholic.....	97	50	40	83

It will be observed that while the rate for Catholic and non-Catholic institutions is just about equal in Maryland, and the rate for non-Catholic institutions is 10 per cent less in New York and 30 per cent less in California, in Pennsylvania the rate for Catholic institutions is only 24 per cent of that for non-Catholic institutions. The result is that many of the Catholic institutions can not and do not provide adequately for their children with the funds

at their command. In 16 out of 27 Catholic orphanages and homes, the annual current expense is reported $80 or less per child, and in 11, $70 or less per child. Of the 16 institutions which spent $80 or less per child, seven received no public money and nine averaged public grants of $12.42 per child!

No Governing Principle of Distribution

In view of these facts, the low rate of public subsidies in Pennsylvania can not be commended as an economy. If public appropriations are to be made to private institutions, they should be sufficient to permit adequate care.

There appears to be no governing principle in the distribution of public funds to institutions. We find that in 13 subsidized institutions, whose average population was 25 or under, the amount of public funds per child and the percentage of current expense taken from public funds were as follows:

Public funds per child	Per cent of current expense from public funds	Public funds per child (*continued*)	Per cent of current expense from public funds (*continued*)
$147	57	$46	32
127	48	28	27
91	45	19	7
88	39	18	12
80	38	16	12
62	37	11	18
60	52		
	Average 13 institutions	64	35

Out of 38 child-caring societies which receive public funds, there are 14 whose expenses are less than $500 each, and whose income from public funds is less than $160 each. These 14 societies are those of the counties of Fayette, Clearfield, Washington, Elk, Mercer, Clarion, Butler, Greene, Center, Armstrong, Potter, Jefferson, Beaver, and Cameron.

The amounts expended for current expense and the amounts of public funds received for each of these 14 societies are:

Current expense	Public funds	Current expense (*continued*)	Public funds (*continued*)
$476	$121	$167	$128
428	102	167	127
368	53	142	94
271	121	105	3
210	101	88	99
202	157	76	21
171	89	31	28

There does not seem to be any sufficient reason why public funds to the amount of $3.00 or $21 should be appropriated to assist in the maintenance of a society in any one of these rich counties of Western Pennsylvania whose total expenditures are $500 or less. It is doubtless true that the public appropriation is largely responsible for the pitiful amount expended by these societies. People say: "The state is supporting this work, therefore it is not necessary for us to contribute." These 14 societies undertake to place children in family homes, and some of them pay board for children in family homes. As we have already stated, placing children in family homes is a technical and expert work, which should be performed only by people of special training and efficiency.

If public appropriations are to be continued to these small societies they should be conditioned upon the employment of competent paid agents and the maintenance of a strict and faithful watch-care over children placed in family homes.

Inadequate State Supervision

The law requires that the state board of public charities shall make a recommendation to the legislature with reference to each institution which applies for a state appropriation. This recommendation is based, first upon a visit and report by an agent of the board and, second, upon hearings given by the board to representatives of the several institutions. The reports of visits average about 50 words each. The following is a sample report:

"Children's Home ..... October 12, 1911. Capacity, 75. Inmates, 36 boys and 14 girls. Home is in good condition throughout, large comfortable rooms and plenty of ventilation. Beds are clean and comfortable; toilets and baths clean, although some are old. The school

room is large and has plenty of light. The children are all well and appear to be happy."

These reports are necessarily so brief that it is impossible to give information with reference to the quality and scope of school work, the competence and efficiency of employes, budgets, expense per child, rates of salaries, dietaries, and other important items. The board has only two visiting agents for 300 institutions.

The hearings before the board are necessarily hasty. If 300 institutions were given ten minutes each, that would amount to 3,000 minutes, equal to 50 hours, amounting to eight days of six hours each. The writer attended two such hearings where he saw representative people of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh awaiting their turn for an hour or two at a time. When at last they were ushered into the board room they found a weary committee, drowned in a mass of heterogeneous information. They were exhorted to be brief and were limited to perhaps ten minutes in which to set forth the needs and deserts of an important institution. Under such circumstances it was impossible to present the claims of an institution intelligently and it was impossible for the board or its committee to receive or retain a clear impression of the several applicants. The writer was informed that some institutions remained unrepresented, preferring to trust their interests to the intelligence and right purpose of the board rather than to try to present their claims under such difficult circumstances.

Acting upon such information as it could obtain, the state board has been accustomed to make its recommendations to the legislature, but it appears that these recommendations have been lightly regarded because the legislative committee made an inquiry and held hearings of their own. It became necessary for the representatives of the institutions to go through the same process of long waiting and hasty presentation before a weary and confused committee. When the legislative committee had agreed upon and passed the appropriation bills, that was not the end of the matter. The legislature invariably voted appropriations in excess of the expected revenues of the state, and the governor was obliged to cut down the appropriation bills, in accordance with his consti-

tutional privilege, in order to keep them within limits. It again became necessary for the institutions to bring to bear such influences as they could command upon the governor to protect their appropriations. It was simply impossible for the governor to make an equitable adjustment of this matter. He had to do the best he could and the temptation was to make his reductions along the lines of least resistance, so that modest boards of trustees who desired to avoid unnecessary trouble and annoyance to the governor were likely to suffer for their forbearance.

It is encouraging to note that the appropriations committee of the last legislature discouraged the plan of holding hearings and announced their intention to follow the advice of the state board of public charities. The rational method would seem to be to place a gross sum at the disposal of the state board of public charities and to have them distribute it on the basis of actual work performed, taking into account the resources of the institutions from local appropriations, endowments, donations, and pay patients, and withholding grants from institutions which do not maintain adequate standards of equipment and efficiency. The state board of public charities should have a sufficient force of competent investigators to enable them to do the work so efficiently as to command the confidence of the legislature and the people.

It is suggested that the state of Pennsylvania should abandon the plan of making lump appropriations to 300 institutions in the present haphazard fashion and, if the subsidy plan is to be continued, should adopt the plan of paying for actual work done, on a weekly or monthly per capita basis, as is done by the counties of Eastern Pennsylvania in their dealings with the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society. If this plan is adopted, however, it should be carefully safeguarded in order to avoid the difficulties which have been experienced in the management of subsidies on the per capita basis in the state of New York.

The safeguards to be adopted should include the following:

First, a careful case study by efficient agents to determine whether the child is a proper subject for the care of an institution or a child-placing society and, if so, whether it should be cared for as a dependent, a neglected, a defective, or a delinquent child. This

study should determine the question whether the child's mother is fit and competent to care for it and, if so, provision should be made, if necessary, under the mothers' pension law.

Second, the establishment of minimum standards of institutional care and treatment. These minimum standards should not be less than the following: That the institution shall be certified annually by the state board of public charities or a state board of children's guardians as having a competent board of trustees; an efficient superintendent; an adequate and properly paid employe staff; sanitary, comfortable, and suitable buildings, not overcrowded; proper school facilities and, if children are kept beyond the age of twelve years, proper industrial training; and such financial resources as will enable the trustees to preserve these standards when once established. Public appropriations should be strictly forbidden to institutions which do not meet these requirements.

Third, the supervising state agency should be authorized to prescribe or provide thorough and continued supervision over children passing from the care of institutions and societies until they are safely established in life. The state board of public charities or board of children's guardians should have liberal appropriations to enable them to perform these duties.

Fourth, corresponding standards of efficiency should be established with reference to child-placing societies receiving public funds, and similar precautions should be taken to insure the welfare and happiness of children placed in family homes by such societies.

It would be useless to undertake such work as has been recommended without an adequate force. Instead of the present staff of two visitors for the entire state, the state board of public charities would require at least 20 visitors. The state of Massachusetts, with less than half the population of Pennsylvania, employs 40 children's visitors, besides the necessary clerical force. But such a plan would, in the end, save the state far more than its cost by relieving the institutions of the care of children who could be suitably cared for by parents, relatives, or foster-parents.

On the other hand, the expense of the system would have to

be increased by such a sum as might be found necessary in order to insure the proper care and maintenance of children, taking into account the increased cost of living.

A State Program of Child Welfare

This study of the child welfare work of Pennsylvania reveals the fact that no comprehensive or logical plan has ever been attempted. The question whether the need of any particular class of children shall be met has been determined by the individual caprice of some testator, or by the generous impulse of some group of women, or by the personal initiative of some legislator. Generous and adequate provision has been made for the needs of some classes of children, while others equally deserving or equally in need have been neglected.

The provisions for certain classes of children are abundant in some sections of the state, while in other sections they are lacking, and the resources and efficiency of child-placing societies are much greater in some parts of the state than in others. There is excellent provision for delinquent boys and girls in institutions, but entirely inadequate provision for their watch-care and guidance after dismissal from the institutions. Some counties provide well organized juvenile courts with competent judges and probation officers, while others absolutely ignore the juvenile court law and leave their children to be dealt with by police magistrates, without any probation officers.

Millions of dollars have been provided for the care of normal orphan girls, which can not be used because the girls of that class are so few. At the same time, thousands of defective girls are allowed to run at large and to reproduce their kind for lack of sufficient institutional provision.

A State Problem

The only way in which the problem can be adequately solved is from the viewpoint of the state at large. It is impossible for municipalities to deal adequately with these different classes of children except in the most populous and wealthy communities,

and even these communities are dependent upon the rural districts to provide family homes for their dependent and delinquent children after they are sent out from institutions. On the other hand, the rural districts need the benefit of state and private institutions for special classes, like Girard College for orphan boys, the Elwyn School for Feeble-Minded, the Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children, and the Glen Mills Schools for delinquents. They need also such co-operation with expert agencies as has been established by local children's aid societies and county officials in Eastern Pennsylvania with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

A Tentative Outline of a State Program

A. Secure the co-operation of the most efficient and patriotic organizations which deal with child welfare: for example, the state board of Public Charities; the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania; the best organized children's aid societies; societies for the prevention of cruelty to children; women's clubs; juvenile courts; child labor committees; mothers' clubs; public and private institutions for dependent, delinquent, and defective children; also the attorney general and state and city bar associations.

B. Call a session of the State Conference of Charities to consider the question of a children's program. Let this conference create a committee representing each of the important child-helping institutions of the state, for the purpose of outlining a comprehensive state program for child welfare. The child welfare program should contemplate a plan to cover a series of years probably extending from ten to fifteen years, with the final aim to cover the entire field.

C. Secure legislation for the creation of a state commission to prepare a children's code, to embody all legislation affecting dependent, delinquent, and defective children; the children's code to cover:

1. The supervision of all public and private child-helping agencies by the state board of public charities.

2. The creation of a department of the state board of public

charities, a state board of children's guardians, or other state agency for the care and oversight of all children who are public wards.

3. The juvenile court law.

4. Legislation providing for the physical, medical, and psychological examination of children; also a careful case study of all children under consideration for court action or for care by children's societies or institutions.

5. Legislation with reference to the creation and government of orphanages, children's homes, children's aid societies, and other organizations dealing with orphans and dependent children, and the care and guardianship of such children.

6. Legislation with reference to the organization of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and for the care and protection of neglected children.

7. Legislation regulating the organization and management of institutions for delinquent children and for the parole and watch-care of such children.

8. Legislation defining feeble-mindedness and providing for the adjudication of the question of feeble-mindedness; the segregation of feeble-minded children and adults; the creation and regulation of institutions for their care.

9. Legislation providing for the care and segregation of epileptic children.

10. Legislation providing for the surgical treatment of indigent crippled children, and for the organization and control of public and private institutions for the treatment and care of crippled children.

11. Legislation providing for the care and treatment of incurable children.

Pennsylvania has already abundant resources in buildings, endowments, societies, and a multitude of interested and devoted people who are giving their time and their money for the benefit of the children of the state. What is needed is to coördinate these resources and to bring them into effective co-operation.

The child-helping organizations of Pennsylvania need to bring their methods into accord with the spirit of the twentieth

century just as her great manufacturing institutions have done in the commercial world. The desirability of this is clearly recognized by many thoughtful citizens of the Commonwealth, and there is every reason to believe that such coördination and co-operation will be largely accomplished before the close of the present decade.

CHAPTER I

INCEPTION AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

FOR several years the Russell Sage Foundation has been gathering statistics and information concerning the child-helping agencies and institutions of Pennsylvania. After the study had made considerable progress, leading social workers of the state, including the officers and a committee of the Pennsylvania State Conference of Charities,—hereafter mentioned as our Pennsylvania associates,—asked that its original scope be enlarged to include more details as to numbers of children served, institutional property values, current cost of work, and forms of administration. To make this more comprehensive inquiry within a limited time, and to obtain uniform statistics, required the services of a number of trained investigators, personal visits to the institutions, and the use of formal schedules.

To cover the cost of such a study and to secure its completion in a reasonable time, two Philadelphia organizations, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania and the Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls, offered to bear a part of the expense. Under these conditions the Department of Child-Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation consented to undertake the task. It assigned to the work two of its own agents; the Pennsylvania associates also provided two visitors to work under the direction of the special agent of the Department.

The field work of the co-operative study began June 1, 1912. After the visitation of institutions was completed the Department continued in frequent communicatiom with many of them in all parts of the state. The work of classifying, tabulating, digesting, and interpreting the material gathered has gone forward as rapidly as possible. The task of arranging and formulating a general report in a study of this kind takes even more time than the field work, but the results are now available.

The inquiry covered many details and characteristics of the

child-caring work of the state, among which the following are most important:

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY

1. The number, capacity, type, and quality of the agencies and institutions.

2. The amounts invested in institutional property, and the cost of the child-helping work, both to private organizations and to the public treasuries.

3. The number, kinds, and classes of children handled, whether placed out in homes or cared for in institutions.

4. The reasons given for the dependency or the delinquency of the children requiring agency aid or institutional care.

5. Carefully compiled statistical tables exhibiting in classified form the work of these agencies and institutions.

THE SCHEDULE

The arrangement of a satisfactory schedule was exceedingly difficult. From previous experience the Department of Child-Helping desired to limit the points to be considered to the minimum. On the other hand, the Pennsylvania associates wanted information on a multitude of matters, including a great many interesting details of work and management. The resultant schedule was a compromise, omitting many things the Pennsylvania associates desired included, and including a number of points the Department would have omitted.

As a sample of co-operative questionnaire building, and as a suggestion of details to any who are preparing for similar studies, as well as to show the basis on which the material used in this study was gathered, the schedule will be of interest to social workers. Its reproduction here gives the source from which the tables and deductions presented were derived.

In form, the schedule was a four-page folder of letter size, a sheet 11 x 17 inches, folded once. The reduced size here printed may give the impression that the space was greatly crowded, but with the above dimensions the print was clear and the writing space ample.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

John M. Glenn, General Director, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-HELPING

Hastings H. Hart, Director. W. H. Slingerland, Special Agent.

STUDY OF PENNSYLVANIA AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE CARE OF DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Study No._____ Date_____ 191__ By_____

PART I—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. Corporate name_____

   Popular name, if different_____

2. Location. Town_____ County_____ State_____

   Street address_____

3. Year founded_____ Date of incorporation_____

4. State, county, or private institution_____

5. Under control of what church, order, society, or other body?_____

6. Inventory of property.

   (1) Value of lands composing site of plant_____ $_____

   (2) Value of buildings, furnishings, etc._____ $_____

   (3) Amount of invested funds, endowment and lands not included above_____ $_____

   Total value of property_____ $_____

   Give source of information, and basis of estimate_____

7. Is institution built and conducted on "Cottage" plan?_____

   (1) If so, what type, "A" or "B"? (See note 12, Page 4)_____ No. of cottages_____

   (2) Capacity of each cottage (children)_____

   (3) Total capacity of institution. (See note 4, Page 4)_____

   (4) No. of single beds_____ No. of double beds_____

   Note: List as "cottages" only buildings in which children sleep.

8. Is institution built and conducted on "Congregate" plan?_____

   (1) If so, what type, "A" or "B"? (See note 12, Page 4)_____ No. of buildings_____

   (2) Capacity of each building (children)_____

   (3) Total capacity of institution. (See note 4, Page 4)_____

   (4) No. of single beds_____ No. of double beds_____

   Note: List as "buildings" only those in which children sleep.

9. Name important buildings not included above; give type and material of buildings; and condition as to repair, order, and suitability.

FACSIMILE OF SCHEDULE USED IN CO-OPERATIVE STUDY, P. 1

PART II—FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

10. Receipts for year ending_____

(1) From state treasury_____ $_____

(2) From county treasury_____ $_____

(3) From municipal treasury_____ $_____

(4) From invested funds, endowment and rents_____ $_____

(5) From general donations_____ $_____

(6) From relatives toward care of inmates_____ $_____

(7) From miscellaneous sources_____ $_____

Total income for year_____ $_____

11. Expenditures for year ending_____

(1) For salaries and wages_____ $_____

(2) For food supplies_____ $_____

(3) For fuel and light_____ $_____

(4) For school expenses_____ $_____

(5) For miscellaneous expenses_____ $_____

(6) For buildings and improvements_____ $_____

(7) For investment or permanent endowment_____ $_____

Total expenditures for year_____ $_____

PART III—ACTIVE WORKERS.

12. Executive officer—Title_____

Name_____ address_____

13. Number of paid employes_____ Male_____ Female_____ Total_____

Number of unpaid employes_____ Male_____ Female_____ Total_____

Total number of employes_____ Male_____ Female_____ Total_____

PART IV—BENEFICIARIES, ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

14. Classification of beneficiaries:

(1) Dependent, Delinquent or Defective?_____

(2) Race or color limitations?_____

(3) Sex and age limits:

	Ages Received	Ages Dismissed
Boys		
Girls		

(4) Other requirements — (Must they be orphan, destitute, under court order, etc.)_____

15. Reception of children:

(1) How are applications for admission made?_____

(2) What investigation made to ascertain real need, proper guardian, family history, etc.?

(3) By whose authority passed upon, Superintendent, Matron, Committee of Board, etc.?

16. **Dismissal from institution:**

(1) Who authorizes dismissal of inmates?_____

(2) What after supervision given?_____

17 **Placing out work:**

(1) Are children placed out in families?_____

(a) With board paid?_____ (b) In free homes

(2) What supervision given placed-out children?_____

PART V—STATISTICS OF CHILDREN.

18. **Children cared for during year ending**_____:

	Male	Female	Total
(1) In institution at beginning of year			
(2) Children received first time			
(3) Wards of previous years returned			
(4) Total different children in year (Counting no child more than once)			

19. **Disposition of children cared for during year:**

(1) Placed in family homes			
(2) Returned to kin			
(3) Died at institution or in temporary care outside			
(4) Transferred to other institutions permanently			
(5) Otherwise disposed of			
(6) Remaining in institution at close of year			
(7) Total different children, as in "18 (4)"			

20. **Children in institution at close of year classified by reasons given for dependency:**

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Death of one or both parents			
(2) Wilful desertion or abandonment			
(3) Cruelty, neglect, or other mistreatment			
(4) Homeless or destitute because of illness, poverty, or other parental disability			
(5) Total in institution close of year (same as 19—6)			
21. How many children cared for during year were illegitimate			
22. Estimated average daily census of children in institution during the year			

23. **Sources from which wards in institution at close of year were received, and relational condition**

	Both Parents Dead	One Parent Living	Both Parents Living	Foundlings	Total
(1) Courts					
(2) Poor boards					
(3) Relatives and friends					
(4) Other agencies					
Total (same as 19—6)					

24. **Total number of children outside of the institution but still under its control or supervision at close of year**_____

25. **Does institution publish an annual report?**_____

26. **What records are kept showing sources from which children are received, reasons for dependency, family history, health, physique, etc.**_____

FACSIMILE OF SCHEDULE USED IN CO-OPERATIVE STUDY, P. 3

STUDY OF CHILD-HELPING INSTITUTIONS.

Suggestions and Definitions.

1. Make every word and figure legible. Careless work is worthless.

2. Statistics are to be secured for the latest possible full year, fiscal or calendar. Statistics for finances and population should cover the same time.

3. Secure or make an estimate of property value, if none has been officially made by the institution. Advise with business men if necessary. The land valuation should show number of acres or measurement in feet. Indicate whether the valuation is original cost or present estimated value. Building values should allow a reasonable amount for depreciation. They should indicate the present value of the buildings for the purpose of the institution.

4. The capacity of an institution is the number of children for whom sleeping accommodations are provided.

5. Children must appear in only one group under each question, to prevent double counting.

6. If statistical records are incomplete, obtain close estimate of class items, under questions 18 to 24, from institution officers. If estimated, so state.

7. No children are to be counted "placed," either on pay board or in free homes, who remain in these homes a shorter period than a week.

8. To place with "Kin" is to place with relatives of the first and second degrees—parents, grandparents, brothers or sisters.

9. To "place out in families" is to place dependent or delinquent children in the families of others than relatives within the second degree, for the purpose of providing homes for such children.

10. An institution is said to do "placing-out work" when it selects homes, or secures positions including homes, for any number of its minor wards, and by authority of its guardianship officially arranges for their location in such homes, either as paying boarders, free inmates, or paid workers.

11. Obtain when possible a printed report of the institution, and a set of its blank forms, to supplement this study, and for the files at the Foundation headquarters.

12. The type of the institution is to be ascertained. Study details carefully, so as to properly answer questions 7 and 8. The "Cottage" type is indicated by limited groups of children, in small buildings, and care and spirit in imitation of ordinary family life. The "Congregate" type is indicated generally by large buildings, and care of children en masse with little individual treatment. To guide the visitor the following are accepted as satisfactory tentative definitions for use in this study:

I—COTTAGE INSTITUTIONS.

Class A. An institution composed of one or more cottages, each containing no more children than can be given personal and individual care, permeated with a real family spirit, the number not to exceed 30 in any one cottage, and in which each cottage is a complete domestic unit, with its own kitchen and dining-room.

Class B. An institution composed of several cottages, each containing no more children than can be given personal and individual care, permeated with a real family spirit, the number not to exceed 50 in any one cottage, where the cooking is done in a general kitchen, and the meals served either in cottage dining-rooms or in a general congregate dining-room.

II—CONGREGATE INSTITUTIONS.

Class A. An institution in which children are gathered in one or more large buildings, the minimum average in care exceeding 50 children, and in which the care is en masse rather than individual.

Class B. An institution having usually only one main building, the average in care not exceeding 50 children, the physical equipment, spirit and methods adapted to mass care, and the treatment of the children collective rather than individual.

13. Carefully note and write up in "story" form the general characteristics of the institution. Cover as many as possible of these items: Description of location and building; interior conditions; fire escapes; size and ventilation of dormitories; kinds of beds and bedding; sort of dining-room, seats, tables, dishes and napery; apparent amount and quality of food; cleanliness and sanitation; clothing of children: spirit manifested, whether kindly or rigorous, homelike or institutional; and impression as to efforts to overcome institutionalism and develop initiative in the children.

FACSIMILE OF SCHEDULE USED IN CO-OPERATIVE STUDY, P. 4

THE FIELD WORK

The ideal study implies the personal visiting of agencies and institutions by a highly trained social worker, backed by adequate authority and able to use ample time. Even under such conditions the personal equation, added to certain physical limitations, will lead to some degree of imperfection.

This co-operative study necessarily varied somewhat from the above ideal. It was not made by a single agent but by a corps of visitors, most of whom possessed only general experience in social work, and could be given only a brief course of instruction in methods of inquiry. The personal equation was therefore manifest in some of the reports.

There was behind this study no civil authority. For its success it depended entirely upon the ability of its agents to convince the officers of institutions and others related to child-caring work that it was an honest effort to advance the common welfare. The almost universally favorable response to their requests for information proves that it was so accepted throughout the state. Yet it would have been possible to secure fuller and more accurate details f the visitors had been backed by adequate authority.

The time at the disposal of the visitors was limited. The plan of the field work of the study, based upon the available time, workers, and finances, required each visitor to average about four completed reports each week. Often the visit to the institution, the interview with the superintendent, and the effort to fill the schedule, were but the beginning. The visitor then had to seek from three to five additional interviews with board members and others, variously located, to obtain the remainder of the desired data. Hurried calls, hesitating and sometimes unwilling responses, and the natural effort of institution officials to set the best foot foremost, account for some of the imperfections always found in a study of this kind.

Notwithstanding the above named elements of imperfection, it is believed that the reports are true to the existing facts and conditions. Beyond question the records and descriptions give a very fair picture of the institutions, and reasonably accurate

statistics. The tabulations and deductions based upon them deserve close and systematic study.

GROUPING AND COMBINING

The study necessarily led to a separation of the various agencies and institutions into groups for convenience of comparison and the combination of statistics. The divisions made, and the arrangement of institutions within them, are not exhaustive nor always satisfactory; but they seem fairly well adapted to bring out the facts under consideration, which is the essential thing in the study.

The limited division of the institutions into groups, and the classified relation of some not strictly coördinate, were forced by necessary publication restrictions in regard to the number and size of statistical tables. It was advisable to combine as closely and to arrange as uniformly as possible. This necessitated some unsatisfactory grouping. For instance, several institutions chiefly devoted to vocational training have been listed among the orphanages and children's homes. They give continuous care to needy young people, but add to it agricultural, mechanical, or other special training. To call them orphanages or children's homes is neither exact nor sufficient fully to express their work, yet to group them and other institutions with specialties by themselves would have multiplied the sets of tables far beyond what was practicable. The present arrangement is the result of many trials and months of study, and it is believed that it will be found clear and serviceable.

For the purposes of this study the words "agency" and "institution" have been used in a definite and restricted sense. Those child-caring organizations whose main function is to arrange for needy and dependent children and place them in family homes, or in orphanages, hospitals, or reformatories, are classified as agencies. Those organizations whose principal function is to provide direct and more or less permanent board and care for the various classes of needy and dependent children, and which usually possess considerable plant and equipment for the purpose, are classified as institutions.

The terms "public funds" and "private funds" also need

explanation. They are used in special definite relations all through the various chapters and in the statistical tables. Public funds are those derived from taxation. It was not found practicable to separate those administered or distributed by the state, county, and municipal authorities. Therefore, in the statistics of some institutions the public funds may be an aggregate of the amounts received from all three. Private funds are those derived from sources other than taxation. They include special gifts, income from endowments, general donations, and receipts from entertainments, tag days, and other miscellaneous money-gathering activities.

For the purposes of this study, the term "child welfare work," used in the title of this book and frequently in its various chapters, is limited in its application to work done for children classed as dependents, delinquents, or defectives, whose welfare is sought by the child-caring agencies and institutions.

CHAPTER II

KINDS AND NUMBERS OF INSTITUTIONS

THE type of management was made the index for a general division into public and private institutions. All of those under the direct support and management of city, county, or state officials, are counted as public; and all in which the property is held, the policy controlled, and the funds administered by privately created boards of managers, are listed as private institutions.

The groups dealt with in this study are believed to include all of the public or private organizations and institutions now established within the state, devoted to the care of defective, delinquent, or dependent children. There are a number of other institutions, some public and some private, which incidentally care for some children of one or the other of these classes; but their principal work is remedial or educational instead of charitable or reformatory, and they are not included within the limits of this study.

The public institutions are subdivided into

(1) Those giving direct and more or less permanent care with special schooling and training, and

(2) Those in which the care of children is either incidental or of brief duration.

The institutions of the first division present quite full and accurate statistics; the second, from the nature of the case, give only limited and incomplete information.

As a matter of convenience in arrangement, all of the institutions under public management and the private institutions for special classes are assembled in one section of the report, entitled Part Two. In this will be found six groups and a summary.

Of the almshouses it may be said that children are cared for in them only under protest and for as brief a time as possible. The state law forbids the retention of normal children, except infants, in almshouses for more than sixty days; but the law is frequently

violated. The attention given to almshouses in this study was not to ascertain the general condition of the institutions, but to learn whether or not children were there cared for and, if among the inmates, the quality of service rendered to such children. The 80 almshouses are entirely separated from the regular institutions for child-care, a chapter and a table being devoted to them at the beginning of Part Two.

Detention homes are understood to be intended only for the temporary care of children under observation or expecting action by the juvenile court, and such children are there cared for only until their cases can be properly adjudicated. There are nine detention homes listed and tabulated. This small number is believed to include all existing within the state at the time of the study, although some counties have equivalent service through arrangements for the board of children by private families or institutions. Detention homes are counted among the regular child-caring institutions, although the average period of care is quite limited. They have a chapter and a table immediately after the almshouses.

For convenience in study and for ready reference, the state institution for soldiers' orphans and the four county children's homes, which are all mainly devoted to the care of dependent children but also care for a few defectives, are grouped together in a single chapter and table. This gives a group of five public institutions under the title State and County Homes for Dependents.

For similar reasons all of the nstitutions for the care of delinquents are assembled for description and tabulation. The two under public management are joined to the nine under private management in one chapter and table, to give a connected view of this class of work.

Likewise the two public institutions for the care of defectives are grouped with the two private institutions for the feeble-minded, and the four are given a chapter and a table by themselves.

The six private institutions caring for physically crippled children, constituting another distinct class, are separately treated and tabulated. To assemble in Part Two, as above noted, practically all the institutions for special classes, the chapter and table relating

to crippled children are located immediately after those relating to mental defectives.

A summary, which includes all but the almshouses, completes Part Two.

The 53 child-caring agencies constitute Part Three. The agencies which have as their main work the investigation of cases and general handling of children, are necessarily separated from the institutions for continued care. They are also subdivided, for tabulation purposes, according to function and location, into five groups. To place the agencies before the institutions for permanent care seems to be the logical order, as their direct care of children is usually brief and preliminary to more permanent placement in family homes or institutions.

The grouping of the remaining 175 private institutions is more complicated. There are 153 orphanages and homes for dependent children which are divided into five groups, based on type of housing and religious affiliation. The remaining 22 institutions care for both adults and children, and are treated and tabulated separately. These six groups, with a summary of the 175 private institutions and a general summary of all the regular child-caring agencies and institutions, compose Part Four.

It is difficult to classify in a satisfactory way an agency or institution having several functions; but by seeking the principal function and making it the index, in most cases the classification has been satisfactorily accomplished.

Table G provides a connected view of the kinds and numbers of child-helping institutions in Pennsylvania, classified as above indicated.

A Typical Congregate Building

Babies' Dormitory
St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Scranton. (See Table 17, p. 202)

Gonzaga Memorial Home, Philadelphia. (See Table 17, p. 202)

The Lawn Dressers

Twenty Little Tots

Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh. (See Table 17, p. 202)

TABLE G.—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS BY NATURE OF WORK

Table no.	Type of management and nature of work	Agencies and institutions
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	
	Institutions for brief and incidental care	
1	Almshouses and poorhouses	80
2	Detention homes of juvenile courts	9
	Total	89
	Institutions for continued care	
3	Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School	1
3	County homes for dependents	4
4–5	Institutions for delinquents and defectives	4
	Total	9
	Total institutions under public management	98
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT	
	Institutions for special classes	
4–5	Institutions for delinquents and defectives	11
6	Institutions for crippled children	6
	Total	17
	Child-caring agencies	
8	General child-caring agencies	5
9–10	County children's aid societies	32
11	Humane societies for children	9
12	Special child-caring agencies	7
	Total	53
	Institutions for dependents	
14–15	Orphanages and homes—cottage type	43
16–18	Orphanages and homes—congregate type	110
19	Institutions for combined care of adults and children	22
	Total	175
	Total under private management	245
	Grand total, public and private	343
	Grand total, omitting the 80 almshouses and the 7 special child-caring agencies[a]	256

[a] These are omitted from the summaries of the general tables also.

CHAPTER III

THE STATISTICAL TABLES

THE information gathered regarding the several groups of institutions has been put as far as possible into tabulated form. The written text of the various chapters to which the tables are attached is mainly a running comment upon them, including some necessary explanations and a few deductions or suggestions. The tables are the most important part of this digest. In the text where comment is made upon the statistics, it is generally made in the present tense, although a few changes may have occurred by the time this book is issued. In paragraphs where the year of the statistics is given, the past tense is used.

In form and arrangement the tables are intended to embody the idea of the old motto: Let the facts speak for themselves. Before beginning the descriptive sections in which the tables are used, their plans and details should be known and understood.

Omitting the 80 almshouses, whose main work is for other classes than children and for which a single general table is provided, and the 53 child-caring agencies, the tables for which require modifications, there are 210 child-caring institutions in the state, 18 under public management and 192 under private management. For these a set of four related tables is arranged on a definite systematic plan, covering an aggregate of about 40 points for each institution or group of institutions. Each of these tables, while complete in itself, is designated as a section of the set covering the institution or group. The information for each institution or group will best be obtained by the successive study of each section from the first to the fourth. This set of tables is made the base for the set provided for the child-caring agencies, but some modifications are made necessary by the character of their work.

1. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL. This table is intended to give an outline of the institution's general character and its investments in plant and endowment. It gives the location

and name, year of founding, religious affiliation, type of housing, date of the report quoted, capacity, cost of plant per bed, value of plant, amount of endowment, and total value of property.

2. SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS. This table takes up the annual expense and shows the total for maintenance and the amount paid for salaries, with per capitas for total maintenance and for salaries based upon the average number of children in care. Then follows the amount of public funds received during the year, and its per cent of the annual maintenance expense. Finally, the number of regular employes, the average number of children in care, and the average number of children per employe are given.

3. SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS. In this table are recorded the class of children cared for, the sex taken, the age limits for reception and discharge, color restriction, how the institution investigates its applicants for admission, and how it supervises its wards who are placed out in other homes, temporary or permanent.

4. SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN. Here are found the vital statistics of the institution. The table records the children in the institution at the beginning of the year covered by the report, the children received during the year, and the total number in care during the year. To match these entrance statistics are those showing what disposition was made of the recorded total, in columns showing the numbers placed in family homes, returned to kin or friends, died, disposed of otherwise, and remaining in care or under supervision at the close of the year.

In the parts dealing with the public institutions, fairly complete tables are presented for the state school for soldiers' orphans, the four county children's homes, and the four training schools for delinquents and defectives. Less satisfactory statistics are recorded for the nine detention homes of juvenile courts. One general table, not at all on the plan outlined above, as already noted, has been formed from the limited material furnished by the almshouses, some of which, unfortunately, are without records worthy of the name.

The 46 general and county agencies and humane societies, all under private management and doing active child-caring work, are

quite fairly represented in the tables. Because of certain differences between them and the institutions, a number of points were added and other points omitted, and the set of four tables was reduced to three. The material furnished by the seven special child-caring agencies was very meager and imperfect, hence they are given one general table, which defines and recognizes them as fully as possible.

The great body of the continued child-caring work is represented in the division entitled Part Four, containing the orphanages and children's homes and the institutions for the combined care of adults and children, aggregating 175 of the private institutions, tabulated and treated in six groups.

Four principal summaries are provided. The first includes 35 of the public and private institutions for special classes; the second contains totals and averages for the 46 regular child-caring agencies; the third comprises aggregates of the six groups into which the 175 private institutions are divided; a fourth brings together the previous three to give a general view of the entire child-helping work of the state as related to delinquent, defective, and dependent children. All of these summaries will be found exceedingly interesting and important. A list of the tables in consecutive order is given in the index at the beginning of the book.

Two more items of detail will aid in making clear the arrangement and relations of the tables. First, each table or set of tables immediately follows the chapter to which it relates. Second, as the matter in Section C of the set of four tables is descriptive of beneficiaries and methods in individual institutions, and can not be totaled, it does not appear in the summaries, which therefore have only three sections.

For several reasons the statistics in these tables do not conform exactly to those published by the state board of public charities. The fiscal year covered was not always the same, and the items included are often different. Materials for the reports were furnished frequently by different individuals, who varied in their estimates of property values or did not have equal access to accounts or books. The records of many institutions were very imperfect. In some cases there was a disposition to minimize property values and the maintenance expenses; in others an appar-

ent desire to magnify them. A substantial agreement in the reports obtained by two independent surveys made at different times is all that can be expected; variation in details is certain to occur.

Take the matter of property valuations. Our visitors secured separately the amounts invested in plants and endowments. The state board has but one item on property valuation, and it sometimes includes and sometimes excludes the endowments. In some cases our reports give the value of property used for children, while the state board includes all belonging to the institution. Yet a total for a hundred institutions would vary little in the two reports.

One or two examples of extreme variations in property valuation may be of interest. The Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia gave to the state board a valuation of $188,473 and to our visitor one of $200,000 on its city plant, to which is added $200,000 for endowment. Another variation is due to the fact that the Burd Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia in 1910 reported to the United States Census Bureau at Washington the total amount of its property as $944,000; less than two years later the amount given to our visitor was $635,000. This was only a slight difference of $309,000; and the institution is first class, apparently well managed, and had no known losses during the period! With these and lesser variations to be considered, all matters relating to each institution have been carefully studied and estimates accepted which seem most consonant with all the known facts.

In the matter of maintenance, items included or excluded are not always the same. The limit of average annual repairs, and what should be counted as permanent improvements, is a matter of judgment. There are other items equally uncertain of inclusion or exclusion when making up a current expense account. We have also in some cases recorded only maintenance for children, while the state board tabulates the entire expense, both for adults and children. For these and other reasons there are many discrepancies in the two sets of tables. Yet in most cases there is a known and valid basis for the difference. Great effort has been made to avoid errors which would lead to unfair per capitas or averages.

The text of the chapters in Parts Two, Three, and Four con-

sists mainly of outlined descriptions of the groups and institutions. In Parts Two and Three the numbers in each group are small enough to allow of a paragraph for each institution or agency. In Part Four it was deemed inadvisable to attempt this, and a few sample institutions of each group are thus outlined, mainly as a guide to the information easily obtainable in regard to all in the tables at the close of the chapters.

Having described the grouping of the agencies and institutions, the scheme of tabulation, and how this report may justly be compared with other reports, we pass to the more detailed study of Pennsylvania's present facilities for the care of these various classes of needy children, and the situation as indicated by the results of the study.

PART TWO

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

Not all the poor are dependents, and poverty is a merely relative matter. A poor Irishman would be counted rich in Patagonia. Dependency admits of degrees, and shades off upward into simple misfortune and downward into abject beggary and crime.

There is solidarity, organic connection, between dependents and delinquents. They cannot be studied or treated as if they belonged in compartments separated by impervious walls. Very often a single family will impose upon society the burden of ill-born and badly trained children, who will be dispersed in later years among dependents, defectives and delinquents.—Charles R. Henderson.

It is vitally important that child-caring institutions shall be so organized as to accomplish the beneficent purpose for which they are intended; that they shall be so wisely planned and so faithfully administered as to insure the safety of the lives of the children who are to be committed to them, the development of their bodies to the highest degree of efficiency, wise and practical intellectual education, and the highest possible spiritual development.

Many of the juvenile reformatories were at first in reality juvenile prisons. . . . The juvenile reformatory of the twentieth century is organized on essentially different principles. It abandons entirely the prison method and the idea of retributive punishment. Its design is to create and establish right character in delinquent children, when all other agencies have failed.—Hastings H. Hart.

CHAPTER IV

ALMSHOUSES AND POORHOUSES

OF the 80 county, township, or borough almshouses, 52 were caring for children when the visiting agents called in the latter part of the year 1912. The number of children then being cared for was 582. During the preceding year an aggregate of 3,002 children had been in care. Of the 582 on hand at the time of the study, 528 were declared by the almshouse officials to be normal and 54 unsound or abnormal. As no psychological tests are taken in most of the counties, it is certain that very many more than 54 should be classed as physically or mentally deficient. Under present conditions proper mental diagnosis and the separation of the unsound from the normal are almost impossible.

In 54 of the almshouses no method of care was designated or there was no effort to separate children from the other inmates. In nine the babies and the girls were kept in the women's section of the institution, and the large boys in the men's section; in 10 the children were kept wholly in the women's building, or the administration building; seven had special rooms for children.

In Philadelphia County, in two almshouses the children are kept with other inmates; at the Blockley Almshouse there is a separate children's building, but it is inadequate, and large numbers of children are scattered through other portions of the institution, many of them being sent to the hospital for the treatment of skin diseases or minor nose and throat operations. At Harrisburg two rooms in the almshouse are arranged as a substitute for a juvenile court detention home; so that few children—and these mere babes—are in the part assigned to paupers, although they are in the same building.

As a general impression made upon the visitors, it may be said that the physical facilities for the care of children were "good" in 22 of the almshouses; physically good but bad in influence in two; "fair" in 19; "poor" in nine; while the facilities of 28 were not defined.

The conditions in most of the almshouses are as good as can be expected under the present system. The buildings are modern in only a few instances, and owing to the inadequacy of official inspection there is slight stimulus toward even the best possible use of what is possessed. Nearly all could definitely separate the children, at least from objectionable adult inmates. Many could provide separate rooms for children in even the present plants; and the placing of children under the care of adult inmates is almost always seriously objectionable.

Twenty-eight of the almshouses depend mainly on the county and general children's aid societies for assistance in the disposition of permanently dependent children. Fifteen of them stated that such children were immediately transferred to other institutions. Fourteen stated that they did their own placing in family homes, but confessed that there was practically neither previous investigation of homes nor after-supervision of the children. Twenty-three either recorded no children or had no defined method.

Four almshouses confessed to constant violation of the "sixty-day law."* Nearly all of the others declared that this law is carefully observed; and in most of them there is evident effort to comply with its provisions. The Pittsburgh people, claiming to be unable to do so, are agitating for a county children's home. One of the directors of the poor in Allegheny County had a bill introduced in the 1913 legislature enabling poor directors to establish children's homes in connection with almshouses. This bill failed to pass.

Owing to the increased efficiency and enlarged work of the various children's aid societies and other placing-out agencies, the almshouse, too slowly, yet surely, is passing from its former unsatisfactory place as a factor in the child-caring work of the state. Yet the regrettable fact remains that in the past year over 3,000 children were in the almshouses of the state for an average period of about three months. The average number constantly in care was over 500.

Our illustrations of child life in almshouses happen to be from Allegheny County. They could be duplicated in various county institutions in other parts of the state. The lesson they

* See p. 290.

The Building and Its Playground

Ward for Men—and Little Boys

These little boys played in this men's community room, ate with them, and slept in the open ward with paralytic and otherwise disabled men

Allegheny County Home (Almshouse), Woodville. (See p. 56)

Playmates at Woodville

Pennsylvania law permits children like these to be kept sixty days in almshouses. Some are kept longer

Caretakers and Children

With a toilet installed alongside the beds, this was used as both sleeping room and children's play-room

Allegheny County Home (Almshouse), Woodville. (See p. 56)

teach is not limited by any local significance. However, it would seem that in this regard, because of its large population and great wealth, Allegheny County has duties and responsibilities above the average.

The present situation in Allegheny County is thus clearly and forcibly described by Florence L. Lattimore:

> The Pittsburgh District boasted no fewer than three almshouses, one for the county, one for the former city of Allegheny, now merged with Pittsburgh, and one for Pittsburgh itself. At the Pittsburgh almshouse, called the City Home, a modern and attractive little pavilion had been set apart for the children's use. It was light and had a small yard which contained swings and toys. Children were sometimes kept there illegally for many months, when, for instance, the mother was ill in the almshouse hospital. There was no concealment of this fact by the management, which would have welcomed the help of some agency in relieving it of such a burden. At the Allegheny City Home the law was strictly enforced, although one might, of course, find babies there that had been born in the institution. At the County Home in Woodville, however, conditions were startlingly bad. Here, the objectionable almshouse features which led to the framing and passage of the Children's Law in 1883 still persisted. There were no separate quarters in which the children could either sleep or play.
>
> The sanitary conditions were particularly objectionable; one room in which 10 babies and little girls and four women were crowded day and night, contained a toilet built boldly into one corner, and separated from it only by a thin wooden partition. The only provision for ventilation in this living-sleeping room, as in the other rooms where children were kept, was by windows which were rarely opened; the heating was by gas, the air was foul. Little boys over two years of age slept in the open ward occupied by disabled men—cripples, paralytics, and locomotor ataxia cases; during the day these little fellows had no place in which to play except the sitting room where the men smoked and played cards. Even the sixty days to which their stay was limited was too long a period to spend in such surroundings.
>
> The visitor to this institution upon two occasions found 40 children, most of them between the ages of four and sixteen, standing about in listless groups. Nowhere else in the county were there such flagrant instances of charitable and civic inertia in work for children as in this county home at Woodville.*

*The Pittsburgh District: Civic Frontage, pp. 343-344. (The Pittsburgh Survey.) Article by Lattimore, Florence L.: Pittsburgh as a Foster Mother. Russell Sage Foundation Publication. New York, Survey Associates, 1914.

Let it not be thought that what is described in the foregoing quotation is ancient history and not applicable to present conditions. In the spring of 1914 an inquiry was made by the Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County and the Public Charities Association in regard to the numbers and condition of children in the county almshouse with a view to their removal from that institution, and the formulation of a plan which would make further almshouse commitments of children unnecessary. The inquiry developed that at that time there were 49 child inmates at Woodville.

There is scarcely any relieving feature in a situation in which innocent defenseless children are kept in close proximity to helpless old age, loathsome disease, and vicious morals; and in some cases are obliged to live in close association with idiots and the insane.

Professor Charles R. Henderson, in his book on Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes, draws a picture of the contents of poorhouses in these words: "Into these receptacles of suffering people flowed all sorts of rejected material, the aged, the sick, the insane, forsaken children, inebriates, the blind, deaf mutes, the worn-out criminals and prostitutes, the epileptic, the demented, and the paralytic. As the poorhouse was the most unattractive place in the county, and the inmates were without influential friends, and the superintendent not always chosen for his special fitness for such an office, abominable abuses grew up, and in many places still continue."*

Charles Dickens wrote, "Throw a child under a cart horse's feet and a loaded wagon sooner than take him to an almshouse." This may be an extravagant statement, but all good citizens will agree that the ordinary poorhouse is no place for a child, and that every progressive commonwealth should provide other and better disposition for all children dependent upon public care.

In addition to a presentation of these facts and statements, and based upon them, the following action is urgently recommended:

* Henderson, Charles R.; Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes, p. 72. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1904.

1. That the present state law prohibiting the keeping of normal children in almshouses for more than sixty days be rigidly enforced in every county.

2. That increased and more efficient state inspection be given almshouses in order to secure a strict compliance with the laws relating to the care of children, and to improve the care and condition of adult inmates.

3. Such enforcement and inspection under present laws are duties of the state board of charities, which for lack of funds and agents can make only a part of the needed visits and investigations, although its officers are putting forth strenuous efforts to fulfill their obligations. Therefore, provision should at once be made to supply the state board with adequate facilities and trained visitors.

4. That the advanced position taken by many states, including Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and Colorado, some of which acted on this matter at least thirty years ago, where laws are in force absolutely forbidding the care of children in almshouses, be taken at the earliest possible date by Pennsylvania.

5. That to establish, as is now proposed, a number of county children's homes to provide for the children in public care now accommodated in almshouses, in our judgment is both inadvisable and unnecessary. Such institutions in effect would be junior almshouses. Instead of establishing such homes, county and other officials are urged to enter into close co-operative relations with suitable, officially-approved child-caring agencies and institutions.

TABLE 1.—ALMSHOUSES AND POORHOUSES

Under Public Management

(Footnotes will be found at the close of each table. For list of abbreviations used see p. xvii)

	Location and name	Total chdn. in care during yr.[a]	Children on hand		Location of children in inst.	Accom. for children	Disposition of children
			Sound or normal	Unsound or abnormal			
1	Adams Co., Gettysburg County Almshouse	1	1	..	Women's bldg.	Good	Board chdn. private homes till 7 yrs., then indenture
2	Allegheny Co., Marshalsea Pittsburgh City Farm	64	15	..	Infants, maternity ward; others, women's dept.	Good	Sixty-day law rigidly observed. Infants usually go with mothers
3	Allegheny Co., Warner North Side City Home	17	6	..	Women's sec. mainly	Good	Only chdn. with parents come here. Infants usually go with mothers
4	Allegheny Co., Woodville County Home	91	25	5	Women's bldg. mainly	Poor	Difficult to get chdn. away in 60 days. Want Co. chdn's. home
5	Armstrong Co., Kittanning Kittanning Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	Armstrong Co. dep. chdn. cared for by Co. C. A. S.
6	Armstrong Co., Madison Tp. Madison Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
7	Armstrong Co., Manorville Manor Township Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
8	Beaver Co., Beaver County Almshouse	29	17	3	..[x]	..[x]	No report as to methods or conditions
9	Bedford Co., Bedford County Almshouse	6	2	..	Women's sec. mainly; older boys with men	Fair—have single beds, but in rooms with adults	Placed in fam. homes as soon as possible
10	Berks Co., Shillington County Almshouse	55	5	..	Admin. bldg.; not with adult paupers	Good	Transfer all deps. to other inst. as soon as possible
11	Blair Co., Hollidaysburg County Almshouse	29	9	..	Infants, women's ward; older by sex with other inmates	Fair	To Indust. Training Home, Williamsport, unless back to rel.

12	Bradford Co., Burlington County Almshouse	2	..	1	..[x]	..[x]	All dep. chdn. placed at once in fam. homes
13	Bucks Co., Doylestown County Almshouse	12	5	1	Not designated	Believed to be rather poor	Chdn. transf. as soon as possible to C. A. S. of Pa.
14	Butler Co., Butler County Almshouse	38	23	..	Infants, women's ward; older by sex with other inmates	Fair	Largely through Co. C. A. S.; some to inst.
15	Cambria Co., Ebensburg County Home	24	6	..	To 10 yrs. women's sec.; older by sex with other inmates	Poor	Placed as soon as possible in families
16	Carbon Co., Rockport Middle Coal Field Poorhouse	12	4	2	With other inmates	Good save in influence	Soon as possible to other inst. or C. A. S. of Pa.
17	Center Co., Bellefonte Center County Almshouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	Dep. chdn. cared for by outside relief
18	Chester Co., Embreeville County Almshouse	133	30	..	With other inmates	Good	Largely through Co. C. A. S. and C. A. S. of Pa.
19	Clarion Co., Clarion County Almshouse	9	2	1	With other inmates	Fair	Some in fam. homes; some to Co. C. A. S.
20	Clearfield Co., Clearfield County Home	43	8	..	Special rooms, women's sec.	Good	Usually to Co. C. A. S.
21	Clinton Co., Lockhaven Lockhaven Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	Ref. at once to Co. C. A. S.
22	Columbia Co., Bloomsburg Bloom Poorhouse	3	2	..	With other inmates	Fair	To other inst. or C. A. S. of Pa. as soon as possible
23	Columbia Co., Centralia Centralia and Conyngham Poorhouse	2	1	..	With other inmates	Fair	To C. A. S. of Pa. as soon as possible
24	Columbia Co., Madison Tp. Madison Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
25	Crawford Co., Saegerstown County Almshouse	11	2	..	With other inmates	Fair	To C. A. S. Titusville, home of C. A. S. at Meadville, or direct to fam. homes
26	Cumberland Co., Carlisle County Almshouse	9	2	..	With other inmates	Poor	Some to C. A. S. of Pa.; some placed in families
27	Dauphin Co., Harrisburg County Almshouse	..	..	..	..[x]	Poor	Only illeg. under 2 yrs. in almshouse; older chdn. in Deten. Home, same bldg.

TABLE 1.—ALMSHOUSES AND POORHOUSES (*Continued*)

	Location and name	Total chdn. in care during yr.[a]	Children on hand		Location of children in inst.	Accom. for children	Disposition of children
			Sound or normal	Unsound or abnormal			
28	Delaware Co., Lima County Home	37	10	..	Nominally in women's sec., really in all parts of home	Poor	Some boarded out in family, or in free homes; some to C. A. S. of Pa.
29	Elk Co., St. Mary's, County Almshouse	5	2	1	With other inmates	Good	To Co. C. A. S. as soon as possible
30	Erie Co., Erie County Almshouse	14	2	..	Infants with mothers; older by sex with other inmates	Good	To Home for the Friendless. Carefully enforce 60-day law
31	Fayette Co., Uniontown County Almshouse	76	34	..	With other inmates	Fair	Some placed in fam. homes; some back to rel.; others to inst.
32	Forest Co., Tionesta County Almshouse	4	1	..	With other inmates	Good	Usually placed in free homes
33	Franklin Co., Chambersburg County Almshouse	4	2	..	With other inmates	Good	To other inst. as soon as possible or to private fam.
34	Greene Co., Waynesburg County Almshouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	Ref. at once to Co. C. A. S.
35	Huntingdon Co., Sherleysburg County Home	27	3	12	Room to themselves	Good	To Juniata Valley, C. A. S.
36	Indiana Co., Indiana County Home	20	2	..	Under 8 yrs. women's sec.; older by sex with other inmates	Good	Ref. at once to Co. C. A. S.
37	Jefferson Co., Brookville County Home	49	15	1	Have chdn's room but usually with other inmates	Good	Many stay over 60 days; some to Co. C. A. S.; some to free homes
38	Lackawanna Co., Blakely Blakely Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
39	Lackawanna Co., Clark's Summit Hillside Home	22	18	1	Special chdn's rooms	Excel.	Usually to inst.

40	Lackawanna Co., Clark's Summit Lakeview Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
41	Lackawanna Co., Greenfield Carbondale Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
42	Lackawanna Co., Ransom Ransom Poorhouse	7	2	4	With other inmates	Fair	To other inst. as soon as possible
43	Lancaster Co., Lancaster County Almshouse	..	..	..	..	..	Co. uses Home for Friendless Chdn. and C. A. S. of Pa.
44	Lawrence Co., New Castle City Home	..	..	..	..	..	Co. uses Co. C. A. S. or Holy Family Chdn's Home
45	Lebanon Co., Lebanon County Almshouse	12	2	3	Special room for unsound; others in women's sec.	Fair	Depends on outside inst. for placement or care
46	Lehigh Co., Wecosville County Almshouse	46	4	1	Women's section	Fair	Many in fam. homes, indentured; some to agen. or inst.
47	Luzerne Co., Wilkes-Barre Central Poorhouse	52	9	2	Women's section	Excel.	Sent to other agen. and inst. as soon as possible
48	Lycoming Co., Williamsport City Poorhouse	..	..	..	..	..	Placed with C. A. S. of Pa. or with other inst.
49	McKean Co., Smethport County Almshouse	13	4	..	With other inmates	Fair	To Co. C. A. S. as soon as possible
50	Mercer Co., Mercer County Almshouse	16	4	1	With other inmates	Good	To Co. C. A. S. as soon as possible
51	Mifflin Co., Lewistown County Almshouse	11	3	..	Infants, women's sec.; older by sex with other inmates	Fair	No report as to methods
52	Monroe Co., East Stroudsburg East Stroudsburg Poorhouse	6	6	..	..	..	Some placed in families; others to Juniata Valley C. A. S.
53	Montgomery Co., Royersford County Almshouse	20	5	..	Women's section	Good	Use C. A. S. of Pa. Those in care mostly infants
54	Montour Co., Danville Danville and Mahoning Poorhouse	11	..	..	With other inmates	Fair	Use C. A. S. of Pa. as soon as possible
55	Montour Co., Danville Valley Township Poorhouse	6	..	..	..	..	Placed out at once on bd. in private fam.
56	Northampton Co., Nazareth County Almshouse	25	10	1	With other inmates	Poor	No methods defined

TABLE 1.—ALMSHOUSES AND POORHOUSES (*Continued*)

	Location and name	Total chdn. in care during yr.[a]	Children on hand		Location of children in inst.	Accom. for children	Disposition of children
			Sound or normal	Unsound or abnormal			
57	Northumberland Co., Milton Borough Poorhouse	6	..	..	..	..	Transf. at once to child-caring inst. at Williamsport
58	Northumberland Co., Northumberland Northumberland Poorhouse	..	..	..	..	..	
59	Northumberland Co., Shamokin Coal Township Poorhouse	7	..	..	With other inmates	Fair	Private homes or C. A. S. of Pa.
60	Northumberland Co., Sunbury Sunbury Poorhouse	..	..	..	..	..	
61	Northumberland Co., Zerbe Township Zerbe Township Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
62	Perry Co., Loysville County Almshouse	5	4	1	Women's section	Fair	No definite method
63	Philadelphia Co., Germantown Germantown Poorhouse	7	..	..	With other inmates	Good	C. A. S. of Pa. or other inst.
64	Philadelphia Co., Holmesburg Oxford Poorhouse	1	1	..	With other inmates	Good	C. A. S. of Pa. or other inst.
65	Philadelphia Co., Philadelphia Phila. Almshouse (Blockley)	1,691[b]	171	10	Part in sep. bldg.; rest with other inmates	Fair	Chdn's agt. of dept. arranges transfer to C. A. S. of Pa. or other inst.
66	Philadelphia Co., Roxboro Roxboro Poorhouse	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
67	Potter Co., Coudersport County Almshouse	4	4	..	With other inmates	Poor	No definite methods
68	Schuylkill Co., Pottsville County Almshouse	51	21	2	Children's ward	Good	To Pottsville Benev. Assoc. and other inst.

69	Somerset Co., Somerset County Almshouse	20	3	..	Infants, women's sec.; older by sex with other inmates	Good	Some to fam. homes; usually to Co. C. A. S.
70	Susquehanna Co., Auburn Auburn and Rush Poor Asylum	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
71	Susquehanna Co., Montrose Montrose Poor Asylum	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
72	Susquehanna Co., New Milford New Milford Poor Asylum	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
73	Susquehanna Co., Oakland Tp. Oakland Township Poor Asylum	..	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	
74	Tioga Co., Wellsboro County Poorhouse	15	2	..	With other inmates	Fair	Usually in fam. homes
75	Venango Co., Sugar Creek County Poorhouse	19	3	..	Women's section	Poor	Co. C. A. S.
76	Warren Co., Warren Rouse Hospital	7	1	..	With other inmates	Good	Co. C. A. S.
77	Washington Co., Washington County Almshouse	7	..	..	..[x]	..[x]	Transf. at once to other inst.
78	Wayne Co., Honesdale Honesdale Poorhouse	1	1	..	..[x]	..[x]	No report as to methods or conditions
79	Westmoreland Co., Greensburg County Home	62	8	1	Up to 8 yrs. women's sec.; older by sex with other inmates	Good	Some to fam. homes; some to other inst.
80	York Co., York County Almshouse	26	6	..	With other inmates	Fair	C. A. S. of Pa. and other inst.
	Total for which information is given	3,002	528	54			

[a] The totals for children in care are usually for the year just preceding the date of visit; the study was made during the latter half of 1912.
[b] Of the 1,691 cared for in 1911, 278 were born there, 733 were in the children's department, and 680 were dependent children held in main building for medical treatment.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER V

DETENTION HOMES OF JUVENILE COURTS

THE juvenile court law of Pennsylvania enacted in 1903 requires the establishment in every county of the state of a detention home for children awaiting action of the court. Only a few have really complied with the letter of the act; nine have definite but not always adequate provision for such children; perhaps a dozen or more have substitutes in adapted rooms in county buildings, or arrangements for the board of children in private families or in private institutions. A prominent example of the last is in Luzerne County, where the United Charities Home at Wilkes-Barre is used as a detention home.

Of the nine homes concerning which somewhat definite information was obtained, three are in rooms in county buildings—one in a jail, one in an almshouse, and one in a building otherwise devoted to offices; one uses a rented cottage; one is a farm property; that at Scranton uses part of a building, while the Associated Charities occupies the remainder; one is a special "cottage" belonging to the county; and two are more extensive modern buildings.

No valuations could be obtained save for the last three. These are: Erie, Detention Home, $6,500; Montgomery County at Norristown, House of Detention, $33,000; and Philadelphia, House of Detention, $203,000; or a total of $242,500.

In very few of the detention homes is there any satisfactory recording or statistical system. Such records as are kept are on the line of meal tallies, or supply items, and related to individuals only by way of getting at per diem or other per capita cost of service. Except in Philadelphia, and in a smaller degree in Pittsburgh and Norristown, there seems to be no effort to make or keep records of the children as such, much less a conception of the need of medical and psychological examinations.

It should be said to their credit that the counties of Erie, Montgomery, and Philadelphia have taken the juvenile court law seriously in reference to houses of detention; have provided

Building at Arch and Twenty-second Streets

Roof Gymnasium and Physical Training Class

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF DETENTION. (See p. 67)

The School Room

The Kitchen

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF DETENTION. (See p. 67)

fine modern buildings, probably equally adequate in proportion to the needs of the population served, and are endeavoring to utilize the plants in accordance with advanced ideas. That most of the other counties, so far, have used makeshifts of various kinds, overlooking the letter and often the spirit of the law; and, notwithstanding the mandatory character of the statute, ten years after its enactment have no detention homes worthy of the name, is a sad indication of conservatism and inertia. Over 60 of the 67 counties should cease to emulate Rip Van Winkle in this matter, and modernize their methods.

The fine detention building at Philadelphia deserves more extended notice. As already stated, it is modern in construction, is practically fireproof, and is well equipped with sanitary furnishings and with scientific apparatus for medical and psychological examinations. There are 20 employes in addition to two school teachers furnished by the department of education, and four physicians who are without compensation. Although the capacity of the house of detention is only 70, a total of 2,623 children were in care during the year 1911. This number, however, includes some duplications, as in a few cases the same children were detained a short time more than once in that period. The cost of maintenance was $24,089, of which the sum of $13,500 was expended in salaries.

The superintendent of the Philadelphia House of Detention, H. P. Richardson, very suggestively said in 1913:

> Under the present system of having juvenile court only once a week, the Detention Home serves the same purpose as the county prison, being a place where those children who cannot secure bail are kept awaiting their trial. With the methods now in use of arresting children as criminals, holding them in bail as criminals, etc., it is not to be wondered at that the ideas as to detention are also unscientific and far removed from the true spirit of the Juvenile Court Act.

This quotation is in itself almost an epitome of the situation all over the state; and while exceptional counties, officers, and courts have caught the impulse of better ideas and methods, most of them have not yet in this regard crossed the line into the twentieth century.

Within a very short time there has been an improvement in

juvenile court conditions in Philadelphia. Under date of January 17, 1914, H. P. Richardson, mentioned above, in a personal letter states:

Since the new arrangement went into effect (January 1, 1914) all children come before the Juvenile Court without any preliminary hearing before a magistrate. The Judge is assigned for one year and the Court is held in the House of Detention where the arrangements permit of the hearing of each case apart from any others which may be waiting. Having no other court work to do the Judge can give his full time and strength to the Juvenile Court and as ample quarters are provided for the Chief Probation Officer and his staff, the House becomes the center of activity for the care of children who for any reason become wards of the Courts.

A new Chief Probation Officer has been appointed, a man who has been the successful Superintendent of one of the largest and most progressive of Philadelphia's Public Schools. The probation force has been strengthened by the addition of two men officers and it is expected that from time to time more men will be added. The new arrangement is in full operation and going finely. I am glad that you will be able to include this good news in your report.

TABLE 2.—DETENTION HOMES OF JUVENILE COURTS.[a] [b] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Public Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Kind of plant	Statistics, yr. ending [c]	Value of property	Paid employes	Annual expense for maintenance			
							Total	Per capita [d]	Salaries	
									Amount	Per capita[d]
1	Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh Prob. Off. and Deten. Rooms	1903	Rooms in co. bldg.	Dec. 31, 1911	..	6	$5,000	$3 [e]	$3,600	$2
2	Cambria Co., Johnstown Detention Room	1912	Room in co. jail	..[x]	..	1	..[x]	..	..[x]	..
3	Dauphin Co., Harrisburg Detention Rooms	1906	Rooms in co. almshouse	Dec. 31, 1911	..	3	2,303	37	1,350	21
4	Erie Co., Erie Detention Home	1910	Co. cottage	Dec. 31, 1911	$6,500	1	1,225	12	480	5
5	Lackawanna Co., Scranton Detention Home	..[x]	Two rooms in char. bldg.	Dec. 31, 1911	..	..	4,802	..	1,804	..
6	Montgomery Co., Norristown House of Detention	1905	Co. home	Dec. 31, 1911	33,000	3	5,473	32	1,648	10
7	Philadelphia Co., Philadelphia House of Detention	1908	Co. home	Dec. 31, 1911	203,000	20	24,089	9	13,500	5
8	Somerset Co., Somerset Detention Farm House	..[x]	Co. farm	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..	..[x]	..
9	Washington Co., Washington Detention Home	..[x]	Rented cott.	Dec. 31, 1911	..	1	1,200[f]	8	480	3
	Total for which information is given				$242,500	35	$44,092	$9	$22,862	$5

TABLE 2 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN [a]

	Location and name	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Children						
				In home beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Disposed of otherwise	In home close of yr.
1	Allegheny Co., Pittsburgh Prob. Off. and Deten. Rooms	46	..	..	1,540	1,540	61	71	1,170	238 [c]
2	Cambria Co., Johnstown Detention Room	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	6
3	Dauphin Co., Harrisburg Detention Rooms	12	..	1	62	63	2	35	19	7
4	Erie Co., Erie Detention Home	8	$813	1	98	99	7	45	45	2
6	Montgomery Co., Norristown House of Detention	10	3,300	1	171	172	66	58	46	2
7	Philadelphia Co., Philadelphia House of Detention	70	2,900	35	2,588	2,623	..	..	2,588	35
9	Washington Co., Washington Detention Home	10	..	..	148	148	46	18	80	4
	Total	156	$2,756	38	4,613	4,651	182	227	3,948	294

[a] Sections B and C are omitted because the material called for in those sections in remaining tables does not apply to detention homes.
[b] The average number of children in care in these homes is estimated as follows: 50 for institutions numbers 1, 2, 4, 8 and 9, and 90 for institutions numbers 3, 5, 6, and 7, making 140 in all.
[c] Applies to all sections of this table.
[d] Based on the total number in care. The per capitas for the group are based on the total expense and the total number of children for which information is given.
[e] About 200 children were paid boarders in private homes under charge of probation officers, and were in detention rooms, on the average, only a few days; hence the low per capita.
[f] Estimated. [g] Information for numbers 5 and 8 not available.
[h] Based on capacity, and relating only to the three counties having special buildings.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER VI

STATE AND COUNTY HOMES FOR DEPENDENTS

THE five public institutions in this group include one under state management, the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland, and four county children's homes. While nearly all the children cared for in these institutions are dependents, there are a few mental and physical defectives in the county homes.

These special children's homes, which are in addition to the county almshouses, are located in the counties of Beaver, Blair, Greene, and Washington. The dependent or defective children of their respective fields are received under order of the courts, the county commissioners, or the directors of the poor. If normal, there is generally a provision that after the child has been an inmate thirty days or more, the officials "shall be authorized to secure a suitable home for said child, if said board of directors deem same advisable."

These five institutions, which are practically the only ones in the state under public management that are devoted primarily to the care of dependent children, deserve somewhat detailed mention. It should, however, be recognized that the separate children's building at the Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia, is an effort along the same line; but as this building is one of a connected group, it is not considered a separate institution like those here treated.

1. Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School

This institution, located at Scotland, was founded in 1863. There are two large three-story brick buildings connected by a long porch or open hall, beautifully located on a tract of 50 acres of rolling land with fine shade trees and a small lake. The capacity is 500; valuation of the property, $171,000.

The state for many years had a similar institution at Chester Springs, Chester County; but it was discontinued in August, 1912,

and the inmates were transferred to the institution at Scotland. The statistics in the tables were provided by the state commission on soldiers' orphans at Harrisburg, about nine months after the merger was accomplished.

The entire income is from state appropriations. The current expense for the year ending May 31, 1913, was $121,030, or $255 per capita. The institution is filled almost to its full capacity since the above merger.

This institution which, as was previously mentioned, is the only one under state management devoted to the care of dependents, is placed with the county children's homes for tabulation, because they also are public institutions which deal mainly with this class of children. The statistical tables for the group will be found at the close of this chapter.

2. Beaver County Children's Home

The Beaver County Children's Home at New Brighton was founded in 1908. Unlike the others in this group, it is in town, occupies only three-fourths of a block as a site, and is a modern "cottage" institution. The property is valued at $16,000; the capacity is 28 children. It cared for 46 children during the year 1911. It is declared that careful investigation is made by the board of directors of all applicants for admission and all homes desiring children; also that all children placed out are visited twice a year by members of the admission and dismission committee. Such a system is a happy change from the old haphazard way of receiving, placing-out, and not supervising unfortunate county children.

The average number of children in care was 25; the expense for salaries was $1,692, or a per capita of $68; the total cost of maintenance was $4,152, or an average per capita cost of $166. Only 53 per cent of the maintenance was from the county treasury, most of the remainder being provided by the payment of board by parents and friends.

3. Blair County Industrial Training Home

The Blair County Industrial Training Home was first established at Martinsburg in 1897, but was moved to its present location

Main Buildings

Farm Cottage and Driveway

View of the Lake

Blair County Industrial Training Home, Williamsburg. (See p. 72)

at Williamsburg in 1901. The site contains about four acres of ground, giving a fine lawn, numerous shade trees, and space for a vegetable garden. The building is a good-sized, modern, two-and-a-half-story brick building, with a capacity of 32 children. There were 66 in care during the year ending May 31, 1912; valuation of the property, $20,000. A regular teacher is employed, and there is a bright and cheerful school room with 30 desks. In spite of the name, there is as yet no regular industrial training. Of course the larger children assist in the housework.

In cleanliness and order the home is well up to standard. Here, as in Greene County, the numbers run high in winter and low in summer, the larger boys and girls serving in private families during the busy season, and then finding their way back to the county home in the fall. The placing-out of children is in the hands of the county commissioners. They require a recommendation of a home before approving it, but the home is not visited before a child is placed, and after-supervision is entirely ignored.

The average number of children on hand was 30; the expense for salaries was $1,333, or a per capita of $44; the total cost of maintenance was $4,355, or an average per capita cost of $145. All of the expense was met by appropriations from the public treasury.

4. Greene County Children's Home

The Greene County Children's Home, located five miles from Waynesburg, was established in 1884. It has a farm of 76 acres, and the main building is an old two-story brick farm house remodeled. The capacity is only 25. During the year studied, 75 children were in care. The equipment is partly modern; valuation is set at $34,000. The home is usually overcrowded in winter and about half filled in summer. The average stay of children is about four months. Good-sized boys and girls are in demand each spring, and the greater number are returned in the fall. They are placed with very little investigation of the homes, and there seems to be no after-supervision.

The average number of children on hand was 25; the expense for salaries was $3,186, or a per capita of $127; the total cost of maintenance was $8,958, or an average per capita cost of $358.

No explanation was given of this exceedingly high cost of care. The entire maintenance was from public funds.

5. Washington County Children's Home

The Children's Home of Washington County, located near the county seat, was established in 1870 and is of the regular congregate type, with a capacity of 125. The property includes 22 acres. The building is a three-story brick structure. There are no fire-escapes. The valuation of the property is $74,000. The dormitories average 27 beds each, with toilets and lavatories adjacent, all in good condition. All over the building is a mingling of ancient and modern methods. It is made a punishable offense for any child to use a towel other than his own; but the children do not have their own individual clothing, being clad from a general supply filed away by sizes. This was explained by the superintendent on the ground that the changes of inmates are too frequent for the home to provide individual outfits of clothing.

On the first floor of the building are offices, private rooms for officers, a play room for girls and boys, and a large and well-equipped school room. There is an isolated infirmary with seven beds. Adjacent to the infirmary are a special kitchen and suitable lavatory facilities. The spirit of the management is very favorable towards placing-out in families all children who can not be expected to return to parents or relatives. The homes used are investigated by a paid agent who supervises the children after placement.

The average in care was 70 children; the expense for salaries was $4,222, or a per capita of $60; the total cost of maintenance was $11,724, or an average per capita cost of $167. Ninety-five per cent of the maintenance was from public funds.

GENERAL COMMENTS

By current report Allegheny County is contemplating the erection of a similar institution for the care of dependent children. It is hoped, however, that increased co-operation by the county officials with placing-out agencies and existing institutions will render such action unnecessary.

Taking the group of five state and county institutions as a whole, it is interesting to note that the average expense per capita for salaries was $59, and the average per capita for the total expense of maintenance was $241. As will be seen later, this is a much higher average than is found in the general run of institutions for dependents throughout the state. It is also evident from the foregoing descriptions that the best institutions are often run at a lower average cost than those of poorer quality.

In Philadelphia the county courts commit certain needy, neglected, and dependent children to the department of public health and charities, which in turn uses the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania for its placing-out work. This department also takes care of deserted children and foundlings received through the police department, and makes similar use of such approved agencies and institutions for their care and ultimate disposition.

In this connection it may be remarked that there is great irregularity in the county care of dependent children in Pennsylvania. The situation well deserves the expression "chaotic." There is great need for a more uniform system. This implies either the establishment of a new public service agency, perhaps to be called a board of children's guardians, or the special enlargement of the scope and powers of the existing agency, the state board of charities, in order to devise a satisfactory system and to enforce its methods by adequate authority.

As a first complete set of institutional tables follows this chapter and gives in related and consecutive sections much valuable information concerning these five institutions, the reader is urged to give to them especial attention. The details and explanations given in Chapter III, The Statistical Tables,* should be clearly in mind and the institutions and the totals for the group followed successively from the first to the fourth section of the set. All of the four sections are essential to a comprehensive view of any or all of the institutions.

* See pp. 48-52.

TABLE 3.—STATE AND COUNTY HOMES FOR DEPENDENTS. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Public Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Type of housing	Statistics, yr. ending [a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of plant
	STATE INSTITUTION							
1	Franklin Co., Scotland Soldiers' Orphans' Indust. Sch.	1863	Nonsec.	Congr.	May 31, 1913	500	$342	$171,000
	COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES							
2	Beaver Co., New Brighton Beaver Co. Children's Home	1908	Nonsec.	Cott.	Jan. 1, 1912	28	571	16,000
3	Blair Co., Williamsburg Blair Co. Indust. Training Home	1897	Nonsec.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	32	625	20,000
4	Greene Co., Waynesburg Greene Co. Children's Home	1884	Nonsec.	Cott.	Jan. 1, 1912	25	1,360	34,000
5	Washington Co., Washington Washington Co. Children's Home	1870	Nonsec.	Congr.	June 1, 1911	125	592	74,000
	Total					710	$444	$315,000

TABLE 3 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[a]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[a]					
	STATE INSTITUTION									
1	Franklin Co., Scotland Soldiers' Orphans' Indust. Sch.	$121,030	$255	$26,400	$56	$121,030	100	44	474	10.8
	COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES									
2	Beaver Co., New Brighton Beaver Co., Children's Home	4,152	166	1,692	68	2,185	53	5	25	5.0
3	Blair Co., Williamsburg Blair Co. Indust. Training Home	4,355	145	1,333	44	4,355	100	5	30	6.0
4	Greene Co., Waynesburg Greene Co. Children's Home	8,958	358	3,186	127	8,958	100	6	25	4.2
5	Washington Co., Washington Washington Co. Children's Home	11,724	167	4,222	60	11,100	95	11	70	6.4
	Total	$150,219	$241	$36,833	$59	$147,628	98	71	624	8.8

TABLE 3 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of inmates	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
	STATE INSTITUTION						
1	Franklin Co., Scotland Soldiers' Orphans' Indust. Sch.	Dep., M, F	6 -14	18	None	Admin. com. of bd.	No one
	COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES						
2	Beaver Co., New Brighton Beaver Co. Children's Home	Dep., def., M, F	3 -12	18	None	Court off. or poor dir.	Poor dir.
3	Blair Co., Williamsburg Blair Co. Indust. Training Home	Dep., def., M, F	2½-15	16	None	Poor dir.	Poor dir.
4	Greene Co., Waynesburg Greene Co. Children's Home	Dep., def., M, F	2 -15	16	None	Steward	Poor dir.
5	Washington Co., Washington Washington Co. Children's Home	Dep., def., M, F	2 -15	16	None	Supt.	Paid agt.

TABLE 3 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
	STATE INSTITUTION									
1	Franklin Co., Scotland Soldiers' Orphans' Indust. Sch.	481	16	497	..	30	1	..	466	..
	COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES									
2	Beaver Co., New Brighton Beaver Co. Children's Home	24	22	46	10	10	..	..	26	13
3	Blair Co., Williamsburg Blair Co. Indust. Training Home	22	44	66	25	5	..	..	36	17
4	Greene Co., Waynesburg Greene Co. Children's Home	39	36	75	18	28	..	10	19	5
5	Washington Co., Washington Washington Co. Children's Home	58	103	161	19	49	1	7	85	56
	Total	624	221	845	72	122	2	17	632	91

[a] Applies to all sections of this table.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Based on average number in care.

CHAPTER VII

HOMES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS

THERE are only two public institutions in the state for the care and training of delinquent youth—the Pennsylvania Training School in Washington County, and the Allegheny County Industrial School for Boys at Warrendale, now popularly called the Thorn Hill School. The Glen Mills Schools, under private management but receiving their main support from public funds, take the place of public institutions for this class in the eastern part of the state.

There are also in the state several other institutions under private management—most of them receiving large financial support from public funds—devoted to the care of delinquents of both sexes. Like the Glen Mills Schools, they are sometimes called "semi-public" institutions. To group together the entire definite provision throughout the state for this class, they are here assembled with those above named for description and tabulation.

1. Pennsylvania Training School

The Pennsylvania Training School, founded in 1854, is a state institution for the wayward and delinquent boys and girls of the western part of the state. It is located at Morganza Station, about twelve miles southwest of Pittsburgh. Eastern Pennsylvania has no equivalent state school, but as above stated, its place is taken by the Glen Mills Schools. The Morganza school has an excellent site of 450 acres in the hills of Washington County. Around the buildings is a beautiful and spacious lawn. There are a football field, baseball diamond, and a running track, with a grandstand and band pavilion, located in a small park. In the girls' playgrounds are tennis courts, basketball field, and so forth.

The property is valued at $1,217,000; the current expense for the year ending May 31, 1912, was $121,162; the average number in care was 448. The youngest age at which a child can be com-

mitted is seven years, and the limit of care is twenty-one years; but by the parole system very few remain to the limit unless sent there near the close of their minority. There are 81 officers and employes, or one to every 5.5 inmates.

The buildings are generally on the cottage plan, but there is a wide range of capacity, from 65 down to 20. The cottage unit, recently adopted, is 30; and probably all hereafter erected will have that capacity. There are six separate buildings occupied by boys, and three by girls; and the administration building, which is an old but still serviceable four-story structure, is the home of two families of boys, of about 50 each. The total present capacity is 488. There are numerous other buildings, including the new kitchen and officers' quarters; the gymnasium, new power plant, industrial group, hospital, and many barns and smaller buildings.

It should be said that this old institution is undergoing a radical transformation. In a little more than five years Superintendent W. F. Penn has reconstructed the greater part of the buildings, changing from large ones to those of the small cottage type as far as possible. Two new cottages just completed and which will accommodate 30 each, will take the place of one of the original buildings, containing 65 inmates, and the old structure will at once be torn down. There will then remain but one of the old family buildings, which will also be vacated and destroyed as soon as new cottages can be built to take its place. The influence of modern ideas is very clearly shown in this demolition of an old congregate plant, and the substitution for it of the new cottage family homes with the sanitary and other conveniences of the age.

For the detailed statistics of finance and children in care, see the set of tables at the end of this chapter. The per capita for salaries was $106, and the average per capita cost of maintenance was $270. It is probable that these are above the average for the institution, because of the reconstruction process carried on along with its regular work.

2. Thorn Hill School

This is a new institution, founded in 1911 and located near Warrendale, in the northern part of Allegheny County. From its

location it is called the Thorn Hill School. The site is a farm of 1,100 acres, and already buildings valued at $235,600 have been erected. The institution is planned as an industrial village of the cottage type, and 13 fine, permanent cottages, each costing from $16,000 to $20,000, have been completed. These are of brick, fireproof construction, and each will accommodate 20 boys besides the officers and caretakers. While the total cost to date was $390,400, and the valuation is now set at $400,000, it probably will exceed half a million in a short time, as the development of the institution progresses.

All of the boys here cared for are between eight and sixteen years of age and are wards of the juvenile court. There is no definite term of commitment and, under a parole system, each boy secures his release when he has earned it.

The report, which was personally given by the superintendent, was for the year ending November 30, 1913, which was practically the second year of regular work.

July 1, 1911, only 25 boys were at the school, then just started; but November 30, 1912, the number practically equalled the enlarged capacity, which was 250, and so continued through the year of the report. The amount expended by the institution that year was $215,166, of which $170,214 was devoted to buildings and permanent equipment. The amount used in maintenance expenses was $44,952; the average number of boys in care was 220; the expense for salaries was $86 per capita; the average per capita cost of maintenance was $204.

The institution is one of the best of its kind and bids fair to accomplish much in the way of industrial training. For many other details see the statistical tables.

3. Glen Mills Schools, Girls' Department

The Glen Mills Schools, founded in 1826, are among the best known, equipped, and managed institutions for delinquents in this country. Especially is this true of the Girls' Department, since its removal from a congregate plant in the city of Philadelphia to a cottage plant on Sleighton Farm, near Darlington Station, Delaware County.

The homes for the girls in care, who range from eight to

The Buildings

On the Porch

In the Kitchen

GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS—GIRLS' DEPARTMENT (SLEIGHTON FARM). (See p. 82)

In the Field

Harvest Products

Feeding the Fowls

GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS—GIRLS' DEPARTMENT (SLEIGHTON FARM). (See p. 82)

eighteen years of age, are nine new two-story buildings called cottages, but each accommodating more girls than are usually located in one structure of the "cottage" type. Five of them average in capacity 37 girls each; the others respectively have 43, 49, 82, and 85 beds, making a total capacity of 444. Each is a complete domestic unit, with its own kitchen and dining room, and hot-water heating plant. The buildings are excellent and fitted with the best modern equipment. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. There are a few dormitories, but in the main the sleeping quarters are single rooms of fair size, well but plainly furnished, many of them adorned quite attractively by the personal efforts of girls of the higher types.

The plant at Sleighton Farm is valued at $205,300, and the average number of girls in care for the year studied was 400. There is no endowment. While only 47 per cent of the year's expense was credited to public funds, most of the remainder was from an unexpended balance on hand, probably originally from the state treasury. The salary expense was $32,969, or $82 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $85,772, or an average of $214 per capita. There were 68 regular employes, or one for each 5.9 inmates. During the year, 401 girls were received, and a total of 777 different girls were inmates for an average period of from four to six months.

4. Glen Mills Schools, Boys' Department

The Boys' Department of the Glen Mills Schools is located about five minutes' walk from the Glen Mills Station, in the western part of Delaware County. The institution was formerly called the House of Refuge, and the name is yet occasionally used. As stated in regard to the Girls' Department, the institution was founded in 1826, and although under the management of a self-perpetuating private board of managers, takes the place of a state reform school for Eastern Pennsylvania. The departments are entirely separate both in location and administration, and yet in another sense are like the two halves of an apple, complements each to the other.

The department for boys is beautifully located on high, hilly ground. The buildings are arranged in a quadrangle around a

large, open court. The administration building is at one end, and opposite, across the court, is a large and well-equipped chapel, capable of seating at least 900 boys. At the sides of the court are the buildings for the boys and a school house.

Other buildings stand outside of the original quadrangle plan. At present there are nine buildings for inmates of the institution. Six have an average capacity of 100 boys each, one accommodates 160 boys, one provides for 80 boys, and one has beds for only 25 boys; making a total capacity of 865.

The larger buildings are three-story brick structures, covered with ivy and in good repair. In applying the family idea to the care of the inmates, the buildings, most of which are called "double cottages," have been divided by solid partitions, to accommodate 17 groups, each to average 50 boys, and to make each household in its details entirely independent of the others.

There is a large central kitchen, where the greater part of the cooking is done for the entire institution. The food is sent around to the buildings by means of a little railway, with inclosed and heated "box-cars." The boys are dressed alike in a gray-blue uniform with brass buttons, on which is the name of the school. The clothing is not individual, but is served out from a common stock.

The plant is valued at $671,300. There is no endowment. The average in care for the year studied was 757; the salary expense was $52,272, or $69 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $149,664, or an average per capita of $198. The entire support was from public funds. The school received 449 wards during the year, and there were 1,272 different boys in care for a longer or shorter time. There are 93 regular employes, or one for each 8.1 of the average of boys in care.

5. George Junior Republic of Western Pennsylvania

This is a nonsectarian institution for delinquent boys and girls of Western Pennsylvania, usually not under fifteen years of age and rated sound in mind and body. It was established December 1, 1909. Its central peculiarity is the privilege granted to the inmates, who are called citizens, of "self-government, provided they follow out the spirit of the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania."

The site of the Republic is a farm of 110 acres, located about one mile from Grove City in Mercer County. There are two modern three-story frame cottages,—the capacity of the one for boys being 32, and the one for girls, 20,—a school building, jail, barn, and other outbuildings. The entire plant is valued at $41,000. There is no endowment.

The boys and girls seem to take their privilege of self-government seriously and are devoted to the institution. All have a great deal of healthy outdoor life. They impose upon themselves and carefully enforce a wholesome discipline. Even the religious services are to a large extent managed by the "citizens." Considerable social intercourse between the sexes is allowed and is declared to be very helpful. It was stated that so far there has been but one known case of immorality among them. The superintendent said he would feel much easier if he had only one sex to deal with, but believed the benefits of the present plan outweighed its dangers and anxieties.

The average in care for the year ending May 31, 1912, was 45; the salary expense was $3,062, or $68 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $16,440, or an average per capita of $365. The Republic received 65 per cent of its expense from public funds. During the year, 24 new "citizens" were received and there was a total of 67 in care. There were five regular employes, or one for each nine of the average number of "citizens."

6. St. Joseph's Protectory for Girls

This institution, which is under the management of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of the Roman Catholic church, is at Norristown, Montgomery County. It is located on a thirteen-acre tract on the summit of the hill, well back from the main business part of the city. A high wall surrounds the entire site. The building is cruciform, only partly modern in equipment, and is a perfect labyrinth for strangers. Some of the dormitories are large, having about 30 beds each, but the air space and ventilation seem to be adequate. The bedsteads are of enameled iron and the bedding is good. The capacity is 130, and the value of the plant is estimated at $175,000.

The beneficiaries are delinquent white girls from eight to

eighteen years of age. The Sister in charge said of those only eight or nine years old, that in her opinion not the girls but their parents were incorrigible. Some instruction and practice are given in cooking, baking, general housework, sewing, knitting, embroidery, and gardening. Some garments and embroidery are made for sale and put upon the market in Philadelphia.

The average number of girls on hand for the year ending August 1, 1911, was 120; the amount paid in salaries was not given; the total for maintenance was $20,551, or an average per capita of $171. There were 45 girls received during the year, and a total of 165 in care. The number of regular workers was not given.

7. Elmwood Home

This is a nonsectarian cottage institution for delinquent boys from nine to fifteen years of age, near North Springfield, Erie County, 26 miles from the city of Erie. The site is ideally located on the shore of Lake Erie, with a fine stream flowing through the farm. The one "cottage" is a remodeled and enlarged two-story frame farm house; its capacity is 30 boys. There are a school building and the usual equipment of barns, and so forth. The entire plant is valued at $14,000. There is no endowment.

At present only boys committed by juvenile courts in various counties of northwestern Pennsylvania are admitted. When the institution was visited, it was overcrowded with 34 inmates. New cottages averaging 30 in capacity are to be erected in the near future. While the present buildings are inferior, and the equipment not all modern, the visitor reported it as "the most home-like institution I have seen."

The average in care for the year ending May 31, 1912, was 26; the expense for salaries was $1,726, or $66 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $5,063, or an average per capita of $195. There were 19 new wards committed during the year and a total of 45 in care. Three regular workers were employed, or one for each 8.7 of the average on hand.

8. Magdalen Society of Philadelphia

This society was founded in 1800, and is therefore one of the oldest child-helping institutions in the state. Its purpose is thus

defined in a historical sketch published in 1902: "To aid in restoring to paths of virtue, and in recovery to honest ranks of life, those unhappy females, who, in an unguarded hour, have lost their innocence, . . . and are desirous of returning to a life of rectitude." In the 113 years of its existence more than 3,000 wayward girls have been sheltered and uplifted in this Christian home.

The site consists of something over an acre of land on North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, surrounded by a high brick wall, "to elude prying eyes, and to prevent the escape of discontented Magdalens." The building is of brick, conglomerate in style, a part of it over one hundred years old. The front part is four stories high, the middle section three stories, and the rear portion two stories. There are a few modern conveniences, but as a whole the building is out-of-date and unsuited to the society's present use. The plant is valued at $125,000. As soon as possible this property will be sold and a new plant established in the suburbs of the city. The endowment amounts to $91,000.

Only delinquent white girls from twelve to eighteen years of age are admitted. The capacity of the building is 50. There are 34 individual sleeping rooms for the girls, and a few have two or more beds each. Several special "bungalow tents"—structures with wooden floors, and sides of wood to a height of about three feet, with wire screens thence up to a widely projecting roof—are erected in the rear of the main building and occupied as dormitories by an officer and some of the girls all the year through. The general spirit and work of the institution seem to be admirable.

The average number of girls in care for the year ending January 31, 1912, was 45; the expense for salaries was $2,260, or a per capita of $50; the total cost of maintenance was $10,400, or an average of $231 per capita. During the year, 33 wards were received and there were a total of 74 in care. There were six regular employes, or one for each 7.5 of the average on hand.

9. St. Mary Magdalen Asylum for Colored Girls

This asylum is a large and important Roman Catholic institution managed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Its year of founding was not given. The site is a suburban tract of about

45 acres on Chew Street, Germantown. There are two large stone buildings devoted to the uses of the asylum. The capacity of one is 100, and of the other, 50 girls. In most respects the equipment is modern. A third building is devoted to the Sisters and to the Magdalens, an order of reformed women. The estimated value of the entire property is $217,000. No endowment was reported, but one is believed to exist.

The beneficiaries are delinquent colored girls only, from ten years up to adults. They are divided into two groups: (1) those known to be immoral, and (2) what are called the preventive cases; and the two are housed in different buildings. The dormitories are large and have too many beds for air space and ventilation. The dining-room equipment is of the old orphanage type—oil-cloth covered tables, benches for seats, and granite-ware dishes.

Owing to the reticence of the Sisters, the statistics are somewhat imperfect. No salaries were reported, and the total cost of maintenance, $22,500, was the Mother Superior's estimate. The average number of girls in care for the year 1911 was 97, and the average cost of maintenance was $232 per capita. There were 35 new wards received and a total of 135 in care during the year. The number of Sisters and other assistants engaged in the work was not reported.

10. Philadelphia Protectory for Boys

This institution is located not in Philadelphia but at Protectory Station, about six miles west of Norristown in Montgomery County. It was founded in 1898 and is managed by the order of Christian Brothers of the Roman Catholic church. The site contains 300 acres, valued at $90,000. The building is a three-story yellow brick structure and very massive in appearance. The central portion of the building is a spacious hall leading to a broad stairway. This section extends upward to form a five-story tower. The large dormitories, containing 200 beds each, the general dining room, and other related equipment, are such as are usually found in the great congregate institutions. The capacity of the building is 600 boys.

The main building and other accessory buildings are arranged around a central court, the inclosed space being about one

Industrial Training for Boys

Under the Trees

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, Morganza. (See p. 80)

The Boys' Cottage

Carter Republic Citizens

William T. Carter Junior Republic, Redington. (See p. 89)

acre. The buildings are estimated at about $710,000, making the total value of the plant $800,000. No information could be obtained in regard to endowment.

The Protectory is devoted to the care of dependent and delinquent boys from eight to fifteen years of age, without restriction of race or color. They must be destitute or under court order to obtain admittance. As a matter of fact, most of the boys received are under commitment by the Philadelphia juvenile court for various degrees of waywardness.

The average number of boys in care for the year ending December 31, 1911, was 460; the expense for salaries was $14,289, or $31 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $60,347, or an average of $131 per capita. There were 284 new wards received and a total of 734 in care during the year.

11. William T. Carter Junior Republic

The aim of the William T. Carter Junior Republic is to provide a child-saving agency in which, under careful supervision, in the environment of a cultured nonsectarian Christian home, the inmates are granted the privilege of self-government and aided in the development of thought and industry. The institution was founded in 1898 and is located near Redington in Northampton County on a fine hillside, with an ideal outlook over valley, stream, and opposite hills, and with cultivated fields on every side. The site contains 186 acres of land, on which is over a mile of river front; also an orchard of 55 acres with over 4,000 fruit trees. There are one two-and-one-half-story frame cottage for boys, capacity 40; a superintendent's residence, a farmer's house, and various other buildings. The property is valued at $50,000. No endowment was reported, but there is an annual gift from Mrs. William T. Carter, the founder, which for the year 1911 was $6,000.

The beneficiaries are white Protestant boys, dependent or delinquent, from twelve to eighteen years of age. Most of those received have been wayward or unmanageable elsewhere. Misconduct leads to a trial by the "citizens," the imposition of a penalty, a part of which is restraint, out of school or work hours, in the "jail." Many of the former "citizens" have "made good"

after leaving the Republic, and are holding honorable positions in various parts of the country.

The average in care for the year 1911 was 28; the salary expense was $3,000, or $107 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $9,100, or an average per capita of $325. Only 19 new boys became "citizens" during the year and the total in care was 47. There are seven regular employes, or one for each four of the average of boys in care.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The total capacity of these reformatory institutions is 3,099. The average cost of plant per bed is $1,263; the total investment is $4,006,600; the average expense per capita for salaries is $72, and for the total cost of maintenance, $206. Of the maintenance, 71 per cent came from the public treasuries. There are 344 regular employes caring for an average of 2,646, and after deducting the children in institutions where the number of workers is not given, the remainder show an average of one worker for each 7.0 children in care. Many other very interesting facts and deductions may be drawn from the set of tables which immediately follow this chapter.

It has been suggested by leading social workers of the state that there is great need at the principal centers of population for parental schools, or institutions for the restriction and discipline of truants and other mild delinquents. Their field of usefulness would lie between the supervised probation of wayward children in their own homes, and lengthy commitments to the correctional institutions, like the Glen Mills Schools or the Pennsylvania Training School. The parental schools should have public support and be under public management, either as a part of the public school system, which to the writer seems most advisable, or as a separate division of the state's schools for delinquent children. Not having made a close study of the situation, the suggestion is here made without a definite recommendation, as this Department favors additional institutions only in cases of real necessity.

TABLE 4.—HOMES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Public or Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Type of housing	Statistics, yr. ending [a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
								Plant	Endowment	Total
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT									
1	MORGANZA: Pa. Training School	1854	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	488	$2,494	$1,217,000	..	$1,217,000
2	WARRENDALE: Thorn Hill School	1911	Nonsec.	Cott.	Nov. 30, 1913	250	1,600	400,000	..	400,000
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT									
3	DARLING: Glen Mills Sch.—Girls' Dept.	1826	Nonsec.	Cott.	Dec. 31, 1911	444	462	205,300	..	205,300
4	GLEN MILLS: Glen Mills Sch.—Boys' Dept.	1826	Nonsec.	Congr.	Dec. 31, 1911	865	776	671,300	..	671,300
5	GROVE CITY: George Junior Republic of W. Pa.	1909	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	52	788	41,000	..	41,000
6	NORRISTOWN: St. Joseph's Prot'y for Girls	..[x]	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	Aug. 1, 1911	130	1,346	175,000	..	175,000
7	NORTH SPRINGFIELD: Elmwood Home	1909	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	30	466	14,000	..	14,000
8	PHILADELPHIA: Magdalen Soc. of Phila.	1800	Nonsec.	Congr.	Jan. 31, 1912	50	2,500	125,000	$91,000	216,000
9	St. Mary Magdalen Asy. for Col'd Girls	..[x]	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	Dec. 31, 1911	150	1,447	217,000	..	217,000
10	PROTECTORY STATION: Phila. Prot'y for Boys	1898	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	Dec. 31, 1911	600	1,333	800,000	..[x]	800,000
11	REDINGTON: William T. Carter Junior Republic	1898	Nonsec.	Cott.	Dec. 31, 1911	40	1,250	50,000	..	50,000
	Total for which information is given					3,099	$1,263	$3,915,600	$91,000	$4,006,600

TABLE 4 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[a]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[a]					
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT									
1	MORGANZA: Pa. Training School	$121,162	$270	$47,522	$106	$121,162	100	81	448	5.5
2	WARRENDALE: Thorn Hill School	44,952	204	18,884	86	44,952	100	34	220	6.5
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT									
3	DARLING: Glen Mills Sch.—Girls' Dept.	85,772	214	32,969	82	40,659	47	68	400	5.9
4	GLEN MILLS: Glen Mills Sch.—Boys' Dept.	149,664	198	52,272	69	149,664	100	93	757	8.1
5	GROVE CITY: George Junior Republic of W. Pa.	16,440	365	3,062	68	10,767	65	5	45	9.0
6	NORRISTOWN: St. Joseph's Prot'y for Girls	20,551	171	..[x]	..	3,000	15	..[x]	120	..
7	NORTH SPRINGFIELD: Elmwood Home	5,063	195	1,726	66	5,348	106	3	26	8.7
8	PHILADELPHIA: Magdalen Soc. of Phila.	10,400	231	2,260	50	..	..	6	45	7.5
9	St. Mary Magdalen Asy. for Col'd Girls	22,500	232	..[x]	..	..	..	..[x]	97	..
10	PROTECTORY STATION: Phila. Prot'y for Boys	60,347	131	14,289	31	9,375	16	47	460	9.8
11	REDINGTON: William T. Carter Junior Republic	9,100	325	3,000	107	2,000	22	7	28	4.0
	Total for which information is given	$545,951	$206	$175,984	$72[d]	$386,927	71	344	2,646	7.0[d]

TABLE 4 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of inmates	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT						
1	MORGANZA: Pa. Training School	Del., M, F	7–21	21	None	Paid agt.	Paid agt.
2	WARRENDALE: Thorn Hill School	Del., dep., M	8–16	21	None	Prob. off.	Prob. off.
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT						
3	DARLING: Glen Mills Sch.—Girls' Dept.	Del., F	8–18	21	None	Paid agt.	Paid agt.
4	GLEN MILLS: Glen Mills Sch.—Boys' Dept.	Del., M	7–16	21	None	Paid agt.	Paid agt.
5	GROVE CITY: George Junior Republic of W. Pa.	Del., M, F	15–20	21	None	Supt.	No one
6	NORRISTOWN: St. Joseph's Prot'y for Girls	Del., F	8–18	20	White	Vol. com.	No one
7	NORTH SPRINGFIELD: Elmwood Home	Del., M	9–15	21	White	Prob. off.	Prob. off.
8	PHILADELPHIA: Magdalen Soc. of Phila.	Del., F	12–18	20	White	Supt.	Supt.
9	St. Mary Magdalen Asy. for Col'd Girls	Del., F	10 yrs. up	None	Col'd	Priests	No one
10	PROTECTORY STATION: Phila. Prot'y for Boys	Del., dep., M	8–15	21	None	Paid agt. or court off.	Cath. Bur.
11	REDINGTON: William T. Carter Junior Republic	Del., dep., M	12–18	18	White	Supt.	Supt.

TABLE 4 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT									
1	MORGANZA: Pa. Training School . . .	442	227	669	75	98	1	40	455	405
2	WARRENDALE: Thorn Hill School . . .	234	234	468	13	76	..	145	234	79
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT									
3	DARLING: Glen Mills Sch.—Girls' Dept.	376	401	777	284	90	..	37	366	300
4	GLEN MILLS: Glen Mills Sch.—Boys' Dept.	823	449	1,272	32	374	3	11	852	397
5	GROVE CITY: George Junior Republic of W. Pa.	43	24	67	3	9	..	8	47	..
6	NORRISTOWN: St. Joseph's Prot'y for Girls	120	45	165	..	52	..	..	113	..
7	NORTH SPRINGFIELD: Elmwood Home .	26	19	45	2	9	..	1	33	30
8	PHILADELPHIA: Magdalen Soc. of Phila. .	41	33	74	9	16	..	1	48	..
9	St. Mary Magdalen Asy. for Col'd Girls	100	35	135	..	40	..	..	95	..
10	PROTECTORY STATION: Phila. Prot'y for Boys	450	284	734	2	262	..	..	470	..
11	REDINGTON: William T. Carter Junior Republic	28	19	47	..	8	..	5	34	..
	Total	2,683	1,770	4,453	420	1,034	4	248	2,747	1,211

[a] Applies to all sections of this table.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Based on average number in care.
[d] Average children in care in numbers 6 and 9 deducted in finding average per capitas of salaries and average number of children per employe.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER VIII

HOMES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES

THE word defectives, as used in this chapter and its related tables, refers to the feeble-minded and the epileptics. A chapter is to follow on institutions for the care and training of physically crippled children. For the mentally deficient there are two institutions under public management and two under private control. The same reasons which led to the assembling of the 11 institutions for delinquents apply for the grouping here of the four devoted to defectives. They are therefore named and described in the order in which they appear in the statistical tables at the end of the chapter.

1. Western Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-minded

This large and important institution is located at the town of Polk in Venango County. It was established in 1893, but first admitted children into care in 1897. The buildings, of which there are about 25 directly used for the care of inmates (including two multiple cottages described later), are built on the cottage plan and average 50 in capacity. The entire capacity of the institution is 1,500. The superintendent declared that for the best results only 1,200 should be accommodated. Yet at present the cottages contain many more than the 1,500 supposed to be the utmost that they should accommodate. At the time when our visitor studied the institution, in October, 1912, the inmates numbered 1,620. The overcrowding was permitted because of the numbers needing such service and the urgency of the appeals for their admission. The site includes 1,216 acres and the estimated value of the plant is $1,260,000.

While the main part of the institution consists of individual cottages whose average capacity is 50 each, there are two multiple cottages in the rear of the main group, in which are kept the lower

grades of feeble-minded who require more watchful attention. These are known as the custodial buildings, one for each sex, and together they accommodate 500 inmates. However, in interior arrangement these buildings also are divided into sections or "cottages," five in a building, each of which accommodates 50 children, making a total of 250 for the building.

Both sexes are received. There are no color restrictions and practically no age limit, although preference is given for the admission of those under twenty years. Eighty per cent are children, or at least under twenty when received, and nearly 70 per cent of the average number on hand are under twenty-one. Our visitor was greatly pleased with the methods and management of the institution, and with its condition and work. The one "fly in the ointment" was its overcrowded condition, which was as deeply regretted by the superintendent as by the visitor.

For the year ending May 31, 1912, the average number on hand was 1,575; the expense for salaries was $88,395, or $56 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $318,475, or an average per capita of $202. During the year, 195 new wards were received and the total in care was 1,755. There were 256 regular employes, or one for each 6.1 of the average in care. Of the expense, 91 per cent was provided for from public funds.

2. Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-minded

The Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-minded was founded in 1903, but not opened for service until 1908. It is located about two miles from Spring City, in Chester County, on a site containing 280 acres of land which is elevated and should prove salubrious. There are now five buildings for inmates, with an aggregate capacity of 500. The present value of the plant, based on the cost as reported to the state board, is $1,451,300.

As noted above, the institution is comparatively new and is as yet only partially completed. Originally it was planned to provide for 1,200 inmates, but changes reduced the proposed buildings to a capacity of 800. There is now provision for only 500. No one can estimate when the accommodations for the other 300 will be erected. At present only boys from six to twenty

General View of Institution

Boys' Cottage and Cottage Family

Manual Work School Room

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, Polk. (See p. 95)

View of the Home

The Field Workers

Women and Girls at the Home

PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME FOR EPILEPTICS, Rochester. (See p. 98)

years of age are admitted. When all of the proposed buildings are erected, girls also will be taken. All of those received, and probably 90 per cent of those now in care, are under twenty years of age.

The five buildings for boys are of brick, fireproof construction, two-story with finished attics and basements, with capacity respectively for 60, 90, 100, 100, and 150 inmates. They are connected by "doubled-decked" corridors on the levels of the basements and first floors, which have the appearance of elevated stone walks enclosed between parapets.

The average in care for the year ending May 31, 1912, was 400. One of the buildings was completed and first occupied during the year, immediately increasing the number to 500. The expense for salaries was $50,012, or $125 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $113,724, or an average per capita of $284. During the year, 178 wards were received and a total of 533 were in care. There were 100 regular employes, or one for each four of the average in care. Of the expense, 78 per cent was provided for from public funds.

3. Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children

This training school for defectives, under private management but with much of its support from public funds, is one of the largest and most important of the semi-public institutions in the state. It was established in 1852, is located at Elwyn in Delaware County, and the view from the administration building looking toward Media, the county seat, only one mile away, is superb. The site contains 340 acres of rolling land, and in some respects the location is ideal; but there is not enough level ground to permit a satisfactory grouping of the buildings. The soil is so rocky that excavation is very expensive, and the obtaining of an adequate water supply has been a difficult proposition. However, the institution has charming views, the beauty of sloping lawns, and the inspiration of groves of native trees. The plant is valued at $770,000; the endowment amounts to $250,300; making the total property value $1,020,300.

Children of both sexes are received, without restriction as to

race or color, from six years upward for state cases, and a few private patients are taken under six years of age. The institution prefers to receive none over sixteen, but does take some who are older. There are 12 buildings devoted to inmates, with an aggregate capacity of 1,134. The buildings are of stone and brick, and are of various sizes and degrees of suitability. All are well equipped and in good repair.

The average in care for the year ending September 30, 1912, was 1,076; the expense for salaries was $76,972, or $72 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $238,182, or an average per capita of $221. During the year, 62 wards were received and a total of 1,133 were in care. There were 216 regular employes, or one for each five of the average in care. Of the expense, 74 per cent was provided for from public funds.

4. Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics

This excellent home for a very unfortunate class was founded in 1895 and is located at Rochester, in Beaver County. It is under private management and nonsectarian, but is under the control of the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, which is related to the Lutheran church. The site contains 54 acres and is high, with a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The institution has a capacity of 70; the plant is valued at $129,600. There is no endowment.

The three buildings for inmates are two-story brick cottages, accommodating respectively 21, 21, and 28 patients. Both sexes are taken, from five years up, without restrictions of race or color. If cured of the disease, or if the mental condition becomes such that others are endangered, dismissal or transfer to another institution takes place. Otherwise the patients are expected to remain for life. The rule for admission is peculiarly restrictive: "No person in whom the disease has developed imbecility, idiocy, or insanity, or who is suffering from contagious disease, will be admitted to the Home."

It was difficult to estimate the proportion of minors in care, but it is probably about 20 per cent. The average number of inmates for the year ending March 31, 1912, was 63. The expense for salaries was $3,838, or $61 per capita; the total cost of main-

tenance was $11,738, or an average per capita of $186. During the year five patients were received and a total of 63 were in care. There were nine regular employes, or one for each seven of the average in care. Of the expense, 43 per cent was provided for from public funds.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The total capacity of the four institutions dealt with in this chapter is 3,204; the average cost of plant per bed is $1,127; the total investment is $3,861,200; the average expense per capita for salaries is $70, and for the total cost of maintenance, $219. Of the maintenance, 82 per cent comes from the public treasuries. There are 581 regular employes and an average of 3,114 inmates in care, or one worker for each 5.4 of the average on hand. The study of the tables at the end of this chapter will add many other interesting facts and deductions.

The Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, located at Oakbourne, Chester County, is an excellent private institution for these unfortunates. It was not listed in the homes for defectives because it is classed by the state board of charities as a regular hospital rather than as a home. It has a children's cottage, and during the year ending May 31, 1913, had a total of 30 children in care. The institution possesses property valued at $110,000, and the expenses for the above named year were $31,563.

Many social workers of the state for years have urgently appealed for additional facilities for the care of defectives, especially girls of child-bearing age, who are now in general or special institutions or still at large in the various communities. As the state possesses but one institution for the feeble-minded in Eastern Pennsylvania, which at present can accommodate only 500 inmates and is wholly devoted to boys from six to twenty years of age, the need for the speedy establishment of at least one more institution of large capacity to be open to the above named class of girls, is too evident to require argument. The overcrowded condition of the institution at Polk is indicative of urgent needs in the western part of the state. If the present accommodations were at once doubled, the provision for mental defectives would still be woefully inadequate.

In response to these appeals, and to partially supply these needs, the state legislature at its session in 1913 passed an act to establish an institution for feeble-minded women, which was approved by Governor John K. Tener, July 25, 1913. The purpose of the act is thus defined:

> An act to establish a State Village for feeble-minded women; providing for an appointment of a board of managers to select a tract of land for that purpose in the State Forest reserve, and to erect and furnish buildings on the same, and to manage said institution; and for the commitment thereto of feeble-minded females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years; and making an appropriation for the purposes aforesaid, also for the expenses of maintenance until June 1, 1915.

The appropriation mentioned was "approved in the sum of forty thousand dollars." This will just about pay the expense of selecting a site and securing plans from able architects. Appropriations for the actual buildings must follow. Great bodies move slowly, and however imperative the need, state institutions linger long on the trestle board of the architect and under the hammer of the contractor. The board of managers was appointed in January, 1914, and a month later held its first meeting.

But the need has been recognized by the law makers and the executive, the thin end of the wedge has been struck into the heavy log of public action, and ultimately a useful modern institution will be built and occupied. Patience is a virtue and so also is vigorous effort to consummate a duly authorized work of public utility.

Leading social workers of Philadelphia say that the state village for feeble-minded women is only the initial expression of a new policy to which the state is definitely committed, and which includes both adequate care of all feeble-minded children and the segregation of all adults of this class, so that they cannot reproduce their kind. Such a progressive program is worthy of note; but as its working out will require years of time and millions of money, it may prove only the "iridescent dream" of welfare workers in whom the wish is father to the hope.

TABLE 5.—HOMES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVES. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Public or Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Type of housing	Statistics, yr. ending [a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
								Plant	Endowment	Total
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT									
1	POLK: W. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded . . .	1893	Nonsec.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	1,500	$840	$1,260,000	..	$1,260,000
2	SPRING CITY: E. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded .	1903	Nonsec.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	500	2,903	1,451,300	..	1,451,300
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT									
3	ELWYN: Pa. Training Sch. for Feeble-Minded Children	1852	Nonsec.	Congr.	Sept. 30, 1912	1,134	679	770,000	$250,300	1,020,300
4	ROCHESTER: Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics	1895	Nonsec.	Cott.	Mar. 31, 1912	70	1,851	129,600	..	129,600
	Total					3,204	$1,127	$3,610,900	$250,300	$3,861,200

TABLE 5 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita*	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita*					
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT									
1	POLK: W. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded . . .	$318,475	$202	$88,395	$56	$290,701	91	256	1,575	6.1
2	SPRING CITY: E. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded . .	113,724	284	50,012	125	89,051	78	100	400	4.0
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT									
3	ELWYN: Pa. Training Sch. for Feeble-Minded Children	238,182	221	76,972	72	176,938	74	216	1,076	5.0
4	ROCHESTER: Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics	11,738	186	3,838	61	5,000	43	9	63	7.0
	Total	$682,119	$219	$219,217	$70	$561,690	82	581	3,114	5.4

TABLE 5 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of inmates	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT						
1	POLK: W. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-minded	Feeble-minded and epil., M, F	Under 20	None	None	Supt.	No one
2	SPRING CITY: E. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded	Feeble-minded and epil., M	6–20	None	None	Agen.	No one
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT						
3	ELWYN: Pa. Training Sch. for Feeble-Minded Children . .	Feeble-minded M, F	6 yrs. up	None	None	Res. physician	No one
4	ROCHESTER: Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics . .	Epil., M. F	5 yrs. up	None	None	Dir.	No one

TABLE 5 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.
	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT								
1	POLK: W. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded	1,560	195	1,755[d]	90	19	56	..	1,590
2	SPRING CITY: E. Pa. Inst. for Feeble-Minded . . .	355	178	533[d]	..	30	18	19	466
	PRIVATE MANAGEMENT								
3	ELWYN: Pa. Training Sch. for Feeble-Minded Children	1,071	62	1,133[d]	..	38	14	..	1,081
4	ROCHESTER: Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics	58	5	63[e]	..	..	..	..	63
	Total	3,044	440	3,484	90	87	88	19	3,200

[a] Applies to all sections of this table.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Based on the average number in care.
[d] It is estimated that between 70 and 80 per cent of all inmates are under twenty years of age.
[e] It is estimated that about 20 per cent of all inmates are under twenty years of age.

CHAPTER IX

INSTITUTIONS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

THERE are six institutions, or parts of institutions, in the state of Pennsylvania devoted entirely to the orthopedic care and vocational and other training of crippled children. They receive only the physically defective who are normal in mind, and are therefore entirely distinct from the institutions for the mentally defective treated in the preceding chapter. Four of these institutions are in Philadelphia and two in Allegheny County.

Most of the physical defectives cared for in these institutions are taken from conditions of utter homelessness or from homes of poverty and destitution. They are, therefore, in the saddest sense dependents. A few points in reference to each of these institutions will probably be appreciated, for crippled children excite deeper sympathy than perhaps any other class of suffering humanity.

1. Children's House of the Home for Incurables

This house, which was established in 1877, is as the title indicates only a part of an important nonsectarian institution located in the city of Philadelphia. However, the property of the Children's House is separately listed and an endowment is specially devoted to it. The plant is valued at $90,400 and the special endowment, $5,500, making the total value of the property $95,900.

While much of the income of the Children's House is specially given, any deficiencies in meeting the expenses are met from the income of the institution of which it is a part. Its capacity is 33. The Children's House receives only incurable cripples, of both sexes, of the white race, and of any age up to twelve years, with no discharge limit. The service is usually free, but in case relatives are able to meet part of the expense a small charge is made, the maximum being $1.00 per day.

The average number in care for the year ending April 1 1911, was 26; the expense for salaries was $2,655, or $102 p capita; the total cost of maintenance was $10,277, or an avera per capita of $395. None of the income was derived from publ funds. There were 13 regular employes, or one for each two the average in care.

2. HOME OF THE MERCIFUL SAVIOUR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDRE

The Home of the Merciful Saviour was founded in 1882 an is under the auspices and control of members of the Protestan Episcopal church. It is located in Philadelphia and is of the co tage type. The capacity is 50. The plant is valued at $96,80 and the endowment amounts to $200,000, making a total propert valuation of $296,800.

The institution receives all kinds of crippled children of bot sexes, of the white race, and from two and one half to six years o age, with no discharge limit for girls, boys being transferred t other institutions at sixteen. The service is usually free, but few who are able pay a little toward the cost of care.

The average number in care for the year ending October 31 1911, was 50; the expense for salaries was $5,625, or $113 pe capita; the total cost of maintenance was $16,312, or an averag per capita of $326. No public funds were received. There wer 15 regular employes, or one for each 3.3 of the average in care.

3. HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

The House of St. Michael and All Angels was founded i 1887 and is located in Philadelphia. It is an Episcopalian inst tution for Negroes only, with a capacity of 30. Its plant is value at $13,600 and the endowment is $35,000, making the total pro erty valuation $48,600.

The institution receives all kinds of colored crippled childre boys from two to nine years, and girls of any age, from two yea up. The boys are usually dismissed at the age of ten, and th girls at the age of eighteen. The service is usually free, but a fe parents or relatives pay $1.00 a week toward the cost of care.

The average in care for the year ending September 1, 191 was 25; the expense for salaries was $1,217, or $49 per capit

Building and Playground

HOME OF THE MERCIFUL SAVIOUR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, Philadelphia. (See p. 106)

The Nursery

HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, Philadelphia. (See p. 106)

Entrance

Front View

Rear View

WIDENER MEMORIAL SCHOOL, Philadelphia. (See p. 107)

the total cost of maintenance was $4,719, or an average per capita of $189. No public funds were received. There were six regular employes, or one for each 4.2 of the average in care.

4. Widener Memorial School

This great school was founded in 1906, and while an individual, or rather a family benefaction, is classed in its religious affiliation as an Episcopalian institution. It also is located in the city of Philadelphia.

The Widener Memorial School is one of the most remarkable institutions of the kind in the world. The many millions in the plant and the endowment have been given by P. A. B. Widener and his family, and now constitute a permanent memorial of his deceased wife and other members of his family, especially George Widener, who was lost on the ill-fated *Titanic* in April, 1912. For years before his death, George Widener had been interested with his father in the erection and management of this institution, and after his death the senior Widener completed the already large endowment in order liberally to provide for its work and to establish a permanent and useful memorial of his lost son.

The plant, setting a very low valuation on the large acreage tract in Philadelphia, in reality a splendid private park, is valued at $1,132,000; the endowment is at least $4,000,000, making a total property valuation of $5,132,000.

The capacity of the school is 100. White children from four to ten years of age, permanently crippled, but not helpless, are received. The age of discharge varies from eighteen to twenty-one years. Preference is given children whom training may aid in preparation for at least partial self-support. Free service and training are given to all.

The average number on hand for the year ending July 29, 1912, was 96; the expense for salaries was $42,795, or $446 per capita; the current expense was $107,041, or an average per capita of $1,115. However, it should be recognized that a part of this expenditure is for maintaining costly buildings and grounds which are a family memorial as well as an institution for the unfortunate. There are 78 regular employes, or one for every 1.2 of the average in care.

The beautiful location, the fine modern buildings and equipment of the plant, the skilled teachers and caretakers, with the best orthopedic and other specialists of the city on the surgical staff, make this institution as nearly perfect in possibilities as any of its kind in the world.

5. Industrial Home for Crippled Children

This excellent orthopedic and vocational training home was founded in 1902 and is located at Pittsburgh. It is a nonsectarian cottage institution and has beds for 50 children. The plant is valued at $110,100 and there is an endowment of $43,000, making a total property valuation of $153,100.

It cares for all kinds of crippled white children of both sexes, receiving them between the ages of three and twelve years, with no definite discharge limit. The service is usually free, but for those able to pay there is a maximum charge of $1.00 per day.

The average in care for the year ending April 30, 1911, was 45; the expense for salaries was $5,750, or $128 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $15,003, or an average per capita of $333. The institution received 33 per cent of its cost of maintenance from public funds. There were 16 regular employes, or one for each 2.8 of the average in care.

6. Sewickley Fresh Air Home

This institution is located at Sewickley in Allegheny County, and was opened as a fresh air home in 1897. Its enlarged work, including orthopedic service, dates from 1909. It is a nonsectarian cottage institution. The plant is valued at $21,700 and there is an endowment of about $5,000, making a total property valuation of $26,700. The capacity is 32 children.

The institution receives all kinds of crippled white children of both sexes, from three to twelve years of age. There are no defined discharge limits, and children are kept until they are benefited as much as possible. The service is free.

The average number in care for the year ending December 1, 1911, was 27; the expense for salaries was $3,152, or $117 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $10,568, or an average per capita of $391. Only 5 per cent of the cost of maintenance

was received from public funds. There were 10 regular employes, or one for each 2.7 of the average in care.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It should be remembered that this is a peculiarly exceptional group of institutions, including within themselves the combined functions of the home and the hospital, and in most of them a third function—that of the vocational training school. The numbers needing such care are limited, hence the capacity required is comparatively small. For obvious reasons the average expense for salaries and the general cost of maintenance are higher than in ordinary institutions.

The total capacity of the six institutions is 295. The average cost of plant per bed is $4,965; or, if we omit the Widener Memorial School, because exceptional, the average for the other five institutions would be $1,706. The total investment is $5,753,100. The average per capita expense for salaries is $227, and the average per capita for maintenance is $609; or, omitting the Widener as above, we would have for salaries, $106, total maintenance, $329. Only 3.4 per cent of the maintenance came from public funds. There were 138 regular employes, or one for each two of the average number of children in care. For other interesting facts, see the tables at the close of this chapter.

TABLE 6.—INSTITUTIONS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.[a] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Type of housing	Statistics, yr. ending[b]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed[c]	Value of property		
								Plant	Endowment	Total
1	PHILADELPHIA: Children's House of the Home for Incurables	1877	Nonsec.	Cott.	Apr. 15, 1911	33	$2,739	$90,400	$5,500	$95,900
2	Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children	1882	Episc.	Cott.	Oct. 31, 1911	50	1,936	96,800	200,000	296,800
3	House of St. Michael and All Angels . . .	1887	Episc.	Cott.	Sept. 1, 1912	30	453	13,600	35,000	48,600
5	PITTSBURGH: Industrial Home for Crippled Children	1902	Nonsec.	Cott.	Apr. 30, 1911	50	2,202	110,100	43,000	153,100
6	SEWICKLEY: Sewickley Fresh Air Home . . .	1909[d]	Nonsec.	Cott.	Dec. 1, 1911	32	678	21,700	5,000	26,700
	Total (not including Widener Memorial School)					195	$1,706	$332,600	$288,500	$621,100
4	PHILADELPHIA: Widener Memorial School . .	1906	Episc.	Cott.	July 29, 1912	100	11,320	1,132,000[e]	4,000,000[f]	5,132,000
	Grand total					295	$4,965	$1,464,600	$4,288,500	$5,753,100

TABLE 6 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita [g]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita [g]					
1	PHILADELPHIA: Children's House of the Home for Incurables	$10,277	$395	$2,655	$102	..	..	13	26	2.0
2	Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children	16,312	326	5,625	113	..	..	15	50	3.3
3	House of St. Michael and All Angels . . .	4,719	189	1,217	49	..	..	6	25	4.2
5	PITTSBURGH: Industrial Home for Crippled Children	15,003	333	5,750	128	$5,000	33.3	16	45	2.8
6	SEWICKLEY: Sewickley Fresh Air Home . . .	10,568	391	3,152	117	552	5.2	10	27	2.7
	Total (not including Widener Memorial School) .	$56,879	$329	$18,399	$106	$5,552	9.8	60	173	2.9
4	PHILADELPHIA: Widener Memorial School . .	107,041	1,115	42,795	446	..	..	78	96	1.2
	Grand total	$163,920	$609	$61,194	$227	$5,552	3.4	138	269	2.0

TABLE 6 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Kind and sex of orthopedic cases taken	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Terms	Usual period of stay
			Recep.	Disch.			
1	PHILADELPHIA: Children's House of the Home for Incurables	All kinds of incurable cases; M, F	Under 12	None	White	Usually free; maximum $1 a day	Most cases perm. and transf. to adult dept.
2	Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children	All kinds, M, F	2½–6	None	White	Usually free; a few pay a little	Girls no limit; boys to other inst. at 16
3	House of St. Michael and All Angels . . .	All kinds, M, F	2 yrs. up	Boys 10; girls 18	Col'd	Usually free; a few pay $1 a week	Boys until 10; girls leave at 18
4	Widener Memorial School	Perm. cripples, not helpless; M, F	4–10	21 yrs.	White	Free	Until 18 to 21 for purpose of indust. training
5	PITTSBURGH: Industrial Home for Crippled Children	All kinds, M, F	3–12	None	Not defined	Usually free; maximum $1 a day	As long as needed for treatment; some longer for education
6	SEWICKLEY: Sewickley Fresh Air Home . . .	All kinds, M, F	3–12	None	White	Free	Until benefited as much as possible

TABLE 6 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Transf. to other inst.	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.
1	PHILADELPHIA: Children's House of the Home for Incurables	25	7	32	..	3	2	..	1 [b]	26
2	Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children	40	5	45	..	..	..	..	..	45
3	House of St. Michael and All Angels .	25	12	37	..	4	..	2	6	25
4	Widener Memorial School	74	24	98	..	1	1	..	..	96
5	PITTSBURGH: Industrial Home for Crippled Children	42	8	50	..	2	1	1	..	46
6	SEWICKLEY: Sewickley Fresh Air Home .	23	30	53	..	25	..	..	..	28
	Total	229	86	315	..	35	4	3	7	266

[a] Data presented in this table were collected for another book prepared by the Department of Child-Helping. See Reeves, Edith: The Care and Education of Crippled Children, Russell Sage Foundation Publication. New York, Survey Associates, Inc., 1914.
[b] Applies to all sections of this table.
[c] Based on capacity.
[d] Opened as a fresh air home in 1897; orthopedic work all the year since 1909.
[e] Plant does not include cost of stable or cottages for engineer and gardener, or summer home at Atlantic City.
[f] Surplus income to be added until endowment reaches $5,000,000.
[g] Based on average number in care.
[h] Left to be self-supporting.

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY FOR MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

TO collate and visualize some of the facts and statistics recorded in the preceding chapters, a summary has been prepared of the institutions for special classes. While the tables speak for themselves, a few statements in regard to their form and contents, and mention of some of their principal items, may be of advantage to the reader.

In substance, the tables of the summary are modeled after Sections A, B, and D of the set of four institutional tables. The three sections of the summary give in collated form the best available information in regard to Pennsylvania's present provision for delinquents and defectives so far as they may be presented in a single set of figures. They include also the few public institutions caring for dependents. It should be remembered that some defectives are mixed with the dependents in the county children's homes, this fully justifying the title of the part—Miscellaneous Institutions for Children.

In a few items relating to the detention homes of juvenile courts, it was found possible to provide data which do not appear in the two original tables for these institutions, the remaining sections of the set having been omitted for lack of uniform and adequate information.

It will be noted that the summary does not include the 80 almshouses and poorhouses. These care for children incidentally, and should care for none at all. Properly speaking they are not child-caring institutions, but are included in the study because 3,000 children a year are included among their inmates. As all the available information is used in the one general table, which is not itemized on the set-of-four plan, it was impossible to give the almshouses a place in this summary.

There are 35 institutions represented in the five groups of

the summary. Eighteen are under public management and 17 are under private management. Only one of the groups, the detention homes, is wholly supported from public funds, meaning funds produced by taxation. Even the state and county homes receive a little support from private sources; only 2 per cent it is true, but it amounts to $2,591. On the other extreme we find the institutions for crippled children receiving only 3.4 per cent of their support from public funds; amounting however to $5,552.

The aggregates of investment and current cost of maintenance are also of great interest. The combined value of the various institutional plants is $9,548,600. The total capacity being 7,464, the average cost of plant per bed is $1,279. The aggregate amount of endowment is $4,629,800. The total investment in these 35 institutions is, therefore, $14,178,400.

Carry the calculation a step beyond the present summary. Considered in relation to numbers only, the usefulness of an institution is based not on capacity but on the actual work done. Therefore, all the more important financial queries relate to the average numbers in care. Dividing $14,178,400 by 6,793, we find that the average permanent investment per capita is $2,087.

Again, assuming that the income from the endowment averages 4 per cent on the principal, the amount received from this source would pay only 13 per cent of the current expense; and at 4 per cent it would require a total endowment of $39,657,525 to produce $1,586,301, the annual cost of maintenance. This will at once answer the question why the apparently large endowment of various institutions must be supplemented by generous free-will donations and payments from public funds.

Another interesting deduction from the summary relates to salaries. Dividing $516,090, the total salary expense for the five groups, by 1,169, the aggregate number of regular workers, we find that the average cash salary is $441. To this, of course, must be added the cost to the institution of board and lodging, if the real salary is to be ascertained.

The average per capita expense for salaries is $75 and the total for maintenance, $232. These rates for the care of special classes are considerably above the average per capitas in institutions for dependents, as would naturally be expected. The

average of one worker for each 5.6 of the average children in care is very near that later shown for all the child-caring institutions of the state. It may be stated on the combined experience of all these institutions that on the average there should be a regular employe for every six children in institutional care.

While the average in care was only 6,793, there were 13,748 children in care during the year. This implies an average stay of about one year, as the total is about double the average number on hand. Even these institutions for special classes did a large amount of placing-out work, for 764 are reported placed in family homes.

The points of interest and deductions of importance in both the group tables and the summary are numerous, but only a few can be brought out in these comments. The reader is invited to make his own study of them to elicit matters of special personal concern. This summary will be joined to others later in the digest, for a more general comparison and combination.

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY FOR MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN.[a] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Public or Private Management

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 2 to 6)	No. of institutions	Year of founding		Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
			Earliest	Latest			Plant	Endowment	Total
2	Detention homes of juvenile courts	9	1903	1912	156	$2,756[c]	$242,500[c]	..	$242,500[c]
3	State and county homes for dependents	5	1863	1908	710	444	315,000	..	315,000
4	Homes and training schools for delinquents	11	1800	1911	3,099	1,263	3,915,600	$91,000	4,006,600
5	Homes and training schools for defectives	4	1852	1903	3,204	1,127	3,610,900	250,300	3,861,200
6	Institutions for crippled children	6	1877	1909	295	4,965	1,464,600	4,288,500	5,753,100
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	35	1800	1912	7,464	$1,279	$9,548,600	$4,629,800	$14,178,400
	Total (not including Widener Memorial School)	34	1800	1912	7,364	$1,143	$8,416,600	$629,800	$9,046,400

TABLE 7 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 2 to 6)	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[d]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[d]					
2	Detention homes of juvenile courts . .	$44,092	$9[e]	$22,862	$5[e]	$44,092	100	35	140	4.0
3	State and county homes for dependents	150,219	241	36,833	59	147,628	98	71	624	8.8
4	Homes and training schools for delinquents	545,951	206	175,984	72	386,927	71	344	2,646	7.0
5	Homes and training schools for defectives	682,119	219	219,217	70	561,690	82	581	3,114	5.4
6	Institutions for crippled children . .	163,920	609	61,194	227	5,552	3	138	269	2.0
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	$1,586,301	$232[f]	$516,090	$75[f]	$1,145,889	72	1,169	6,793	5.6[g]
	Total (not including Widener Memorial School)	$1,479,260	$219[f]	$473,295	$70[f]	$1,145,889	77	1,091	6,697	5.9[g]

TABLE 7 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 2 to 6)	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
2	Detention homes of juvenile courts . .	38	4,613	4,651	182	227	..	3,948	294	..
3	State and county homes for dependents	624	221	845	. 72	122	2	17	632	91
4	Homes and training schools for delinquents	2,683	1,770	4,453	420	1,034	4	248	2,747	1,211
5	Homes and training schools for defectives	3,044	440	3,484	90	87	88	19	3,200	..
6	Institutions for crippled children . .	229	86	315	..	35	4	10	266	..
	Total	6,618	7,130	13,748	764	1,505	98	4,242	7,139	1,302

[a] Section C, Beneficiaries and Methods, omitted because material could not be summarized.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Applies only to the three counties owning special plants.
[d] Based on average number in care.
[e] Because of brief stay and rapid changes, per capitas of detention homes are based on total in care.
[f] Expenses of detention homes and of institutions for which the necessary information was not given are deducted, and average per capitas of other four groups then calculated.
[g] Found after omitting institutions for which the necessary information was not given.

PART THREE
THE CHILD-CARING AGENCIES

As to the children who for sufficient reasons must be removed from their own homes, or who have no home, it is desirable that, if normal in mind and body and not requiring special training, they should be cared for in families whenever practicable. The carefully selected foster home is for the normal child the best substitute for the natural home. Such homes should be selected by a most careful process of investigation and with due regard to the religious faith of the child. After children are placed in homes, adequate visitation, with careful consideration of the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual training and development on the part of the home-finding agency, is essential.—Conclusions of the White House Conference, Paragraph 3.

The essential conditions of successful placing-out are investigation, careful records, and thorough supervision.

No society has a moral right to undertake the placing of children unless it is prepared to carry out this plan of investigation and supervision generation after generation.

Only competent associations should be licensed by the state, and they should give adequate guarantees for the faithful prosecution of supervision. One such voluntary society in a state is enough for the general work.

Supervision and inspection demand a high order of ability, wide travel, and energetic labor, by tactful and experienced experts. It is evident that an association which deals with only a few cases in a year can not afford to provide such agents, and is tempted to depend on letters or irregular visits. It would seem to be wise to combine several of these agencies in one federation for the purpose of maintaining the kind and quality of supervision demanded by experience.—Charles R. Henderson.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL CHILD-CARING AGENCIES

TURNING now to the private organizations and institutions, the first to be considered are the general and local agencies. Most of these bear the name "Children's Aid Society" and have as their principal work the placing of dependent children in family homes, either as paying boarders, free inmates, or paid workers.

Five of these agencies cover more than local territory, or are state-wide in their field and work. Hence they are grouped together under the title of General Agencies, for descriptive comment and for tabulation.

1. Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania

This general agency was organized in 1882 and has its headquarters in Philadelphia. Its territory is not limited by its charter and its work may extend to any county of the state; but in practice the society confines its efforts to territory east of the Allegheny Mountains, or to about three-fifths of the state. The development of this society has been rapid of recent years. Advanced ideas, modern methods, and trained workers have made this the most active and progressive child-placing agency in the state.

It owns no plant except its excellent office equipment, valued at $5,500, but has a growing endowment, now amounting to $219,300. For the year 1912 its expenses were $114,985.

During the year it received 547 new children, returned 131 to parents and friends, placed 381 in family homes, and had at the end of the year 1,796 children in care and under its supervision, nearly all in private families. About 600 were in private homes as pay boarders, about 900 were in free homes, about 150 were receiving wages, and the remainder were in hospitals, training schools, institutions, or on probation with relatives.

In conjunction with the Seybert Institution and the Penn-

sylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, this society has a receiving home, called the Joint Shelter, in one part of the Charities Building in Philadelphia. This shelter is managed by a joint agency of the same organizations which is called the Children's Bureau. Each of these will receive separate treatment. By them not only temporary care but medical and psychological examinations are given to various children in direct care.

The Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania now receives children in Philadelphia either through the joint agency, or Children's Bureau, or directly from the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; and throughout the eastern part of the state from the juvenile courts, the various boards of directors of the poor, and the co-operating local committees and children's aid societies.

The society has local committees in a number of counties, all of whose statistics are included in those of the central organization, so that no separate statistics are available. It also has a working alliance, without merger, with nine county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania. These societies have their separate organizations and statistics which are not included in any other statistical tables, and will receive separate mention and tabulation. Although they are independent, they are all co-operating definitely, in different degrees, with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

2. Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia

This agency was founded in 1835. Its work is quite general, including special religious work among the poor and various lines of aid to the destitute as well as the care of needy children. Its children's department, which is the only one to which this study is related, has in recent years become increasingly prominent and effective.

The society possesses a fine property in Philadelphia, about one-fourth of which is held for use as its headquarters, and the remainder rented out. The combined plant and endowment property is valued at $95,000. The income and expense of the children's department for the year ending September 30, 1911, was $5,809.

A Sample Foster Home

A Happy Adopted Boy

As Child Was Received

Same Child Four Months Later

Life Saved By Boarding-out

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. (See p. 123)

HEADQUARTERS OF OUR PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATES
Charities Building, 419 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia

During the year, 48 children were received; four were returned to kin and friends, 49 were placed in family homes, and 261 were in family homes under supervision at the close of the year.

3. Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania

This agency was organized in 1885 and has its headquarters in Pittsburgh. Its territory also is undefined, being practically contained in certain counties where local societies are organized, but is mainly included in the two-fifths of the state west of the Allegheny Mountains. The organization is peculiar in two ways. First, it is an incorporated federation of 23 county aid societies, each of which is an independent organization in its own territory. These will be treated in a group by themselves, carefully separating their statistics from those of their central organization. Second, it has held tenaciously to the plan of volunteer work rather than to that of paid trained employes, and uses almost exclusively the uncompensated efforts of interested citizens.

The federation possesses only one institution, the Girls' Industrial School, at Indiana, Pennsylvania. This property is valued at $17,000 and is listed among the nonsectarian cottage orphanages.* The Industrial School is used jointly by all members of the federation. The only other property belonging to the general society is the office equipment, which is valued at $1,000. There is no endowment. The expense of the central organization for the year ending May 31, 1913, was $2,894.

The main functions of this organization are to bind together the members of the federation; to arrange for matters of finance, especially a small state appropriation, the major part of which is apportioned among the members of the federation; to facilitate the exchange and disposition of children; and to aid in matters relating to the Girls' Industrial School. Very little direct work in the care and placement of children has been carried on from the central office. During the year of the study only eight children were there handled, as distinct from those handled by the local societies. Yet many wards of the members of the federation are handled in transit and many inquiries and applications are received at the central office and passed on to the local societies.

* See Table 14, p. 174.

It has been thought best to list the main work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania under the name of the individual members of the federation. This gives credit to the local organizations and pictures their relative activity and usefulness. To give only a set of totals under the federation name would be far less suggestive and satisfactory. Their work is outlined in the chapter entitled County Children's Aid Societies of Western Pennsylvania, and their statistics in Table 10, which immediately follows that chapter.

4. Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania

This organization, which is related to the National Children's Home Society, was founded in 1894 and has its headquarters in Pittsburgh. Its activities are supposed to cover the entire state, but naturally are more pronounced in the western part. Owing to various unpropitious circumstances, the Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania has had a comparatively slow growth.

The society possesses a receiving home and equipment valued at $40,000, and has an endowment of $20,000. Its expenses for the year ending March 31, 1912, were $20,886. The statistics of children were omitted because they did not conform to those of other organizations. Like all of the other organizations in this group, this society is an exponent of the care of dependent children by placing-out in private families, as opposed to the plan of massing them for indefinite periods in institutions.

5. Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society

This society was organized in 1881 and is located at Huntingdon, near the center of the state. The territory covered is Huntingdon County, and to some extent four or five adjacent counties.

There is a children's home valued at $10,500, but no endowment. The income and expenses for the year ending May 31, 1912, were $5,476 and $5,251, respectively.

Only 22 children were received during the year; three were returned to kin and friends, 19 were placed in family homes, and 64 were in homes under supervision at the close of the year. The

society recently lost by death its founder, Professor David Emmert; and later, his son, who had taken up his father's work, moved away from the community. The work of late years has been less effective on this account, and a virile new leader is necessary to future prosperity.

Combined Results

As a whole, these general agencies are exceedingly important. They are the main expression for the state of the home-finding plan of child-care as contrasted with the institutional method. Aggregating their statistics, we find that during the year studied they received 684 children; had in care or under supervision a total of 2,532; placed in family homes, 457; and at the close of the year had in care and under their supervision 2,149 children.

This does not include the statistics of children handled by the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, except the few connected only with its central office, or those of the Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania. The figures for the former will appear in connection with the county children's aid societies, to prevent duplication, and the latter were entirely omitted, as stated above.

It is apparent that in the fields and work of these important agencies the conditions are chaotic. There are indiscriminate overlapping of territory and extreme differences in methods and policy. The amalgamation of the five agencies into two strong standard societies would be the logical and economic solution of the problem.

The Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia could well and wisely merge all of its child-caring work into that of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Philadelphia; and the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania would do well to unite with the Children's Home Society, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. The Juniata Valley Society should cease all general work and confine its efforts to the local situation; as from recent advices it now seems likely to do in any event.

This would unify and harmonize the general work of child-rescue and placing-out all over the state. It would tend to improve the quality of the work, make a great saving in the relative

expense, open the way to close co-operation with public officials and all kinds of child-caring institutions, make it possible systematically to cover the entire territory and to give adequate supervision to all placed-out children.

Pennsylvania's agencies should emphasize more positively the advantage of the use of high grade free family homes for children permanently separated from their parents, whether by death or desertion, or formal court action. The advantage to a child of being reared in the normal conditions of a good family circle rather than in the abnormal conditions of an institution, is now too well-known to need explanation, and so universally accepted as not to require argument. If the placing-out work is well done by high class agencies, and adequate after-supervision is afforded, the home-finding plan is the best method yet devised to provide for normal children not in need of special training, who are permanently homeless. The suggested amalgamation would give to Pennsylvania a state-wide system of immense possibilities.

The three sections of Table 8, which is placed at the end of this chapter, will give many other interesting details concerning these five general agencies.

TABLE 8.—GENERAL CHILD-CARING AGENCIES.[a] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Statistics, yr. ending [b]	Value of property			Year's current income			Year's current expense
					Plant	Endowment	Total	From public funds	From private funds	Total	
1	PHILADELPHIA: C. A. S. of Pa.	1882	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	$5,500	$219,300	$224,800	$43,078	$58,665	$101,743	$114,985
2	Home Miss. Soc. of Phila.	1835	Nonsec.	Sept. 30, 1911	20,000	75,000	95,000	..	5,809	5,809	5,809
3	PITTSBURGH: C. A. S. of W. Pa.[e]	1885	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	18,000[d]	..	18,000	2,894	..	2,894	2,894
4	Children's Home Soc. of Pa.	1894	Interdenom.	Mar. 31, 1912	40,000	20,000	60,000	175	20,711	20,886	20,886
5	HUNTINGDON: Juniata Valley C. A. S.	1881	Nonsec.	May 31, 1912	10,500	..	10,500	1,500	3,976	5,476	5,251
	Total				$94,000	$314,300	$408,300	$47,647	$89,161	$136,808	$149,825

TABLE 8 (*continued*).—SECTION B. BENEFICIARIES, WORKERS, AND COMPARATIVE COST

	Location and name	Class, sex, and age of benefic.	Inves. and supvn. by	Paid employes	Comparative cost for					
					Salaries		Traveling expenses		Other expenses	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	PHILADELPHIA: C. A. S. of Pa.	All, M, F, infants—16	Paid agt.	26	$18,349	16	$9,850	9	$86,786	75
2	Home Miss. Soc. of Phila.	Dep., M, F, infants—16	Paid agt.	2	1,500	26	764	13	3,545	61
3	PITTSBURGH: C. A. S. of W. Pa.[a] . . .	All, M, F, infants—16	Vol.	1	1,000	35	786	27	1,108	38
4	Children's Home Soc. of Pa. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants—14	Paid agt. and vol.	8	6,941	33	1,820	9	12,125	58
5	HUNTINGDON: Juniata Valley C. A. S. .	All, M, F, 2–17	Paid agt.	4	..[x]	..	..[x]	..	5,251	100
	Total for which information is given . .			41	$27,790	18	$13,220	9	$108,815	73

TABLE 8 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	Under supvn. beginning of yr.	In direct care during year			Total in care and under supvn.	Passed entirely from care			Remaining in care		Placed in fam. homes
			On hand awaiting placement	Rec'd during yr.	Total chdn.		Ret. to kin or friends	Disposed of otherwise	Total chdn.	Awaiting placement	Under supvn. close of yr.	
1	PHILADELPHIA: C. A. S. of Pa.	1,591	30	547	577	2,168	131	241	372	45	1,751	381
2	Home Miss. Soc. of Phila.	212	9	48	57	269	4	2	6	2	261	49
3	PITTSBURGH: C. A. S. of W. Pa.[c]	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
4	Children's Home Soc. of Pa.[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	HUNTINGDON: Juniata Valley C. A. S.	45	20	22	42	87	3	2	5	18	64	19
	Total for which information is given	1,848	59	625	684	2,532[f]	138	245	383[f]	65[f]	2,084[f]	457

[a] As is stated in the text, pp. 49-50, the grouping of the data in the tables for child-caring agencies varies from the general plan, and Section C is omitted.
[b] Applies to all sections of this table.
[c] Includes only statistics of central organization; for statistics of the 23 county C. A. S., forming this federation, see Table 10.
[d] Includes Girls' Industrial School, Indiana, Pa.; see nonsectarian cottage orphanages, p. 174.
[e] Figures omitted from this section because statistics furnished did not conform to those of other organizations.
[f] The total in care and under supervision equals the sum of those passed from care added to those remaining in care.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER XII

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

THERE are a large number of county and local child-caring agencies in Pennsylvania, most of which bear the name of children's aid societies. For the purposes of this study they are arranged in three groups, to the first of which is given the title found at the head of this chapter.

Nine county children's aid societies, all located in the eastern half of the state, are included in this group. While they are independent, they are definitely allied in some degree with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, the general agency covering with its agents and activities the eastern part of the state.

Each of these county societies has its own organization and records, and the statistics given in the tables are entirely separate from and additional to those of the general agency with which they are principally associated. The co-operation with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania is mainly in case study, placing-out work, and the after-supervision of placed-out children.

An article prepared for the State Dependents Commission by Edwin D. Solenberger, secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, indicates not only their special relations to this general agency but also some of the special work done by seven of these county aid societies:

> The Bucks County Children's Aid Society receives and boards out children for the directors of the poor.
>
> The Chester County Children's Aid Society receives and boards out children for the directors of the poor and co-operates with the juvenile court.
>
> The Dauphin County Children's Aid Society, headquarters Harrisburg, acts as placing-out agent for the county juvenile court, the county poor board, various homes and private charities.
>
> The Delaware County Children's Aid Society receives children from

the directors of the poor, and from the juvenile court, and places them in homes.

The Franklin County Children's Aid Society conducts a receiving home in Chambersburg, and receives children from the directors of the poor, from the juvenile court, and direct from parents.

The Lycoming Children's Aid Society is conducted as a branch of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, and maintains a receiving home at Williamsport. The children are received from the overseers of the poor, the juvenile court, and from parents and relatives. The receiving home is conducted and maintained by the local society, while the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania does all the home-finding work, and places out and visits the children.

The Montgomery County Children's Aid Society receives children from the directors of the poor and finds homes for them.

It will be unnecessary to enter into further details in regard to the individual members of this group. A study of Table 9, following the suggestions given in previous chapters, will enable the reader to obtain an outline of the condition and activities of each of them.

All of these societies favor and practice home-finding and placing-out in private families rather than the institutional care of normal children. Yet because of the variety of children for whom they provide, they co-operate with many child-caring institutions, especially such as provide for the wilful and wayward, and for the mentally defective and those otherwise abnormal.

Each one may be said to be an agency to seek out needy and dependent children, to study the best way to secure their welfare, and then to place them with relatives or in other families, or if necessary, in some public or private child-caring institution.

Only two of the nine societies own headquarters for their work, the other seven being housed in rented offices. The Franklin County society has a receiving home valued at $20,000, and that of Montgomery County a plant valued at $3,500. A small receiving home is maintained by the Lycoming society at Williamsport, but no details of its capacity or valuation have been received. Three of the societies have small endowments. About 50 per cent of the aggregate income is from public funds. The nine societies expended during the year a total of $21,980. There were only 10

regular workers reported, and there is considerable dependence upon volunteer effort.

The nine societies reported as a year's work an aggregate of 240 children received; a total of 589 in care and under supervision; 114 children placed in family homes; 448 remaining in care and under supervision at the close of the year. A surprisingly large portion of their work is in connection with the county directors of the poor.

Many helpful and instructive comparisons can be made between the items in the three sections of this table and similar items in other agency groups. It is to be feared that these societies do not yet fully understand the importance of trained skill and modern methods. They should have at least three times as many paid workers as they now have, or closer co-operation with other agencies, in order to cover properly their territory and population. Like the western group, in which it is almost an article of religious doctrine, most of these county societies of Eastern Pennsylvania still adhere to the supposed advantages of unsupervised volunteer service.

Possibly even before these friendly suggestions become public, the influence of teaching and example may have changed these conditions. It is an era when efficiency bears the banner in the van of progress. Trained workers, who give their entire time to the amelioration of social ills, have become a necessity in every field of philanthropic effort.

TABLE 9.—COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.[a] [b] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Statistics, yr. ending [c]	Value of property			Year's current income			Year's current expense
					Plant	Endowment	Total	From public funds	From private funds	Total	
1	ALLENTOWN: Lehigh Co. C. A. S.	1895	Nonsec.	Aug. 8, 1912	..	..	..	$2,921	..	$2,921	$2,921
2	CHAMBERSBURG: Franklin Co. C. A. S.	1884	Nonsec.	Sept. 30, 1911	$20,000	$7,200	$27,200	1,420	$1,995	3,415	1,636
3	DOYLESTOWN: Bucks Co. C. A. S.	1884	Nonsec.	Sept. 16, 1911	..	..	..	1,855	675	2,530	1,919
4	HARRISBURG: Dauphin Co. C. A. S.	1911	Nonsec.	Apr. 1, 1913	500	..	500	250	2,090	2,340	2,146
5	MEDIA: Delaware Co. C. A. S.	1906	Nonsec.	Oct. 8, 1912	..	..	..	410	178	588	481
6	NORRISTOWN: Montgomery Co. C. A. S.	1885	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	3,500	..	3,500	1,777	409	2,186	2,057
7	WEST CHESTER: Chester Co. C. A. S.	1884	Nonsec.	Apr. 30, 1912	..	10,000	10,000	3,674	639	4,313	4,495
8	WILKES-BARRE: Luzerne Co. Jewish Orphan Soc.	1906	Jewish	Dec. 31, 1911	..	2,000	2,000	..	1,931	1,931	3,102
9	WILLIAMSPORT: Lycoming Co. C. A. S.	1909	Nonsec.	May 31, 1912	..[x]	..	..	..	5,084	5,084	3,223
	Total for which information is given				$24,000	$19,200	$43,200	$12,307	$13,001	$25,308	$21,980

TABLE 9 (*continued*).—SECTION B. BENEFICIARIES, WORKERS, AND COMPARATIVE COST

	Location and name	Class, sex, and age of benefic.	Inves. and supvn. by	Paid employes	Comparative cost for			
					Salaries		Other expenses	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	ALLENTOWN: Lehigh Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants—18	Vol.	..x	..x	..	$2,921	100
2	CHAMBERSBURG: Franklin Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, 2–18	Vol.	4	$672	41	964	59
3	DOYLESTOWN: Bucks Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants—18	Vol.	..x	..x	..	1,919	100
4	HARRISBURG: Dauphin Co. C. A. S.	All, M, F, infants—17	Paid agt.	2	1,074	50	1,072	50
5	MEDIA: Delaware Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants—18	Vol.	..x	..x	..	481	100
6	NORRISTOWN: Montgomery Co. C. A. S.	All, M, F, 1–12	Vol.	..x	..x	..	2,057	100
7	WEST CHESTER: Chester Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants—18	Vol.	2	300	7	4,195	93
8	WILKES-BARRE: Luzerne Co. Jewish Orphan Soc. . .	Dep., M, F, infants—21	Vol.	..x	..x	..	3,102	100
9	WILLIAMSPORT: Lycoming Co. C. A. S.	All, M, F, infants—18	Agt., C. A. S. of Pa.	2	1,128	35	2,095	65
	Total for which information is given			10	$3,174	14	$18,806	86

TABLE 9 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	Under supvn. beginning of yr.	In direct care during year			Total in care and under supvn.	Passed entirely from care			Remaining in care		Placed in fam. homes
			On hand awaiting placement	Rec'd during yr.	Total chdn.		Ret. to kin or friends	Disposed of otherwise	Total chdn.	Awaiting placement	Under supvn. close of yr.	
1	ALLENTOWN: Lehigh Co. C. A. S.	25	..	8	8	33	..	2	2	..	31	7
2	CHAMBERSBURG: Franklin Co. C. A. S.	39	10	13	23	62	3	2	5	12	45	6
	DOYLESTOWN: Bucks Co. C. A. S.	45	..	8	8	53	..	4	4	..	49	2
4	HARRISBURG: Dauphin Co. C. A. S.	..	..	114	114	114	21	36	57	..	57	57
5	MEDIA: Delaware Co. C. A. S.	11	..	13	13	24	..	4	4	..	20	8
6	NORRISTOWN: Montgomery Co. C. A. S.	35	..	12	12	47	4	1	5	..	42	4
7	WEST CHESTER: Chester Co. C. A. S.	172	..	24	24	196	8	14	22	..	174	24
8	WILKES-BARRE: Luzerne Co., Jewish Orphan Soc.	..	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
9	WILLIAMSPORT: Lycoming Co. C. A. S.	..[d]	12	43	55	55	18	24	42	13	..[d]	6
	Total	327	22	240	262	589[e]	54	87	141[e]	25[e]	423[e]	114

[a] Allied without merger to the C. A. S. of Pa., and none of the statistics in this table are included in those of the C. A. S. of Pa.
[b] As is stated in the text, pp. 49-50, the grouping of the data in the tables for child-caring agencies varies from the general plan, and Section C is omitted.
[c] Applies to all sections of this table.
[d] Supervision by C. A. S. of Pa.
[e] The total in care and under supervision equals the sum of those passed from care added to those remaining in care.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER XIII

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

ALL of the 23 county societies comprising this group are full-fledged organizations, each covering its own territory but in definite relations to all the others through their central organization, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. As stated in the chapter on General Child-caring Agencies, the central organization does little direct work with children, but is a bond of federation and a general clearing house for the auxiliary societies. These have their regular officers and records, and manage their own local work, but are united in support of the central organization and of the Girls' Industrial School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, as before stated, the only institution owned by the federation.

Each month the reports and statistics of the various societies are forwarded to the central organization at Pittsburgh, and with some additions due to central office activities, form the regular report of that body, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. For the purposes of this study the central office statistics have been separated from those of the 23 auxiliary societies, in order to show the work being done in the several counties, the classes of children cared for, the relative cost, and the strength of the various auxiliaries. These matters may be particularly observed in the sections of Table 10, at the close of this chapter.

It should be noted, as already mentioned in the sketch of the central organization, that these 23 county societies depend almost wholly upon volunteer effort. The Allegheny County society, covering the city of Pittsburgh, employs one paid agent, and the Mercer County society and the Washington County society each employs a paid agent for part time.

It is held by these organizations that volunteer work is more sympathetic and genuine, and not cold, methodical, and machine-

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Indiana. (See p. 138)
Institution of Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania

SUMMER CAMP, NEAR WARREN. (See p. 142)
Managed by Warren County Children's Aid Society

CHILDREN'S HOME OF FRANKLIN COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Chambersburg. (See p. 133)

like, as is the work of many paid employes. They claim that any benefits of training in social service possessed by paid workers is more than made up by the closer relations of those who do the work because of a love for humanity.

Making allowance for the excellent spirit which seems to pervade the auxiliaries of this federation, and the fact that many children are well placed by these societies, it still seems that this federation could greatly advance its own interests and more efficiently aid in the care of needy children throughout its territory by utilizing the new and scientific methods of service through trained social workers. It would not be necessary to give up volunteer service; only to give the advantage of trained leadership to work that has been sporadic and unsystematic.

Exclusive volunteer social work has been outgrown in nearly all parts of the country. Careful case study of children and families, according to modern requirements, is practically impossible to untrained volunteers, who give only a brief time to the work at uncertain intervals, as they may be able to do in connection with home or other duties. However sympathetic or devoted to the cause of child welfare such volunteer workers may be, they lack the detailed knowledge, systematic methods, and general perspective that enable trained workers to see beyond the superficial appearance of persons and homes, and to estimate them according to their real character.

The same is true in regard to the supervision of children after placement. In many cases the volunteer worker lives neighbor to the foster home and finds it hard to study matters without prejudice. There is the same lack of time, of systematic methods, and of wide perspective that makes good preliminary case study by volunteer service almost impossible.

The public subsidies noted in connection with the federation probably are more of a damage than a benefit. Sums ranging from $21 to a few hundred are at best mere pittances, when for their work such county societies really need thousands. In all likelihood the amounts actually received by the majority of these agencies really dry up springs of benevolence that otherwise would furnish many times such subsidies. Two-thirds of the organizations could refuse public aid to their financial advantage.

Only five of the 23 organizations receive from public funds $400 or more; 10 others receive between $100 and $300 each; and eight receive less than $100 each per year. Surely the friends of such a work would more than make up such small sums if stimulated by the thought that it was dependent upon subscriptions rather than a seeker of doles from the public treasuries.

It is evident that under present circumstances few of the auxiliary societies can afford trained paid workers. Of the 23 societies, only five have annual incomes exceeding $1,000 each; three more have incomes ranging between $500 and $1,000 each, and 15 have incomes of less than $500 each. The employment of trained workers on salaries is manifestly impossible without great increase in the available funds.

It would doubtless be feasible to join several adjacent counties into a working district which could pay a salary, and thus make it possible to put a trained paid worker into the field. If three counties joined to form such a district the trained agent could divide the time among the counties according to their special needs, doing case work, supervising placed-out children, stimulating public sentiment, and other similar duties. By this plan most of the objections to exclusive volunteer service would be obviated and still leave ample room for the uncompensated activities of the society members.

A truly co-operative spirit and great care in the details of arrangement would be required to make such district organizations successful. The worker chosen should be one who has had some real training in modern methods, and should possess considerable executive ability, so as to be fitted for real leadership all over the territory. Each county society should expect to do "team work" with the others, using the time and efforts of both paid and volunteer service for the best interests of all concerned.

It is realized that there is great difference between the conditions in strictly rural sections and those in the large towns and cities. In the country districts a part of the work can be well and wisely done by volunteer efforts, although everywhere trained leadership is required for high class service. But in the cities and all places of considerable population, all of the best authorities now agree that trained paid workers are absolutely essential.

These 23 societies have no headquarters plants except the Allegheny County organization, which has office equipment valued at $400. The societies in Lawrence and Mercer counties possess small endowments. In the aggregate the group receive 27 per cent of their income from public funds, almost three-fourths of the entire amount going to five of the 23 societies.

The total current expense of the group for the year ending May 31, 1913, was $22,713. Of this amount only 4 per cent was paid in salaries, 4 per cent in traveling expenses, and 92 per cent was devoted directly to the payment of board or other care of the children served. During the year, 336 new children were received and a total of 1,163 were in care. The various societies secured the adoption of 51 children; 224 were returned to kin or friends, and 106 were disposed of otherwise. During the year about 321 were placed in free or boarding homes, and nearly $16,000 was paid out for children's board. At the close of the year, 588 of their wards were in free homes, 111 were in boarding homes, and 83 were in hospitals or special institutions; a total of 782 under supervision.

For full particulars in regard to the work of this important group, study the three sections of Table 10, at the close of this chapter.

NOTE.—In July, 1914, the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County retired from the federation and merged with the Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County. The amalgamated organization retains the name, constitution, and offices of the Children's Aid Society, but accepts 20 members of the association board on its directorate, and adopts the general method of employing paid trained agents instead of depending upon volunteer service. The merger is an auspicious beginning of co-operative combinations for economy and efficiency.

TABLE 10.—COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.[a] [b] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Statistics, yr. ending [c]	Value of property			Year's current income [d]			Year's current expense [d]
					Plant	Endowment	Total	From public funds	From private funds	Total	
1	BEAVER: Beaver Co. C. A. S.	1886	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	$21	$65	$86	$76
2	BELLEFONTE: Center Co. C. A. S.	1888	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	127	40	167	167
3	BRADFORD: McKean Co. C. A. S.	1886	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	2,080	5,628	7,708	7,119
4	BROOKVILLE: Jefferson Co. C. A. S.	1889	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	99	..	99	88
5	BUTLER: Butler Co. C. A. S.	1886	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	89	73	162	171
6	CLARION: Clarion Co. C. A. S.	1890	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	157	53	210	202
7	CLEARFIELD: Clearfield Co. C. A. S.	1891	Nonsec.	Aug. 31, 1913	..	..	..	102	303	405	428
8	EMPORIUM: Cameron Co. C. A. S.	1892	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	28	3	31	31
9	GALETON: Potter Co. C. A. S.	1911	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	3	102	105	105
10	INDIANA: Indiana Co. C. A. S.	1897	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..[e]	..[e]	..[e]	479	147	626	618
11	KITTANNING: Armstrong Co. C. A. S.	1887	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	94	40	134	142
12	LOCK HAVEN: Clinton Co. C. A. S.	1908	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	204	478	682	676
13	MERCER: Mercer Co. C. A. S.	1888	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	$1,600	$1,600	101	109	210	210
14	NEW CASTLE: Lawrence Co. C. A. S.	1886	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	5,000	5,000	256	541	797	796
15	OIL CITY: Venango Co. C. A. S.	1886	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	100	1,504	1,604	908
16	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Co. C. A. S.	1885	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	$400	..	400	639	5,463	6,102	5,678
17	RIDGEWAY: Elk Co. C. A. S.	1890	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	121	84	205	271
18	SOMERSET: Somerset Co. C. A. S.	1892	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	738	404	1,142	1,020
19	TITUSVILLE: Crawford Co. C. A. S.	1885	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	UNIONTOWN: Fayette Co. C. A. S.	1887	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	121	302	423	476
21	WARREN: Warren Co. C. A. S.	1889	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..[e]	..[e]	..[e]	898	2,141	3,039	2,996
22	WASHINGTON: Washington Co. C. A. S.	1889	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	53	345	398	368
23	WAYNESBURG: Greene Co. C. A. S.	1890	Nonsec.	May 31, 1913	..	..	..	128	37	165	167
	Total				$400	$6,600	$7,000	$6,638	$17,862	$24,500[d]	$22,713

TABLE 10 (*continued*).—SECTION B. BENEFICIARIES, WORKERS, AND COMPARATIVE COST

	Location and name	Class, sex, and age of benefic.	Inves. and supvn. by	Paid employes	Comparative cost for					
					Salaries		Traveling expenses		Other expenses	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	BEAVER: Beaver Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants–16	Vol.	..	..	..	$19	25	$57	75
2	BELLEFONTE: Center Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	89	53	78	47
3	BRADFORD: McKean Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	37	1	7,082	99
4	BROOKVILLE: Jefferson Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	32	36	56	64
5	BUTLER: Butler Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	21	12	150	88
6	CLARION: Clarion Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M. F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	18	9	184	91
7	CLEARFIELD: Clearfield Co. C. A. S. . .	Dep., def., M, F, infants–14	Vol.	..	..	..	34	8	394	92
8	EMPORIUM: Cameron Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	..	..	31	100
9	GALETON: Potter Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	16	15	89	85
10	INDIANA: Indiana Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, 2–18	Vol.	..	..	..	10	2	608	98
11	KITTANNING: Armstrong Co. C. A. S. . .	All, M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	..	..	142	100
12	LOCK HAVEN: Clinton Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–16	Vol.	..	..	..	94	14	582	86
13	MERCER: Mercer Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Paid agt. and vol.	1	$75	36	51	24	84	40
14	NEW CASTLE: Lawrence Co. C. A. S. . .	All, M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	38	5	758	95
15	OIL CITY: Venango Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	76	8	832	92
16	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Co. C. A. S. . .	All, M, F, infants–18	Paid agt. and vol.	1	720	13	135	2	4,823	85
17	RIDGEWAY: Elk Co. C. A. S.	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	47	17	224	83
18	SOMERSET: Somerset Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–16	Vol.	..	..	..	20	2	1,000	98
19	TITUSVILLE: Crawford Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	UNIONTOWN: Fayette Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	24	5	452	95
21	WARREN: Warren Co. C. A. S.	All, M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	58	2	2,938	98
22	WASHINGTON: Washington Co. C. A. S. .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Paid agt. and vol.	1	180	49	6	2	182	49
23	WAYNESBURG: Greene Co. C. A. S. . . .	Dep., M, F, infants–18	Vol.	..	..	..	..	..	167	100
	Total			3	$975	4	$825	4	$20,913	92

TABLE 10 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In care during year			Passed from care during year				Under supvn. May 31, 1913				Placed in free or boarding homes[f]	Board paid for chdn. in families
		Under supvn. May 31, 1912	Rec'd during year	Total chdn.	Adopted	Ret. to kin or friends	Disposed of otherwise	Total chdn.	In free homes	In boarding homes	In hosp. and other inst.	Total chdn.		
1	BEAVER: Beaver Co. C. A. S.	19	3	22	3	..	1	4	17	1	..	18	3	..
2	BELLEFONTE: Center Co. C. A. S.	24	9	33	..	3	..	3	28	..	2	30	8	$3
3	BRADFORD: McKean Co. C. A. S.	46	30	76	..	29	1	30	4	38	4	46	30	5,592
4	BROOKVILLE: Jefferson Co. C. A. S.	21	6	27	2	5	6	13	14	..	..	14	5	13
5	BUTLER: Butler Co. C. A. S.	19	6	25	2	2	1	5	19	..	1	20	2	90
6	CLARION: Clarion Co. C. A. S.	39	10	49	4	4	3	11	32	..	6	38	9	135
7	CLEARFIELD: Clearfield Co. C. A. S.	23	15	38	..	7	7	14	15	4	5	24	17	298
8	EMPORIUM: Cameron Co. C. A. S.	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	8	2	..
9	GALETON: Potter Co. C. A. S.	1	5	6	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	4	6	32
10	INDIANA: Indiana Co. C. A. S.	38	8	46	..	12	..	12	30	4	..	34	6	491
11	KITTANNING: Armstrong Co. C. A. S.	7	4	11	..	2	3	5	4	..	2	6	5	63
12	LOCK HAVEN: Clinton Co. C. A. S.	18	14	32	1	5	8	14	12	2	4	18	10	449
13	MERCER: Mercer Co. C. A. S.	58	16	74	3	5	10	18	56	..	..	56	6	15
14	NEW CASTLE: Lawrence Co. C. A. S.	55	19	74	2	12	1	15	55	2	2	59	12	467
15	OIL CITY: Venango Co. C. A. S.	43	11	54	1	4	3	8	34	..	12	46	12	565
16	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Co. C. A. S.	127	98	225	19	63	27	109	81	29	6	116	131	4,285
17	RIDGEWAY: Elk Co. C. A. S.	8	3	11	..	2	1	3	6	2	..	8	3	113
18	SOMERSET: Somerset Co. C. A. S.	78	20	98	1	14	..	15	78	5	..	83	9	793
19	TITUSVILLE: Crawford Co. C. A. S.	19	..	19	3	4	5	12	5	..	2	7	1	..
20	UNIONTOWN: Fayette Co. C. A. S.	54	17	71	3	13	2	18	26	1	26	53	8	314
21	WARREN: Warren Co. C. A. S.	75	18	93	4	32	11	47	23	21	2	46	20	2,108
22	WASHINGTON: Washington Co. C. A. S.	23	16	39	2	2	9	13	19	1	6	26	12	66
23	WAYNESBURG: Greene Co. C. A. S.	26	6	32	..	3	7	10	21	1	..	22	4	62
	Total	827	336	1,163[g]	51	224	106	381[g]	588	111[h]	83	782[g]	321	$15,954[h]

[a] Federated members of the C. A. S. of W. Pa.; see general child-caring agencies.
[b] As is stated in the text, pp. 49-50, the grouping of the data in the tables for child-caring agencies varies from the general plan, and Section C is omitted.
[c] Applies to all sections of this table.
[d] Current income and expense of central office of C. A. S. of W. Pa. not included here, but found in tables of general child-caring agencies.
[e] The Girls' Industrial School, at Indiana, Pa., maintained by the C. A. S. of W. Pa., and the Warren Children's Home, managed for the Warren Co. C. A. S., are listed among the nonsectarian cottage institutions.
[f] The figures for placements are not accurate but are the best obtainable.
[g] The total passed from care added to the total under supervision May 31, 1913 equals the "total children" in column three.
[h] If the 111 now in boarding homes is an average number, the societies are paying an average of $2.80 per week per child.

CHAPTER XIV

HUMANE SOCIETIES FOR CHILDREN

SOME of the humane societies of Pennsylvania confine their attention and activities wholly to animals, others include both animals and children within the scope of their efforts, and a few are almost wholly devoted to the protection of children. From nine of these organizations more or less related to child-caring work, statistics were obtained in sufficient fullness to warrant separate mention and tabulation.

Two of these are united in plant, workers, and function with charity organization societies—the Lackawanna County Humane Society and Associated Charities at Scranton, and the Luzerne County Humane Society and United Charities at Wilkes-Barre. By a union of forces these double organizations carry on work under one head in each case. It is to be feared, however, that initiative and efficiency have been sacrificed to economy in this combination of function and effort.

The largest and most important member of this group is the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, at Philadelphia. This is an organization so large and extensive in its work, and so diversified in its functions, that proper classification was a hard problem. For some reasons it should be classed with the general agencies; but after long consideration it was finally placed in the group similarly named, several of whose organizations are doing on a small scale what this vigorous and modern-spirited society is doing in all of Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia society up to recent years was operated within narrow and formal legal lines. Like several other child-caring organizations in that city, it came under the influence of the modern progressive movement, and of late has been favored with the services of a number of men and women of large capacity and advanced ideas. As a result the society has broadened its activities and made its work constructive. More thorough case

work was taken up, the forms and records enlarged, and better trained investigators and visitors added to the staff.

The result has been a great enlargement of the society's work, scope, and influence. It now holds property valued at $80,000 and has an endowment of $168,100, or total assets amounting to $248,100. The expenses for 1912 were $74,949. In conjunction with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, with which it has a close working alliance, special efforts are being made to systematize and relate the work of the two societies so that the greatly increased amount of work laid upon them may be more efficiently done. This close alliance relates especially to placing-out work and supervision.

The report was made for the year ending December 31, 1912. The society had under supervision at the beginning of the year 2,146 wards, 42 were on hand awaiting action, and 447 children were received during the year; a total of 2,635. During the year there were 173 returned to kin or friends, and 187 permanently disposed of otherwise. The society placed 135 children in family homes, and at the close of the year had 2,258 remaining under supervision. Those under supervision include 1,374 children living with their own parents and relatives, but by court authority subject to visitation and control by the society, the remaining 884 being in family homes or institutions, arranged for and supervised by the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania or the Children's Bureau, by the co-operative methods noted above.

The much smaller, but relatively important work of the other humane societies can be noted in the three sections of Table 11. Next in numbers of children handled is the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, of Pittsburgh, which cared for 914 children. It should be noted, however, that the treatment given children by the Pittsburgh organization was of a briefer and more incidental sort, only 35 children being placed in family homes during the year. The same is true of most of the other members of this group.

Three of these societies have buildings of their own used as headquarters, with an aggregate plant value of $143,000. Only two have endowments. The total value of plants and endowments is $319,600. Six of the nine agencies use rented offices or property.

About 24 per cent of their income is derived from public funds. Their total expense for the year studied was $100,812.

While all classes are handled, their principal work is with the willful and abnormal, or with children unfortunate enough to possess what one worker calls "incorrigible parents." They naturally receive and handle many children from the juvenile courts, either for permanent placement in families or institutions, or to return to relatives on supervised probation.

During the year studied which while not exactly the same for the various members of the group was approximately 1912, the aggregate number of children handled and under supervision was 4,467. The societies placed 279 children in family homes and had 2,586 under supervision at the close of the year.

These figures show the importance of the group and the extent of the work done. Table 11 will repay further and detailed study of its three sections.

It may be well at this point to note the agencies commonly known as the Associated Charities. There are eleven of these associations of charities or charity organization societies in the state more or less directly connected with child-placing, that is, in addition to what is done for children in the general aid work of the societies. These organizations keep no separate records for children, the work being recorded by "cases" or "families." While in the aggregate they do an immense work for poor and helpless children, its general nature and the lack of records specially relating to children precludes more definite consideration of it here. Probably from the standpoint of this study, their main usefulness in child-helping is in referring matters relating to dependency to the various child-caring agencies and institutions, and arranging for the temporary or permanent care of destitute or homeless children according to the need in each case.

TABLE 11.—HUMANE SOCIETIES FOR CHILDREN.[a] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Statistics, yr. ending[b]	Value of property			Year's current income			Year's current expense
					Plant	Endowment	Total	From public funds	From private funds	Total	
1	ALLENTOWN: Lehigh Co. Humane Soc.	1906	Nonsec.	July 31, 1912	..[c]	..[c]	..[c]	..	$694	$694	$694
2	BRADFORD: Commonwealth Humane Soc.	1902	Nonsec.	June 1, 1913	..[c]	..[c]	..[c]	$500	70	570	570
3	CORRY: Corry Humane Soc. .	1898	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	..[c]	..[c]	..[c]	..	115	115	115
4	ERIE: Northwestern Pa. Humane Soc.	1892	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	..[c]	..[c]	..[c]	250	670	920	982
5	PHILADELPHIA: Pa. Soc. to Protect Children from Cruelty	1877	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	$80,000	$168,100	$248,100	8,928	36,426	45,354[d]	74,949
6	PITTSBURGH: Western Pa. Humane Soc.	1874	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1911	38,000	..	38,000	2,000	6,193	8,193	7,958
7	READING: Berks Co. Humane Soc.	1898	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	..[c]	..[c]	..[c]	..	1,500	1,500	1,500
8	SCRANTON: Humane Soc. and Assoc. Char.	1893	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1911	..[c]	..[c]	..[c]	3,000	1,889	4,889	5,472
9	WILKES-BARRE: Humane Assoc. and United Char. . . .	1893	Nonsec.	Dec. 31, 1912	25,000	8,500	33,500	3,035	5,939	8,974	8,572
	Total				$143,000	$176,600	$319,600	$17,713	$53,496	$71,209	$100,812

TABLE 11 (*continued*).—SECTION B. BENEFICIARIES, WORKERS, AND COMPARATIVE COST

	Location and name	Class, sex, and age of benefic.	Inves. and supvn. by	Paid employes	Comparative cost for					
					Salaries		Traveling expenses		Other expenses	
					Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
1	ALLENTOWN: Lehigh Co. Humane Soc. .	All, M, F, infants–adults	Paid agt.	1	$600	86	$36	5	$58	9
2	BRADFORD: Commonwealth Humane Soc. .	All, M, F, infants–16	Paid agt.	2	470	83	65	11	35	6
3	CORRY: Corry Humane Soc.	All, M, F, infants–adults	Paid agt.	1	70	61	..[x]	..	45	39
4	ERIE: Northwestern Pa. Humane Soc. . .	All, M, F, infants–adults	Paid agt.	1	775	79	30	3	177	18
5	PHILADELPHIA: Pa. Soc. to Protect Children from Cruelty	All, M, F, infants–adults	Paid agt.	38	31,177	42	3,893	5	39,879	53
6	PITTSBURGH: Western Pa. Humane Soc. .	All, M, F, infants–adults	Paid agt.	7	5,881	74	334	4	1,743	22
7	READING: Berks Co. Humane Soc. . . .	All, M, F, infants–adults	Paid agt.	1	600	40	..[x]	..	900	60
8	SCRANTON: Humane Soc. and Assoc. Char.	All, M, F, infants–18	Paid agt.	6	2,517	46	..[x]	..	2,955	54
9	WILKES-BARRE: Humane Assoc. and United Char.	All, M–16, F no limit	Paid agt.	6	3,571	42	209	2	4,792	56
	Total for which information is given . .			63	$45,661	45	$4,567	5	$50,584	50

TABLE 11 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	Under supvn. beginning of yr.	In direct care during year			Total in care and under supvn.	Passed entirely from care			Remaining in care		Placed in fam. homes
			On hand awaiting placement	Rec'd during yr.	Total chdn.		Ret. to kin or friends	Disposed of otherwise	Total chdn.	Awaiting placement	Under supvn. close of yr.	
1	ALLENTOWN: Lehigh Co. Humane Soc.	..	..	15	15	15	1	13	14	..	1	1
2	BRADFORD: Commonwealth Humane Soc.	10	2	20	22	32	8	4	12	6	14	10
3	CORRY: Corry Humane Soc.	1	1	6	7	8	..	3	3	2	3	3
4	ERIE: Northwestern Pa. Humane Soc.	..	..	56	56	56	12	26	38	5	13	13
5	PHILADELPHIA: Pa. Soc. to Protect Children from Cruelty	2,146	42	447	489	2,635	173	187	360	17	2,258[e]	135
6	PITTSBURGH: Western Pa. Humane Soc.	..	..	914	914	914	703	176	879	35	..	35
7	READING: Berks Co. Humane Soc.	..	..	20	20	20	20	..	20	..	..	..
8	SCRANTON: Humane Soc. and Assoc. Char.	70	14	317	331	401	74	222	296	31	74	21
9	WILKES-BARRE: Humane Assoc. and United Char.	174	122	90	212	386	118	14	132	31	223	61
	Total	2,401	181	1,885	2,066	4,467[f]	1,109	645	1,754[f]	127[f]	2,586[f]	279

[a] As is stated in the text, p. 50, the grouping of the data in the tables for child-caring agencies varies from the general plan, and Section C is omitted.
[b] Applies to all sections of this table.
[c] Rented offices or property.
[d] Excess of expense over income was paid from endowment fund, leaving amount of endowment at close of year $168,100, as quoted above.
[e] These include 1,374 children living with their own parents and relatives, but under the Society's supervision; part of the remaining 884 children were in institutions or in family homes under the Society's own supervision, and part were in family homes under the supervision of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.
[f] The total in column five equals the sum of those passed from care added to those remaining in care.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER XV

SPECIAL CHILD-CARING AGENCIES

THIS group of agencies is separately listed and tabulated because in general the work done is somewhat different in type from that of the county children's aid societies or other organizations covered in the preceding chapters. Some are not connected at all with placing-out work, and very little with institutions. Part of them do very little in the direct handling of children, and much in supplying their needs through others. One is the placing-out agency of a county juvenile court; and some do considerable placing-out work, especially boarding, but more of physical and psychological examination, investigation of cases, and reference of children to more general agencies and institutions.

They deserve recognition as child-caring agencies, and are an important link in the chain of organizations. Because of their peculiarities and the fact that many of their activities are either on different lines or merged into the work of groups already studied, but few coördinate statistics could be obtained. These are embodied in a single general table, which follows this chapter. For obvious reasons this table is not included in the summary of the agency groups. A more or less detailed explanation of their work may be found in the following paragraphs.

1. Bureau for Jewish Children of Philadelphia

The Bureau is a branch or department of an organization called the United Hebrew Charities, whose central function is the collection of funds for the support of the various Jewish institutions throughout the city. It was established to provide a central agency for the investigation of cases of neglect, dependency, or delinquency, and the reference of such children as required continued care to appropriate Jewish agencies and institutions. Only one agent is employed. During the year ending April 30, 1913, the bureau handled 160 children, of whom 86 were sent to institu-

tions and 74 were temporarily assigned to agencies or placed in private families. The cost of the work was not given.

2. Children's Bureau of Philadelphia

This is an investigating, recording, and locating organization, jointly supported and managed by the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, and the Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls. In addition to these supporting agencies, the following institutions and organizations are affiliated with the Children's Bureau, having a representative, with voting power, on the joint executive committee of the bureau: Nothern Home for Friendless Children, House of St. Michael and All Angels, Bethesda Children's Christian Home, Society for Organizing Charity, Shelter for Colored Orphans, House of the Holy Child, Burd Orphan Asylum, Howard Institution, Lincoln Institution, and the Home for Destitute Colored Children. These affiliated organizations pay a nominal annual fee of $10 each. During the year 1912 the bureau made investigations, with considerable frequency, for 33 other children's organizations in the city, as well as for the social service departments of 22 hospitals.

To provide for the temporary care of children, a Joint Shelter or receiving home is maintained, under joint support as above, but under the direct management of the bureau. The bureau has extensive files and modern case records, employs many trained workers who are ready at call to investigate cases of reported dependency or need, take children into temporary care, give them thorough medical and psychological examination, and arrange for them to go into the more permanent care of relatives, agencies, or institutions. All placing-out in family homes, of children handled by the bureau, is done by the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

The Conference of Institutions for the Care and Training of Children, and the Round Table Conference of Colored Institutions, both of which were organized through the Children's Bureau and hold meetings at various times throughout the year, have done much to further co-operation in children's work. The extended statement in regard to the Children's Bureau is given because it

is the expression of real co-operative spirit, and the agency of a group of important organizations which have reached the "do-things-together" stage of co-operation.

3. Juvenile Aid Society of Philadelphia

A Jewish organization for the handling of all classes of children needing aid or requiring temporary or permanent care. The principal part of its work is the aid given to children in their own families, but during the year ending May 1, 1912, the society handled 71 homeless children, of whom 13 were returned to kin or friends, 54 were put into institutions, and four were placed in private family homes. The society expended in its work during the year $10,968.

4. Women's Directory of Philadelphia

The Directory, founded in 1893, is an organization for the aid of mothers and children. It deals specially with unmarried girls expecting motherhood, assists them during the waiting period, secures their admission to reputable and sanitary hospitals, takes charge of them when convalescent, cares for them and their babies until the mothers are able to work, and then obtains positions for them in good families. Many of these mothers are permitted to take their babies with them into service. The Christian influence of the Directory workers is a special feature, and is accompanied by practical instruction and sound social advice. Many of the unfortunates are reclaimed. There are three regular employes. During the year ending December 31, 1911, the Directory handled 153 children, the majority of whom were children of unmarried mothers. Of these, 10 were returned with their mothers to kin or friends, 11 were sent to institutions, and 132 were assigned to agencies or placed in private family homes. A large part of the 132 went with their mothers where the latter entered families as domestics. The expense of the work for the year was $3,138.

There are a number of other agencies in the state doing similar work, but the Women's Directory is perhaps the most important and best known, and does the largest work. No effort was made to cover this field in detail.

5. Allegheny Widows' Home Association of Pittsburgh

This Association was founded in 1866. Its work is done along very nearly the same lines as the modern system of widows' pensions. Rent-free cottages and tenements are provided for widows and children, most of the buildings used being owned by the association. To the home shelter is added the chance for wage-earning and, if necessary, additional help. The association possesses cottages and flats valued at $50,000, which are used in this work. There are no paid agents, and the management of the work and of the above mentioned properties is by the volunteer service of members of the association.

6. Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County

The headquarters of the Association are in the Juvenile Court Building at Pittsburgh. It was formed July 1, 1913, by a merger of the Children's Bureau, a department of the Pittsburgh Associated Charities, and the Juvenile Court Association of Allegheny County. Both of these organizations had been handling some children, arranging for their care in institutions and placing them in private homes, either on board or as permanent members of families, and the merger was effected for reasons of economy and efficiency. The results of the first six months, which ended December 31, 1913, were remarkably encouraging. Three workers were employed, and the expense for the half-year period was $1,767. During this time 169 children were handled, of whom 10 were returned to kin or friends, three sent to institutions, and 156 were placed in family homes, either on board or permanently. This is an excellent illustration of the spirit of the times which seeks co-operation and efficiency even when personal and organized interests must be merged into movements for the common good. It is to be hoped that other organizations will unite their forces and simplify and standardize both their methods and their work, and improve the quality of service while lessening its relative cost.

7. Society for the Care of Jewish Orphans

Founded in 1906 and located at Wilkes-Barre. Like the Jewish Aid Society of Philadelphia, its main work is to provide for

the needs of destitute children, without removing them from their families. It has no paid agents. During the year ending October 1, 1911, the society expended in the care of children, $3,104. Only five children were taken into the society's care during the year, and all were placed in institutions.

As will be seen from the foregoing, these seven special child-caring agencies play quite an important part in the child-caring work of the state. They have property valued at $52,500, nearly all belonging to one association. They employ 28 paid workers and have an annual expense account of $35,689. While the main part of the work of most of them is so related to children in families as not to be detailed, yet we find 1,602 children in direct care, of whom 443 were returned to kin and friends, 438 were sent to institutions, and 721 were assigned to other agencies, or placed in family homes. Table 12, which is a general table giving the statistics of these agencies in fuller detail, will be found at the close of this chapter.

NOTE.—In July, 1914, the Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County was amalgamated with the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County. By the terms of the merger, the methods of the association are accepted and continued, and 20 members of its board become members of the board of directors of the society; but the name and organization of the association will no longer exist. The united corporation accepts the name and constitution of the Children's Aid Society, and the executive secretary of the late association is in charge of the amalgamated work. The offices of the association are abolished, and those of the society (at 303 People's Bank Building, Pittsburgh) are, at least for the present, the headquarters of the united organizations. The society under its new management is "committed to the principle that the routine functions of investigations, reporting on investigations, placement of children, supervision of children placed, and the general direction of field work, shall be performed by such paid trained workers as shall be employed by the board of directors; and further, that the scope of volunteer capacity shall be determined by the board."

TABLE 12.—SPECIAL CHILD-CARING AGENCIES[a]

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Statistics, yr. ending	Value of property	Year's current income	Year's current expense	Regular employes	Children				
								Class of benefic.	Total in care during yr.	Ret. to kin or friends	Sent to inst.	Sent to agen. or placed in families
1	PHILADELPHIA: Bureau for Jewish Children	1912	Apr. 30, 1913	..[b]	..[b]	..[b]	1	Dep., del., and neg.	160	..	86	74
2	Children's Bureau . . .	1907	Dec. 31, 1911	$400	$16,712	$16,712	17	All	1,017	386	276	355
3	Juvenile Aid Soc. (Jewish) .	1900	May 1, 1912	..	12,414	10,968[c]	4	All Jews	71	13	54	4
4	Women's Directory . . .	1893	Dec. 31, 1911	2,000	3,581	3,138	3	Infants with mothers	153	10	11	132
5	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Widows' Home Assoc.[d]	1866	Nov. 30, 1912	50,000	..[x]	..[x]	Vols.	All in families	27	24	3	..
6	Child Welfare Assoc. of Allegheny Co.	1913	Dec. 31, 1913[e]	100	2,075	1,767	3	Dep. and neg.	169	10	3	156
7	WILKES-BARRE: Soc. for the Care of Jewish Orphans	1906	Oct. 1, 1911	..	1,931	3,104[c]	Vols.	Dep. Jews	5	..	5	..
	Total for which information is given			$52,500	$36,713	$35,689	28		1,602	443	438	721

[a] As is stated in the text, pp. 49-50, the grouping of the data in this table varies from the general plan, and only one section is given.
[b] No property; office and expense a part of United Hebrew Charities; finances not given.
[c] Mainly expended in giving aid to children in families.
[d] Provides rent-free cottages for widows with children.
[e] A merger of the Children's Bureau and the Juvenile Court Assoc., effected July 1, 1913; statistics for six months; again merged in 1914 with Allegheny Co. C. A. S.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER XVI

SUMMARY FOR CHILD-CARING AGENCIES

THE totals in the four principal groups of child-caring agencies have been assembled to provide a summary of their relations and statistics. The special child-caring agencies, which are recognized and listed because of their important work, have a less extended range of activities, so that only one limited general table was made of their statistics. Therefore they are not given a place in the summary.

The four groups contain an aggregate of 46 organizations. Comparatively few of them own headquarters, but the value of the various plants is $261,400. Although largely a development of recent years, they have altogether an endowment of $516,700. In plant and endowment the aggregate is $778,100, or more than three-quarters of a million.

The work done is mainly in behalf of dependents, except in the humane societies, whose activities are more general. There are 117 paid employes and, as stated in previous chapters, the number is too small in some of the groups.

The division of current expense into three parts brings out some interesting comparisons. The expense for salaries ranges from 4 to 45 per cent, and for the four groups averages 26 per cent. The traveling expense ranges from nothing to 9 per cent, and for the four groups averages 6 per cent. The general expense ranges from 50 to 92 per cent, with a general average of 68 per cent. A very large portion of the last item is expended in paying the board of children either in family homes or in institutions. The total annual expense account of $295,330 shows that a large work is being done by these agencies.

It is when we note the aggregate numbers of children handled that the real importance of these organizations appears. They began the year with 5,403 children under supervision and 262 on hand awaiting placement. During the year, 3,086 children were received.

This made a total of 8,751 in care and under supervision during the year. As several hundred children belonging to one agency were entirely omitted because of faulty statistics, the above number is probably less than the facts warrant, allowing for all duplications. It is a remarkable thing that these agencies of one state should have relations with about 9,000 children in a single year.

Their activities are equally significant when the details of the disposition of these children are considered. During the year, 1,525 were returned to kin or friends and 1,134 put into institutions, or otherwise disposed of, making a total of 2,659 that passed entirely from their care. There remained at the end of the year 217 on hand awaiting placement and 5,875 under supervision in family homes, hospitals, and institutions. There were 1,171 children placed in private homes, either on board or as permanent members of the family during the year.

The term "direct care" implies individual handling, arrangement of location, or some definite provision for children. Supervision in many cases involves only correspondence and visitation without removal or relocation. All good agencies give careful supervision to their located wards. Most of this work is done by field agents who, to save expense, make their visits in connection with trips in behalf of new wards, either on their reception or their placement in homes or institutions. Therefore, many agencies make no specific record of the cost of supervision, and all of it is charged in with other expenses. The per capita cost of agency work is therefore necessarily, but somewhat unjustly, based on the number in direct care.

With this explanation in mind, it is of interest to note that these four groups of agencies during the year of the study recorded 3,348 children in direct care. The total expense of the work was $295,330, and ignoring the cost of supervision, because inextricably mixed with the work of direct care, we find these agencies expended an average of $88 for every child handled.

Any who desire to do so may make more detailed study of the agencies and a closer comparison of the relative work of the different groups by carefully examining Table 13, which immediately follows this chapter.

TABLE 13.—SUMMARY FOR CHILD-CARING AGENCIES.[a] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 8 to 11)	No. of agencies	Year of founding		Value of property			Year's current income		
			Earliest	Latest	Plant	Endowment	Total	From public funds	From private funds	Total
8	General child-caring agencies	5	1835	1894	$94,000	$314,300	$408,300	$47,647	$89,161	$136,808
9	County C. A. S. of E. Pa.[b]	9	1884	1911	24,000	19,200	43,200	12,307	13,001	25,308
10	County C. A. S. of W. Pa.[c]	23	1885	1911	400	6,600	7,000	6,638	17,862	24,500
11	Humane societies for children[d]	9	1874	1906	143,000	176,600	319,600	17,713	53,496	71,209
	Total	46[e]	1835	1911	$261,400	$516,700	$778,100	$84,305	$173,520	$257,825

TABLE 13 (*continued*).—SECTION B. BENEFICIARIES, WORKERS, AND COMPARATIVE COST

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 8 to 11)	Extent of work and class of benefic.	Paid employes	Comparative cost for						Year's current expense
				Salaries		Traveling expenses		Other expenses		
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	
8	General child-caring agencies . . .	Gen., mainly for dep.	41	$27,790	18	$13,220	9	$108,815	73	$149,825
9	County C. A. S. of E. Pa.[b]	Local, mainly for dep.	10	3,174	14	..	..	18,806	86	21,980
10	County C. A. S. of W. Pa.[c]	Local, mainly for dep.	3	975	4	825	4	20,913	92	22,713
11	Humane societies for children[d] . . .	Mainly local, all classes	63	45,661	45	4,567	5	50,584	50	100,812
	Total for which information is given . .		117	$77,600	26	$18,612	6	$199,118	68	$295,330

TABLE 13 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 8 to 11)	Under supvn. beginning of yr.	In direct care during year			Total in care and under supvn.	Passed entirely from care			Remaining in care		Placed in fam. homes
			On hand awaiting placement	Rec'd during yr.	Total chdn.		Ret. to kin or friends	Disposed of otherwise	Total chdn.	Awaiting placement	Under supvn. close of yr.	
8	General child-caring agencies . . .	1,848	59	625	684	2,532	138	245	383	65	2,084	457
9	County C. A. S. of E. Pa.[b]	327	22	240	262	589	54	87	141	25	423	114
10	County C. A. S. of W. Pa.[c]	827	..	336	336	1,163	224	157	381	..	782	321
11	Humane societies for children[d] . . .	2,401	181	1,885	2,066	4,467	1,109	645	1,754	127	2,586	279
	Total for which information is given .	5,403	262	3,086	3,348	8,751[f]	1,525	1,134	2,659[f]	217[f]	5,875[f]	1,171

[a] As is stated in the text, pp. 49-50, the grouping of the data in the tables for child-caring agencies varies from the general plan, and Section C is omitted.
[b] Allied without merger to the C. A. S. of Pa. [c] Federated members of the C. A. S. of W. Pa. [d] Including Pa. S. P. C. C.
[e] The seven special child-caring agencies (Table 12) are not included in this summary.
[f] The total passed from care added to those remaining in care and under supervision equals the total in care and under supervision during year.

PART FOUR

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

It is not necessary to discuss the place of the society and the place of the institution in child-helping service, or to encourage criticism which serves no good purpose. It is enough to say that there is a place and a work for every society and every institution engaged in work with and for children, not afraid of public official scrutiny concerning resources, methods and accomplishments. For others than these there ought to be no place in any state.—C. E. Faulkner.

By the 'Orphan asylum system' is meant the bringing up of children from childhood to young manhood and womanhood, in an asylum or children's home. For many years this was regarded as the most desirable system of dealing with neglected children. If a child was left orphaned, abandoned or homeless the idea prevailed that a substitute must be provided for the home, and it was believed by many that the substitute could be made better than the real article.

Many orphan asylums still cling to the ancient policy of bringing up children to manhood and womanhood, and to ancient methods of building and administration; but a very large number have broken away from their ancient traditions, and have ceased to bring up children. They have either entered actively into the placing of children in family homes, or they have become temporary refuges for half-orphans and other children needing temporary care.

There still survive orphan asylums where children are kept in uniform, with shaved heads; where they do not have individual clothing, but have clothing distributed to them promiscuously from week to week; where lice and bedbugs prevail; where food is meager and of inferior quality; where good and willing girls are kept scrubbing floors month after month because they do not complain; where sleeping rooms are unsanitary; where thin straw beds let the tender bodies down upon hard wooden slats; where cuffs and abuse are more freely distributed than kind words.

But on the other hand there are children's homes and orphan asylums where tenderness and love prevail; where mirth and jollity are contagious; where weary heads find a pillow on gentle bosoms; where generous diet is prescribed by medical advisers and served with liberal hands; where foster-homes are constantly sought as a better haven than even the good and home-like shelter of such an institution.—Hastings H. Hart.

CHAPTER XVII

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

WITH this division of the private organizations, we reach the main body, in so far as property invested and numbers of children in care are concerned. There are 153 orphanages and homes doing the usual work implied by the titles. There are also 22 institutions for the combined care of adults and children, most of them doing a work similar to that of the Florence Crittenton Homes, seven of which are here listed. These make a total of 175 institutions of various classes under private management, engaged in the more or less permanent care of children, nearly all of whom are classed as dependents.

In this study attention is everywhere given to the type of institution under observation. Owing to the lack of uniformity in the ideas and declarations of social workers on this point, it was necessary at the outset to settle the principles and definitions relating to type for the guidance of the visiting agents.

As a general basis the following was accepted: "The 'cottage' type of institution is indicated by limited groups of children, in small buildings, and by care and spirit in imitation of ordinary home life. The 'congregate' type is indicated generally by large buildings, and the care of children *en masse*, with little individual treatment."

For the purpose of this study the detailed definitions given below were prepared and made the basis of decisions in regard to type. In over 90 per cent of the institutions the type was easily settled by them, the remainder being either compounds of the two types or institutions which could be classified "cottage" in everything but the larger numbers provided for in the buildings. Even if considered as only tentative and suggestive, their successful use, with scarcely an objection from any source, in a campaign covering about 250 institutions of many varieties and kinds, is a strong item in their favor.

I. COTTAGE INSTITUTIONS

Class A. An institution composed of one or more cottages, each containing no more children than can be given personal and individual care permeated with a real family spirit, the number not to exceed 30 in any one cottage, and in which each cottage is a complete domestic unit, with its own kitchen and dining room.

Class B. An institution composed of several cottages, each containing no more children than can be given personal and individual care permeated with a real family spirit, the number not to exceed 50 in any one cottage, where the cooking is done in a general kitchen, and the meals served either in cottage dining rooms or in a general congregate dining room.

II. CONGREGATE INSTITUTIONS

Class A. An institution in which children are gathered in one or more large buildings, the minimum average in care exceeding 50 children, and in which the care is en masse rather than individual.

Class B. An institution having usually only one main building, the average in care not exceeding 50 children, the physical equipment, spirit, and methods adapted to mass care, and the treatment of the children collective rather than individual.

In other matters a definite basis was arranged in order to secure uniformity in the study. In property values, the present value of the property for the purposes of the institution was sought, allowing a reasonable amount for depreciation of the buildings by time and use. The capacity of an institution was set at the number of children for whom sleeping accommodations were provided.

With reference to placing-out matters, it was necessary to be very clear and positive, as the officers of some of the institutions are very vague in their ideas in regard to such work. It was decided that "an institution is said to do 'placing-out work' when it selects homes, or secures positions including homes, for any number of its minor wards, and by authority of its guardianship officially arranges for their location in such homes, either as paying boarders, free inmates, or paid workers."

It was also decided that no children are to be counted "placed," either on pay board or in free homes, who remain in these homes a shorter period than a week. To place with "kin" is to place with relatives of the first and second degrees—parents,

grandparents, brothers, or sisters. To "place out in families" is to place dependent or delinquent children in the families of others than relatives within the second degree, for the purpose of providing homes for such children.

In addition to the schedule the study called for a written "story" covering the general characteristics of the institution. These stories included as many as possible of the following items: Description of location and building; interior conditions; fire-escapes; size and ventilation of dormitories; kinds of beds and bedding; sort of dining room, seats, tables, dishes, and napery; apparent amount and quality of food; cleanliness and sanitation; clothing of children; spirit manifested, whether kindly or rigorous, homelike or institutional; and impression as to efforts to overcome institutionalism and develop initiative in the children. Frequently the stories brought out very important facts that otherwise would not have been recorded.

The groups treated in Part Two, containing the institutions for special classes, were easily tabulated together, each being nicely accommodated on a single page; but because of the number of orphanages and children's homes, these institutions were necessarily differently arranged. In apportioning the 175 institutions for dependents for tabulation it was found convenient to divide them into six groups, and as stated in the chapter on the statistical tables, four consecutive sections are necessary for the 40 points figured for each group.

The cottage institutions are first divided into two sections; the nonsectarian and those under some church management. Of the nonsectarian cottage institutions, there are 24, found in Table 14; and of the general church cottage, there are 19, found in Table 15.

The congregate institutions are similarly divided. First, the nonsectarian congregate institutions, 53 in number, constitute Table 16. There are 27 Catholic congregate institutions of this class, and they are grouped together in the four sections of Table 17. There are 30 institutions under the management of other religious denominations, and these are grouped together in the four sections of Table 18. These make a total of 43 cottage institutions and 110 congregate institutions in this class.

The 22 institutions for the combined care of adults and children form a group by themselves. The general form of the four sections of the table is retained, and a few points added to bring out their combined capacity, while confining the main statistics of inmates to those of children. These institutions are recorded in Table 19.

Putting the matter into tabular form, the six sets of tables are outlined as indicated below:

TABLE H.—INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS BY TYPE AND MANAGEMENT

Table no.	Type and management	Institutions
	COTTAGE INSTITUTIONS	
14	Nonsectarian orphanages and homes	24
15	General church orphanages and homes	19
	Total	43
	CONGREGATE INSTITUTIONS	
16	Nonsectarian orphanages and homes	53
17	Catholic orphanages and homes	27
18	General church orphanages and homes	30
	Total	110
19	Institutions for combined care of adults and children (cottage, 13; congregate, 9)	22
	Grand total	175

It will be understood that the basis upon which these divisions are made is simply convenience in arranging the tables, and has absolutely nothing to do with the quality or importance of the institutions so listed. It may also be stated that it was thought best not to divide into tables according to location, but simply on the basis of the type and function of the institution, whose place in the table is, however, determined alphabetically by its location.

CHAPTER XVIII

NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES

Cottage Type

THE private orphanages and children's homes have usually been established to supply an apparent local demand, or to accomplish the seemingly needed work of some religious body. In many cases there has been insufficient study of the locality, and inadequate financial basis for the undertaking. The result has been an unwarranted duplication of institutions in some places, many of which have continued to exist without much enlargement, and with a management so conservative as to be far behind the demands of the present age. In some cases dependents, defectives, and delinquents are still found in the same building, inadequately provided for, according to modern methods; and crowded into small and poorly equipped institutions.

The nonsectarian orphanages and children's homes of the cottage type include 24 institutions, located in 15 counties of the state. They vary greatly in capacity; from eight in the Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children, in Lawrence County, to 150 in Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children, at Warminster, Bucks County. The total capacity of the 24 institutions is 1,210.

In the matter of management and the executive ability of officers there is also great variation, not always in favor of the larger and richer institutions. It is fair to say that a larger proportion of the "cottage" than of the "congregate" institutions have been touched by the advanced ideas of modern social movements. It is also true that some institutions formerly "congregate" have become "cottage" under these same ideas and impulses.

Owing to the number of institutions in this and the other groups of orphanages and homes, detailed description of each is impracticable. The statistical tables have been made with special reference to bringing out details on all important matters, and may

be referred to in regard to finance, workers and wards, and many of their varied relations. A selected few of the institutions, however, are given special mention, in order that the reader may the more readily catch some of the salient points elaborated in the tables.

The Pruner Home for Friendless Children, at Bellefonte, Center County, was established in 1908 to care for "full orphan" children. It occupies a small two-story and attic frame dwelling, poorly adapted to institutional work, and possesses an endowment of $60,000. With a capacity of 15, the average in care for the year ending July 1, 1912, was only four children. As the expenses of maintenance were $4,000, the per capita cost was $1,000. There were four regular employes, or one for each child of the average in care.

The Hershey Industrial School was founded in 1910 and is located on a farm of over 500 acres at Hershey, in Dauphin County, the farm serving as a home, a base of instruction, and an endowment. The value of the property is $203,300; the capacity is 40. The beneficiaries must be white boys, and when received must be between four and eight years of age. There are 10 regular employes, or one for each four boys in care. The expense for salaries for the year ending July 31, 1913, was $8,075, or an average of $202 per capita; the entire expense for maintenance was $20,332, or a total per capita of $508. The intention is to erect more buildings and increase the capacity, so as to reduce the per capita cost, and afford agricultural training to a larger number of dependent boys.

As stated in the chapter on the General Child-Caring Agencies, and in that on the County Children's Aid Societies of Western Pennsylvania, the small but excellent institution at Indiana, Indiana County, called the Girls' Industrial School, is the property and under the management of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania. It is used and supported jointly by the 23 members of the federation. The capacity of the plant is 15 girls and it is valued at $17,000. There are two workers and an average of 12 girls in care.

The Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School was founded in 1909 as a memorial, and the property near Lancaster, in Lancaster

View of the School

Manual Training Shop

HERSHEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Hershey. (See p. 170)

Main Building

Cottages for Housing Students

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Lancaster. (See p. 170)

County, is valued at $300,000. A board of managers has entire control of the plant and policy. Dependent boys sixteen to eighteen years of age are received and are trained in agriculture and the trades. The capacity is 88, and the average in care 55. There are 18 regular employes, or one for every three boys. The expense for salaries for the year ending May 31, 1912, was $12,000, or $218 per capita; the entire maintenance expense was $25,000, or a per capita cost of $455.

The Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls was founded in 1884 and does a varied work of child-helping in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania. In conjunction with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, it supports and manages the Children's Bureau and the Joint Shelter for Children. For the year ending December 31, 1911, it provided toward the support of the bureau $6,602, and toward the support of the shelter, $7,500.

A large part of its work consists of a high class home and training school for the general development of children not suited for immediate placement in family homes or not eligible for care in other institutions. This plant, called the Children's Village, is located at Meadowbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia, on a 320-acre tract of land, which some years ago cost $95,000, but now has a sale value of more than $1,000 per acre. On this tract are six cottages for white children and two for colored children, with an assembly room, print shop, store, club room, school house, superintendent's and employes' residences, barns, dairy and milk houses, and other outbuildings, all of them new or remodeled, modern in equipment.

The actual cost of the buildings and improvements to date is $266,300; adding the cost of the land, $95,000, the present valuation of the Children's Village property for institution purposes is $361,300. Its aggregate capacity is 136, giving a per capita plant valuation (on the basis of cost) of $2,657. The average number of children in care during 1911 was 80. There were 39 employes, or one for each two children in care. The cost of salaries was $18,837, an average of $235 per capita; and the entire cost of maintenance was $46,676, or an average of $583 per capita. The above net expense related to the care of children in the Village and was

obtained by deducting $102,061, expended for permanent improvements, and $14,102, devoted to the Children's Bureau and the Joint Shelter, from the entire annual expense of the institution.

The J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls founded in 1882 for the benefit of the daughters of Pennsylvania Railroad employes killed in service, and who must be white girls between four and sixteen years of age, is a peculiarly interesting institution. It is said that thirty years after its establishment the institution is practically unknown even to the army of employes it is intended to help. Its plant is rented, and it uses a rented property for a summer colony. The endowment is valued at $1,826,000. The only capacity is that of the present rented building and the per capita plant valuation refers only to equipment. The average in care for the year ending December 31, 1911, was 24; the expense for salaries was $3,481, or $145 per capita; the total expense for maintenance was $12,872, or $536 per capita. There were 11 regular employes, or one for each 2.2 children of the average in care. As at 4 per cent this endowment will produce over $72,000 per annum, of which under present conditions only one-sixth is being used, some way should be found to better utilize this great gift for the welfare of unfortunate children.

One institution of this group, the Pittsburgh Home for Babies, claims to have solved the problem of the institutional care of bottle-fed infants. The managers declare that by a system of trained nurses, careful feeding, and proper segregation, they have done away with excessive mortality and are institutionally rearing strong and healthy babies. Their records seem to substantiate their claim in regard to the avoidance of mortality, as no deaths have occurred in the past two years. They also show great improvement over former conditions in this institution, and the advance has been accomplished by the use of modern and scientific methods. The Home expends $112 per capita of the average number in care for salaries, and $260 per capita for total maintenance. It employs 12 workers for an average of 23 babies, or a nurse for each two of them. This may account in part for their success.

The section on comparative statistics shows that the average expense per capita for salaries in this group is $95, and because of

the exceedingly high per capita expense of some of the institutions, the average for total maintenance is $317. It should be noted that these figures are based not on capacity but on actual average number in care. It should also be remembered that in new institutions the expense per capita is necessarily much higher than in those of similar type which are well established.

In his book on Cottage and Congregate Institutions, Dr. Hastings H. Hart has included a special study of 10 cottage institutions.* He found in these the minimum cost of plant per capita was $869, the maximum, $1,716, and the general average was $1,181. The average value of plant per capita in this Pennsylvania group was $1,542.

The aggregate capacity of the group is 1,210, but the average on hand only 942; indicating that these institutions at least are not overcrowded, as an average of 268 beds are unoccupied. There are 241 regular employes caring for the average of 942 children, or less than four children per worker. As will be seen later, this number of children per employe is much lower than the average for the whole class of private institutions, which runs above six children per worker.

Many other interesting facts and comparisons can be drawn from the four tables which follow this purposely abbreviated text. And from these general tables and certain special tables to be incorporated in later chapters of the text, it is hoped that all essentials of a successful study will be developed.

*Hart, Hastings H.: Cottage and Congregate Institutions. Russell Sage Foundation Publication, New York, Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

TABLE 14.—NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—COTTAGE TYPE. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Statistics, yr. ending[a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed[b]	Value of property		
						Plant	Endowment	Total
1	BELLEFONTE: Pruner Home for Friendless Children	1908	July 1, 1912	15	$467	$7,000	$60,000	$67,000
2	CARLISLE: Parker Foundation	1910	Apr. 1, 1912	12	833	10,000	5,000	15,000
3	CUSTER CITY: Beacon Light Mission	1903	May 31, 1912	57	211	12,000	..	12,000
4	EASTBROOK: Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children	1907	Aug. 1, 1912	8	250	2,000	..	2,000
5	HERSHEY: Hershey Indus. Sch.	1910	July 31, 1913	40	2,583	103,300	100,000	203,300
6	INDIANA: Girls' Indust. Sch.	1897	May 31, 1912	15	1,133	17,000	..	17,000
7	LANCASTER: Thaddeus Stevens Indust. Sch.	1909	May 31, 1912	88	3,409	300,000	..	300,000
8	MEADVILLE: Meadville C. A. S. and Home	1890	May 31, 1912	22	1,159	25,500	3,000	28,500
9	PHILADELPHIA: Bethany Orphans' Home	1908	May 31, 1912	30	33[c]	1,000	2,700	3,700
10	Bethesda Children's Christian Home	1859	May 31, 1912	75	307	23,000	65,000	88,000
11	Home for the Homeless	1868	Dec. 31, 1911	20	500	10,000	20,000	30,000
12	Seybert Inst. for Poor Boys and Girls	1884	Dec. 31, 1911	136	2,057	361,300[d]	1,264,500	1,625,800
13	Thomson School for Girls	1882	Dec. 31, 1911	30	100[c]	3,000	1,826,000	1,829,000
14	PITTSBURGH: Coleman Indust. Home for Col'd Boys	1908	Sept. 30, 1912	74	41[c]	3,000	..	3,000
15	Fairfax Baby Home	1910	Sept. 1, 1912	15	..	Rented	..	..
16	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	1904	June 1, 1912	24	1,167	28,000	..	28,000
17	Pittsburgh Home for Girls	1898	Oct. 1, 1912	30	..	Rented	..	..
18	Protestant Home for Boys	1885	May 31, 1912	30	1,000	30,000	44,200	74,200
19	WARMINSTER: Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children	1903	May 31, 1912	150	233	35,000	..	35,000
20	WARREN: Warren Children's Home[e]	1889	May 31, 1912	25	240	6,000	..	6,000
21	WILLIAMSON SCHOOL: Williamson Trade School	1888	Dec. 31, 1911	230	2,500	575,000	1,982,400	2,557,400
22	WILLIAMSPORT: Girls' Training Home	1895	May 31, 1912	34	382	13,000	..	13,000
23	Goldy Home Soc. of Lycoming Co.	1908	Sept. 24, 1912	10	140	1,400	..	1,400
24	YORK: York Society to Protect Children	1900	May 31, 1912	40	750	30,000	..	30,000
	Total			1,210	$1,542[f]	$1,596,500	$5,372,800	$6,969,300

TABLE 14 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[a]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[a]					
1	BELLEFONTE: Pruner Home for Friendless Children	$4,000	$1,000	..	..	..	..	4	4	1.0
2	CARLISLE: Parker Foundation	653	73	$205	$23	..	..	2	9	4.5
3	CUSTER CITY: Beacon Light Mission	5,836	167	1,684	48	$3,718	64	6	35	5.8
4	EASTBROOK: Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children	1,064	106	415	42	283	27	3	10	3.3
5	HERSHEY: Hershey Indust. Sch.	20,332	508	8,075	202	..	..	10	40	4.0
6	INDIANA: Girls' Indust. Sch.	2,341	195	770	64	..	..	2	12	6.0
7	LANCASTER: Thaddeus Stevens Indust. Sch.	25,000	455	12,000	218	25,000	100	18	55	3.0
8	MEADVILLE: Meadville C. A. S. and Home	2,683	168	807	50	996	37	6	16	2.7
9	PHILADELPHIA: Bethany Orphans' Home	2,718	109	572	23	..	..	2	25	12.5
10	Bethesda Children's Christian Home	8,875	185	3,671	76	..	..	12	48	4.0
11	Home for the Homeless	1,174	117	368	37	..	..	4	10	2.5
12	Seybert Inst. for Poor Boys and Girls	46,676	583	18,837	235	..	..	39	80	2.0
13	Thomson School for Girls	12,872	536	3,481	145	..	..	11	24	2.2
14	PITTSBURGH: Coleman Indust. Home for Col'd Boys	7,204	133	1,635	30	1,000	14	6	54	9.0
15	Fairfax Baby Home	1,842	97	572	30	..	..	3	19	6.3
16	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	5,973	260	2,584	112	3,375	57	12	23	2.0
17	Pittsburgh Home for Girls	5,113	170	895	30	4,354	85	2	30	15.0
18	Protestant Home for Boys	5,748	287	1,645	82	375	7	4	20	5.0
19	WARMINSTER: Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children	13,236	118	..	..	..	..	26	112	4.3
20	WARREN: Warren Children's Home	2,503	147	900	53	789	32	3	17	5.7
21	WILLIAMSON SCHOOL: Williamson Trade School	112,875	491	26,872	117	..	..	55	230	4.2
22	WILLIAMSPORT: Girls' Training Home	3,766	135	1,037	37	1,772	47	2	28	14.0
23	Goldy Home Soc. of Lycoming Co.	1,175	107	52	5	..	..	3	11	3.7
24	YORK: York Society to Protect Children	4,797	160	1,990	66	3,025	63	6	30	5.0
	Total	$298,456	$317	$89,067	$95	$44,687	15	241	942	3.9

TABLE 14 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of benefic.	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
1	BELLEFONTE: Pruner Home for Friendless Children	Dep., M, F	5–11	12	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
2	CARLISLE: Parker Foundation	Dep., M, F	Inf.–8	10	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
3	CUSTER CITY: Beacon Light Mission	Dep., M, F	Under 20	21	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
4	EASTBROOK: Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children	Dep., M, F	2–12	13	Col'd	Bd. of mgr.	Vol. com.
5	HERSHEY: Hershey Indust. Sch.	Dep., M,	4–8	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
6	INDIANA: Girls' Indust. Sch.	Dep., F	8–20	20	White	Supt.	C. A. S. of W. Pa.
7	LANCASTER: Thaddeus Stevens Indust. Sch.	Dep., M	16–18	21	None	Supt.	No one
8	MEADVILLE: Meadville C. A. S. and Home	Dep., M, F	3–20	21	White	Matron	Paid agt.
9	PHILADELPHIA: Bethany Orphans' Home	Dep., M, F	3–14	21	Col'd	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
10	Bethesda Children's Christian Home	Dep., M, F	2½–14	16	White	Chdn's Bur.	Chdn's Bur.
11	Home for the Homeless	Dep., M, F	Inf.–20	21	None	Matron	No one
12	Seybert Inst. for Poor Boys and Girls	Dep., M, F	3–16	16	None	Chdn's Bur.	C. A. S. of Pa.
13	Thomson School for Girls	Dep., F	4–16	17	White	Supt.	Supt.
14	PITTSBURGH: Coleman Indust. Home for Col'd Boys	Dep., del., M	8–14	16	Col'd	Supt.	No one
15	Fairfax Baby Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–2	4	None	Matron	Matron
16	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	Dep., M, F	Inf.–2½	2½	None	Vol. com.	No one
17	Pittsburgh Home for Girls	Dep., del., F	4–17	18	White	Matron	No one
18	Protestant Home for Boys	Dep., M	14–21	21	White	Vol. com.	No one
19	WARMINSTER: Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children	Dep., M, F	Inf.–17	18	None	Chdn's Bur.	Supt.
20	WARREN: Warren Children's Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–17	18	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
21	WILLIAMSON SCHOOL: Williamson Trade School	Dep., M	16–18	21	White	Pres.	No one
22	WILLIAMSPORT: Girls' Training Home	Dep., F	8–17	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
23	Goldy Home Soc. of Lycoming Co.	All, M, F	Inf.–17	18	None	Supt.	Supt.
24	YORK: York Society to Protect Children	Dep., del., M, F	1–18	21	None	Supt.	Paid agt.

TABLE 14 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
1	BELLEFONTE: Pruner Home for Friendless Children	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	3	..
2	CARLISLE: Parker Foundation	8	21	29	21	..	..	..	8	21
3	CUSTER CITY: Beacon Light Mission	34	34	68	3	25	3	..	37	..
4	EASTBROOK: Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children	10	10	20	6	5	..	..	9	26
5	HERSHEY: Hershey Indust. Sch.	20	20	40	..	..	..	..	40	..
6	INDIANA: Girls' Indust. Sch.	15	22	37	22	4	..	2	9	37
7	LANCASTER: Thaddeus Stevens Indust. Sch.	51	7	58	..	..	..	..	58	..
8	MEADVILLE: Meadville C. A. S. and Home	13	29	42	3	15	..	5	19	15
9	PHILADELPHIA: Bethany Orphans' Home	25	10	35	3	7	..	..	25	..
10	Bethesda Children's Christian Home	50	20	70	1	16	..	5	48	..
11	Home for the Homeless	11	56	67	3	53	..	2	9	..
12	Seybert Inst. for Poor Boys and Girls	87	66	153	25	29	1	18	80	..
13	Thomson School for Girls	21	5	26	..	2	..	..	24	1
14	PITTSBURGH: Coleman Indust. Home for Col'd Boys	39	110	149	5	83	..	6	55	..
15	Fairfax Baby Home	20	23	43	5	11	7	..	20	5
16	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	21	15	36	3	9	..	..	24	..
17	Pittsburgh Home for Girls	30	52	82	23	15	..	14	30	..
18	Protestant Home for Boys	21	29	50	..	..	..	32	18	..
19	WARMINSTER: Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children	107	18	125	..	11	1	3	110	2
20	WARREN: Warren Children's Home	18	25	43	4	12	1	6	20	51
21	WILLIAMSON SCHOOL: Williamson Trade School	224	73	297	..	9	1	65	222	..
22	WILLIAMSPORT: Girls' Training Home	28	4	32	2	2	..	..	28	..
23	Goldy Home Soc. of Lycoming Co.	10	19	29	4	14	..	..	11	4
24	YORK: York Society to Protect Children	28	173	201	46	50	..	72	33	93
	Total	896	841	1,737	181	372	14	230	940	255

[a] Applies to all sections of this table. [b] Based on capacity. [c] Equipment only in rented property.
[d] Represents cost of grounds, $95,000, and buildings, $266,300; present estimated value of site of Children's Village, 320 acres, over $1,000 per acre.
[e] Managed as a receiving or boarding home for the Co. C. A. S. [f] Found after deducting capacity and equipment of homes in rented property.
[g] Based on average number in care.

CHAPTER XIX

GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—COTTAGE TYPE

THERE are 10 denominations and 19 institutions represented in this group. The term "general church" is used because of the wide variety of religious interests included, and as being broader than "sectarian" or "denominational."

These institutions, being clearly sectarian, receive no public funds; although some institutions in other groups, equally under church control, are favored with appropriations by the public authorities. Most of them are small both in capacity and means, but at least four are especially strong, well equipped, and liberally financed institutions.

The Baptist church is represented by two orphanages, one in Philadelphia, a very fine institution, and the other at West Newton, which is new and as yet weak and small. The Lutheran church maintains one cottage institution in Pittsburgh, besides several congregate institutions in other locations within the state. The Hebrews have three institutions of this type, one in Philadelphia, one in Erie, and one in Pittsburgh. The Mennonites are represented by one institution, located at Center Valley, Lehigh County. The Methodist Episcopal church has three cottage orphanages, one in Philadelphia and two in Pittsburgh. The Protestant Episcopal church has two institutions of this type, both in Philadelphia. The Presbyterian church has two cottage institutions in Philadelphia, one for babies and one for older children. The Reformed church maintains two homes, one at Littlestown, in Adams County, and one at Greenville, in Mercer County. The Roman Catholics have but two cottage institutions in the state, one at Harbour Creek and one at Philadelphia; although as shown later they possess 27 of the congregate type, as well as several for delinquents and some for the combined care of adults and children.

A Typical Cottage

A Family of Boys

A Family of Girls

BAPTIST ORPHANAGE, Philadelphia. (See p. 179)

Main Building and One Cottage

General Dining Room

METHODIST EPISCOPAL ORPHANAGE, Philadelphia. (See p. 179)

The United Brethren have one institution, located at Quincy, in Franklin County.

The aggregate value of the plants included in this group of cottage institutions under church control is $1,538,000; the aggregate capacity is 1,063 children; the average value of the plant per capita is $1,447; the aggregate of endowment is $2,084,300, of which sum two institutions own $1,500,000.

As in the nonsectarian group, a few of these general church cottage institutions are given special mention to call attention to some principal points in the statistical tables. These are selected because they represent the best modern type of cottage orphanage. It happens that all but one are located in Philadelphia.

The Baptist Orphanage of Philadelphia was founded in 1879. It has an excellent cottage plant in the western part of the city, valued at $310,000, with an endowment of $137,000. The capacity of the institution is 125, making the per capita cost of the plant $2,480. The average in care for the year ending March 31, 1912, was 112; the expense for salaries was $3,655, or $33 per capita; the whole expense for maintenance was $15,660, or $140 per capita. The orphanage had 18 regular employes, or one for each 6.2 children of the average number in care.

The Methodist Episcopal Orphanage of Philadelphia was founded in 1879. It is a high class cottage institution with a plant valued at $520,000, including the splendid site of 22 acres adjoining Fairmont Park, and $1,200,000 in endowment. The capacity is 240, making a per capita plant valuation of $2,167. The average in care for the year ending March 1, 1912, was 143; the expense for salaries was $7,807, or $55 per capita; the total expense for maintenance was $34,166, or $239 per capita. There were 23 regular employes, or one for each 6.2 children of the average number in care.

The Presbyterian Orphanage of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, was founded in 1877. It has a fine cottage plant valued at $180,000, and an endowment of $300,000. The capacity is 143, making the per capita cost of the plant $1,259. The average in care for the year ending January 15, 1912, was 129; the expense for salaries was $7,831, or $61 per capita; the entire expense for maintenance was $32,928, or $255 per capita. The institution

had 21 regular employes, or one for every 6.1 children of the average number in care.

It will be noted that in most of the items above given these three institutions are very close together. In fact, together they constitute almost a standard for the denominational cottage orphanage. All are strong, well-equipped, modern institutions, largely imbued with the family spirit, and giving to their wards the best type of institutional care. They are perhaps a little slow to send out their children to the normal conditions and development of family homes, but the high quality of care and training provided makes this objection less important than it is for institutions of lower grade.

The St. Paul's Orphans' Home, of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church, is another typical institution. It began its work in 1867, at Butler, Pennsylvania, where the Home continued until 1909. Then having felt the trend of the modern movement toward the "cottage" plan, it removed to its present location, near Greenville, Mercer County, and on a 300-acre farm established an excellent modern plant. The main building contains besides the administrative offices and some officers' quarters, accommodations for 20 children. There are two three-story brick cottages, with a capacity of 30 children each, and a farm house with beds for eight children. The total capacity is thus 88. The plant is valued at $110,000, and two more cottages are to be erected in the near future. The present endowment is $26,000. The salary expense for the year ending May 31, 1912, was $3,208, or $38 per capita; the total expense for maintenance was $16,041, or an average per capita of $191. The Home has 13 workers, one for each 6.5 of the average in care.

The fact that these four institutions have been so fully noticed must not be taken as implying that no others in the group are equally worthy. But for space limitations, at least two or three more would have special mention.

The institutions of this group have a total capacity of 1,063, with an average of 810 in care, or only about 76 per cent of the capacity. All but one of the 19 institutions in this group care for dependents only. The one exception, the Catholic Boys' Home, at Harbour Creek, admits also delinquents. Two of them

receive girls only, three boys only, and the remainder care for children of both sexes. Eighteen receive white children only,—two of these confine their work to Jewish children,—and one has no color restrictions. For other matters of interest the four sections of Table 15, which immediately follow this chapter, will warrant careful study.

TABLE 15.—GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—COTTAGE TYPE. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Denomination, location, and name	Year of founding	Statistics, yr. ending [a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
						Plant	Endowment	Total
	BAPTIST							
1	PHILADELPHIA: Baptist Orphanage	1879	Mar. 31, 1912	125	$2,480	$310,000	$137,000	$447,000
2	WEST NEWTON: Baptist Orphanage of W. Pa.	1909	Oct. 31, 1911	4	..	.. [x]	.. [x]	.. [x]
	EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN							
3	PITTSBURGH: St. Peter's Evan. Luth. Orphanage	1896	Mar. 31, 1912	25	600	15,000	..	15,000
	HEBREW							
4	ERIE: B'nai Brith Orphanage	1912	Sept. 30, 1912	18	556	10,000	..	10,000
5	PHILADELPHIA: Grace Aquilar Home	1904	Apr. 30, 1912	30	500	15,000	..	15,000
6	PITTSBURGH: Gusky Orphanage and Home	1891	May 31, 1912	100	600	60,000	100,000	160,000
	MENNONITE							
7	CENTER VALLEY: Mennonite Orphanage and Home	1909	Sept. 27, 1911	5	1,000	5,000	20,500	25,500
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL							
8	PHILADELPHIA: Methodist Episcopal Orphanage	1879	Mar. 1, 1912	240	2,167	520,000	1,200,000	1,720,000
9	PITTSBURGH: Bradley Children's Home	1905	Jan. 16, 1912	25	1,200	30,000	17,000	47,000
10	Christ's Meth. Episc. Home for Babies	1909	Sept. 30, 1912	25	332	8,300	..	8,300
	PRESBYTERIAN							
11	PHILADELPHIA: Haddock Mem. Home for Babies	1900	Dec. 31, 1911	12	4,167	50,000	125,000	175,000
12	Presbyterian Orphanage of Pa.	1877	Jan. 15, 1912	143	1,259	180,000	300,000	480,000
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL							
13	PHILADELPHIA: Lincoln Institution	1866	Dec. 31, 1911	35	2,143	75,000	158,800	233,800
14	St. Martin's College	1904	Aug. 1, 1912	40	300	12,000	..	12,000
	REFORMED CHURCH							
15	GREENVILLE: St. Paul's Orphans' Home	1867	May 31, 1912	88	1,250	110,000	26,000	136,000
16	LITTLESTOWN: Hoffman Orphanage	1909	Sept. 1, 1911	24	1,333	32,000	..	32,000
	ROMAN CATHOLIC							
17	HARBOUR CREEK: Catholic Boys' Home	1911	Apr. 30, 1912	18	1,389	25,000	..	25,000
18	PHILADELPHIA: St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Orphanage	1861	Dec. 31, 1911	28	429	12,000	..	12,000
	UNITED BRETHREN							
19	QUINCY: United Brethren Orphanage and Home	1902	Apr. 1, 1912	78	881	68,700	..	68,700
	Total for which information is given			1,063	$1,447	$1,538,000	$2,084,300	$3,622,300

TABLE 15 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Denomination, location, and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd. (No public funds are received by these institutions)		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[a]	Salaries				Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[a]	Amount	Per cent of exp.			
	BAPTIST									
1	PHILADELPHIA: Baptist Orphanage	$15,660	$140	$3,655	$33	..	..	18	112	6.2
2	WEST NEWTON: Baptist Orphanage of W. Pa.	1,393	348	..	..	..	..	1	4	4.0
	EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN									
3	PITTSBURGH: St. Peter's Evan. Luth. Orphanage	4,124	206	563	28	..	..	4	20	5.0
	HEBREW									
4	ERIE: B'nai Brith Orphanage	2,100[d]	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1.0
5	PHILADELPHIA: Grace Aquilar Home	5,604	311	1,732	96	..	..	4	18	4.5
6	PITTSBURGH: Gusky Orphanage and Home	10,692	214	3,823	76	..	..	8	50	6.3
	MENNONITE									
7	CENTER VALLEY: Mennonite Orphanage and Home	153[a]	153[a]	60	60	..	..	2	1	.5
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL									
8	PHILADELPHIA: Methodist Episcopal Orphanage	34,166	239	7,807	55	..	..	23	143	6.2
9	PITTSBURGH: Bradley Children's Home	5,269	251	2,352	112	..	..	6	21	3.5
10	Christ's Meth. Episc. Home for Babies	3,948	165	1,443	60	..	..	7	24	3.4
	PRESBYTERIAN									
11	PHILADELPHIA: Haddock Mem. Home for Babies	6,382	638	1,348	135	..	..	8	10	1.3
12	Presbyterian Orphanage of Pa.	32,928	255	7,831	61	..	..	21	129	6.1
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL									
13	PHILADELPHIA: Lincoln Institution	9,534	318	2,641	88	..	..	10	30	3.0
14	St. Martin's College	6,000	162	..	..	..	..	3	37	12.3
	REFORMED CHURCH									
15	GREENVILLE: St. Paul's Orphans' Home	16,041	191	3,208	38	..	..	13	84	6.5
16	LITTLESTOWN: Hoffman Orphanage	2,594	648	1,208	302	..	..	6	4	.7
	ROMAN CATHOLIC									
17	HARBOUR CREEK: Catholic Boys' Home	3,002	200	720	48	..	..	7	15	2.1
18	PHILADELPHIA: St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Orphanage	2,800	100	..	..	..	..	3	28	9.3
	UNITED BRETHREN									
19	QUINCY: United Brethren Orphanage and Home	14,488	191	4,323	57	..	..	6	76	12.7
	Total	$176,878	$218	$42,714	$53	..	..	154	810	5.3

TABLE 15 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Denomination, location, and name	Class and sex of benefic.	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
	BAPTIST						
1	PHILADELPHIA: Baptist Orphanage	Dep., M, F	2–10	16	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
2	WEST NEWTON: Baptist Orphanage of W. Pa.	Dep., M, F	2–8	21	White	Vol. com.	No one
	EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN						
3	PITTSBURGH: St. Peter's Evan. Luth. Orphanage	Dep., M, F	2–10	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
	HEBREW						
4	ERIE: B'nai Brith Orphanage	Dep., M, F	5–12	14	White	Vol. com.	No one
5	PHILADELPHIA: Grace Aquilar Home	Dep. Jews, F	10–16	17	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
6	PITTSBURGH: Gusky Orphanage and Home	Dep. Jews, M, F	5–12	16	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
	MENNONITE						
7	CENTER VALLEY: Mennonite Orphanage and Home	Dep., M, F	None	21	White	Bd. of mgr.	Bd. of mgr.
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL						
8	PHILADELPHIA: Methodist Episcopal Orphanage	Dep., M, F	4–10	18	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
9	PITTSBURGH: Bradley Children's Home	Dep., M, F	4–8	21	White	Vol. com.	No one
10	Christ's Meth. Episc. Home for Babies	Dep., M, F	Inf.–4	4	White	Vol. com.	No one
	PRESBYTERIAN						
11	PHILADELPHIA: Haddock Mem. Home for Babies	Dep., M, F	Inf.–2	3	White	Vol. com.	No one
12	Presbyterian Orphanage of Pa.	Dep., M, F	3–8	16	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL						
13	PHILADELHIA: Lincoln Institution	Dep., M	5–9	14	White	Chdn's Bur.	Matron
14	St. Martin's College	Dep., M	7–17	18	White	Chdn's Bur.	No one
	REFORMED CHURCH						
15	GREENVILLE: St. Paul's Orphans' Home	Dep., M, F	3–14	18	White	Supt.	Supt.
16	LITTLESTOWN: Hoffman Orphanage	Dep., M, F	5–18	21	White	Pastors	Pastors
	ROMAN CATHOLIC						
17	HARBOUR CREEK: Catholic Boys' Home	Dep., del., M	11–16	21	None	Supt.	Supt.
18	PHILADELPHIA: St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Orphanage	Dep., F	7–13	14	White	Mother Sup.	No one
	UNITED BRETHREN						
19	QUINCY: United Brethren Orphanage and Home	Dep., M, F	5–12	18	White	Bd. of tr.	No one

TABLE 15 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Denomination, location, and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
	BAPTIST									
1	PHILADELPHIA: Baptist Orphanage	109	22	131	2	13	1	1	114	9
2	WEST NEWTON: Baptist Orphanage of W. Pa.	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
	EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN									
3	PITTSBURGH: St. Peter's Evan. Luth. Orphanage	22	3	25	..	7	1	..	17	1
	HEBREW									
4	ERIE: B'nai Brith Orphanage	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
5	PHILADELPHIA: Grace Aquilar Home	18	5	23	..	2	..	2	19	41
6	PITTSBURGH: Gusky Orphanage and Home	45	15	60	..	2	..	2	56	..
	MENNONITE									
7	CENTER VALLEY: Mennonite Orphanage and Home	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL									
8	PHILADELPHIA: Methodist Episcopal Orphanage	129	39	168	..	4	..	7	157	22
9	PITTSBURGH: Bradley Children's Home	21	3	24	..	3	..	..	21	..
10	Christ's Meth. Episc. Home for Babies	22	21	43	9	7	..	3	24	9
	PRESBYTERIAN									
11	PHILADELPHIA: Haddock Mem. Home for Babies	12	9	21	..	6	..	6	9	1
12	Presbyterian Orphanage of Pa.	128	18	146	11	..	..	5	130	4
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL									
13	PHILADELPHIA: Lincoln Institution	30	1	31	..	..	..	1	30	1
14	ST. Martin's College	35	10	45	..	3	..	2	40	..
	REFORMED CHURCH									
15	GREENVILLE: St. Paul's Orphans' Home	83	21	104	..	14	..	6	84	6
16	LITTLESTOWN: Hoffman Orphanage	1	7	8	..	..	..	7	1	1
	ROMAN CATHOLIC									
17	HARBOUR CREEK: Catholic Boys' Home	14	12	26	1	5	..	3	17	..
18	PHILADELPHIA: St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Orphanage	28	3	31	..	3	..	..	28	..
	UNITED BRETHREN									
19	QUINCY: United Brethren Orphanage and Home	75	6	81	..	3	..	..	78	..
	Total	773	205	978	23	72	2	45	836	95

[a] Applies to all sections of this table.
[b] Based on capacity. The per capita for the group is based on the total value of plants for which information is given and on the total capacity.
[c] Based on average number in care.
[d] Work begun spring 1912; expense largely for furnishings and material; could not give items.
[e] Includes only one-sixth of the expense. The remaining five-sixths was for adults.
Information not given.

CHAPTER XX

NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—CONGREGATE TYPE

THE 53 institutions which are treated in this chapter are nonsectarian orphanages and homes, and are listed alphabetically by location.

Taking the state as a whole, many of the congregate orphanages and homes are rapidly modernizing their work, methods, and equipment. Others have made some real changes, tending to bring them into line with the advanced social work of today, but are held back either by the conservatism of boards of managers or by lack of means to go forward. To all such the visits of trained inspectors, anxious to raise the standard of care and methods, are much to be desired. Such visits can have greatly increased influence if the inspectors meet not only the executives and active workers, but also individually or collectively the members of the various boards.

It also should be stated that there are still a large number of orphanages and homes that have not sensibly responded to modern impulses. They continue to use most of the old-fashioned methods, supposed to have been left behind the door of the new century. Some of them still clothe the children in uniforms, or from a mass of clothing packed away by sizes in bulk, and later carelessly fitted to individuals. Some have large, unventilated, ill-equipped, and often crowded dormitories. Many have rough tables and benches in the dining rooms, with neither table cloths nor napkins, and use metal dishes and rusty cutlery and spoons. Many continue the old method of marching in lines at the tap of a bell, silence at meals, and mass care generally; while some of the institutions have discarded in part these old practices, presenting at this time a chaos of the old and of the new and better methods. Even in this there is a promise of better things to come.

There is a wide diversity in the current expenses of the insti-

tutions in this group. One gives $66 as the per capita cost of maintenance, and from this minimum the expenses rise until the maximum is reached in one that expends $594 per capita.

The 53 institutions of this group are located in 27 different towns and cities, 13 of them being in Philadelphia, 10 in Pittsburgh, and four in Harrisburg. The first to be established was the Orphan Society of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1814 and retains its headquarters within the city, although its institution is now at Wallingford, in Delaware County.

A strong and typical institution of the nonsectarian congregate class is the Home for the Friendless at Pittsburgh, founded in 1861. It possesses a downtown plant valued at $250,000, and an endowment of $300,000. The capacity is 175 and the per capita valuation of the plant is $1,429. The average in care was 151. The expense for salaries for the year ending May 31, 1912, was $8,300, or $55 per capita; the total cost of maintenance was $27,825, or $184 per capita. There were 24 regular employes, one for every 6.3 children of the average in care.

The most remarkable institution of the entire division is Girard College, founded in 1830 and generously endowed under the will of Stephen Girard. The advance in property values, and the accumulation of earnings beyond the amount needed for the annual expenses of the college, have made this institution, devoted to the care of "poor white male orphans between the ages of six and ten years," the wealthiest corporation of its kind in America.

In a tabulation of Philadelphia child-caring institutions, prepared by Homer Folks in 1892, we find Girard College credited with assets amounting to $10,236,000. In 1912 the plant of the institution was listed at $5,000,000 and the endowment at $29,000,000; a total of $34,000,000. The capacity of the institution is 1,528, or a per capita plant valuation of $3,272. The average number on hand for the year ending December 31, 1911, was 1,493; the expense for salaries was $140,600, or $94 per capita for the average in care; the total expense for maintenance was $576,896, or $386 per capita. Even this large amount, $576,896, is but little more than one-third of what the endowment produces. There were 434 regular employes, or one for each 3.4 boys of the average in care. These remarkable figures modify materially the per cap-

ita averages of even so large a group as 53 institutions; therefore, it seems best to make the averages without including Girard College and add a total showing averages including it.

Special mention also should be made of the Joint Shelter for Children, a receiving home for a group of agencies in Philadelphia. This temporary home, which has a capacity for only 25 children but is constantly receiving and sending out children for the agencies it serves, briefly cared for 1,563 children in the course of the year at an average cost of $18 per capita, the basis being the entire number handled. This "wayside inn" is omitted in making up the general per capita averages of the group, which are based on the average number in care.

The aggregate capacity of the 53 institutions included in this group is 5,377; the total amount invested in their various plants is $8,944,500, or an average cost of $1,709 per bed,* on the basis of capacity; the endowments total $32,351,600. The entire amount permanently invested in these 53 institutions is $41,296,-100.

There are 954 regular employes and an average of 4,483 children in care, or one worker for each 4.8 children. The group expends $306,571 in salaries, or an average of $67 per capita; the total for maintenance is $1,134,866, or an average per capita of $251. The amount of public funds received is $138,021, which is only 12 per cent of the expense for maintenance.

It may be of interest to note that about 80 per cent of the children of this group whose relational condition was reported are orphans or half-orphans. The figures are not fully convincing, however, as some institutions call children of divorced parents, or those deserted by parents, orphans. Also, it should not be overlooked that the average in care use only 83 per cent of the capacity of these institutions. This agrees with the conditions found in the two cottage groups already studied, and with other groups whose statistics are yet to come.

One of the leading social workers of Pennsylvania recently declared: "Our state already has enough bricks and mortar, and plenty of beds and pillows, to provide for all of our dependent children population needing institutional care, providing that the

* Excluding certain institutions which occupy rented property.

The Home and Its Environs

The Family Group

Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania, Oakdale. (See Table 16, p. 190)

HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, TERMON AVENUE, Pittsburgh. (See Table 16, p. 191)

Pennsylvania Hall—Boys' Dormitory

Carpenter Shop

DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, Downingtown. (See Table 16, p. 190)

institutions now in existence are properly coördinated. We should go slowly in erecting new institutions, for an over-supply of such facilities is convincing evidence of unscientific basis for our charitable work, especially as it relates to normal children."

Those interested in individual institutions found in this group, or in the group as a whole, will find inportant information in the sections of Table 16.

TABLE 16.—NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—CONGREGATE TYPE. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Statistics, yr. ending [a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
						Plant	Endowment	Total
1	BEDMINSTER: Burd Indust. Sch.	1904	Mar. 31, 1912	41	$220	$9,000	..	$9,000
2	CREASY: Patriotic Sons of Amer. Orphanage	1907	Dec. 31, 1912	50	156	7,800	..	7,800
3	DOWNINGTOWN: Downingtown Indust. and Agrl. Sch.	1905	May 31, 1912	135	393	53,000	..	53,000
4	EAGLEVILLE: Pa. Indust. School [c]	..[x]	May 31, 1912	50	260	13,000	..	13,000
5	EASTON: Home for Friendless Children	1885	May 31, 1912	64	331	21,200	$7,900	29,100
6	ERIE: Home for the Friendless	1871	Oct. 31, 1911	68	588	40,000	9,000	49,000
7	GREENSBURG: Westmoreland C. A. S. Home	1886	May 31, 1912	110	464	51,000	..	51,000
8	HARRISBURG: Children's Indust. Home	1876	Jan. 31, 1912	80	406	32,500	..	32,500
9	Home for the Friendless	1866	Nov. 28, 1911	46 [d]	1,457	67,000	10,000	77,000
10	Messiah Home Orphanage	1900	May 10, 1912	45	131	5,900	4,100	10,000
11	Nursery Home	1894	May 31, 1912	30	233	7,000	..	7,000
12	HATBORO: Orange Home	1901	Dec. 31, 1911	90	811	73,000	..	73,000
13	JOHNSTOWN: Christian Home	1908	Oct. 31, 1911	30	333	10,000	..	10,000
14	LANCASTER: Home for Friendless Children	1860	May 31, 1912	100	620	62,000	8,000	70,000
15	LANGHORNE: Foulke and Long Inst. for Girls [c]	1887	Dec. 31, 1911	75	800	60,000	300,000	360,000
16	MEADVILLE: Odd Fellows' Home of W. Pa.	1872	Sept. 12, 1911	98	541	53,000	..	53,000
17	MIDDLETOWN: Emaus Orphan House	1806	Dec. 6, 1911	32	375	12,000	97,000	109,000
18	NEW CASTLE: Holy Family Children's Home	1903	May 31, 1912	75	20 [f]	1,500	..	1,500
19	OAKDALE: Boys' Indust. Home of W. Pa.	1900	Sept. 30, 1912	135	704	95,000	..	95,000
20	PHILADELPHIA: Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls	1906	Dec. 31, 1911	100 [g]	5,370	537,000	213,000	750,000
21	Foster Home	1846	Dec. 31, 1912	80	500	40,000	200,000	240,000
22	(See below)							
23	Home for Destitute Col'd Children	1855	May 15, 1911	40	500	20,000	98,800	118,800
24	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	1883	Dec. 15, 1911	100	2,250	225,000	24,000	249,000
25	House of Industry	1848	Mar. 31, 1912	40	650	26,000	30,000	56,000
26	Howard Institution	1855	Dec. 31, 1911	35	263	9,200	34,700	43,900
27	Joint Shelter for Children	1909	Dec. 31, 1911	25	20 [f]	500	..	500
28	Northern Home for Friendless Children	1853	May 1, 1912	160	1,250	200,000	200,000	400,000
29	Phila. Home for Infants	1873	Mar. 1, 1912	52	673	35,000	32,000	67,000
30	Southern Home for Destitute Children	1850	Dec. 31, 1911	110	3,000	330,000	70,000	400,000
31	Western Home for Poor Children	1850	May 1, 1911	60	1,333	80,000	35,000	115,000
32	Western Temporary Home	1877	Dec. 31, 1911	25	1,600	40,000	14,200	54,200

33	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Inst. (Avery College)	1849	Nov. 1, 1912	50	3,000	150,000	40,000	190,000
34	Col'd Women's Relief Assoc. Home	1908	May 31, 1912	35	200	7,000	..	7,000
35	First Allegheny Temporary Home	1886	Feb. 28, 1913	50	480	24,000	500	24,500
36	Home for Colored Children	1880	May 31, 1912	70	714	50,000	175,000	225,000
37	Home for the Friendless	1861	May 31, 1912	175	1,429	250,000	300,000	550,000
38	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	1890	Dec. 31, 1911	90	478	43,000	10,000	53,000
39	Improvement Children's Home	1877	June 1, 1912	35	1,000	35,000	5,000	40,000
40	Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home	1890	Dec. 31, 1911	125	2,000	250,000	30,000	280,000
41	Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home	1906	May 31, 1912	48	333	16,000	700	16,700
42	Protestant Orphan Asylum	1832	April 20, 1912	200	750	150,000	834,700	984,700
43	POTTSVILLE: Pottsville Benev. Assoc.	1873	Sept. 12, 1912	44	34[f]	1,500	500	2,000
44	READING: Beulah Anchorage Home	1907	May 31, 1912	22	650	14,300	..	14,300
45	Home for Friendless Children	1888	Dec. 31, 1911	75	480	36,000	45,200	81,200
46	SCRANTON: Home for the Friendless	1871	May 31, 1912	89	1,404	125,000	35,600	160,600
47	SOUTH BETHLEHEM: Children's Home of So. Bethlehem	1883	Oct. 31, 1911	50	400	20,000	5,000	25,000
48	SUNBURY: Odd Fellows' Home of Central Pa.	1896	Dec. 31, 1911	180	806	145,000	..	145,000
49	WALLINGFORD: Orphan Soc. of Phila. Home	1814	May 1, 1911	88	1,307	115,000	270,000	385,000
50	WILLIAMSPORT: Boys' Indust. Home	1898	Dec. 31, 1912	50	760	38,000	1,500	39,500
51	Home for the Friendless	1872	May 31, 1913	60	717	43,000	30,500	73,500
52	WILKES-BARRE: Home for Friendless Children	1862	May 31, 1912	80	1,001	80,100	49,700	129,800
53	YORK: Children's Home of York	1865	Apr. 30, 1912	52	2,596	135,000	130,000	265,000
	Total (not including Girard College)			3,849	$1,064[h]	$3,944,500	$3,351,600	$7,296,100
22	PHILADELPHIA: Girard College	1830	Dec. 31, 1911	1,528	3,272	5,000,000	29,000,000	34,000,000
	Grand total			5,377	$1,709[h]	$8,944,500	$32,351,600	$41,296,100

TABLE 16 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita [1]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita [1]					
1	BEDMINSTER: Burd Indust. Sch.	$3,954	$120	$1,169	$35	..	..	7	33	4.7
2	CREASY: Patriotic Sons of Amer. Orphanage	..[x]	..	..[x]	..	..[x]	..	2	9	4.5
3	DOWNINGTOWN: Downingtown Indust. and Agrl. Sch.	16,916	136	8,115	65	$7,221	43	20	124	6.2
4	EAGLEVILLE: Pa. Indust. School	5,599	130	894	21	1,231	22	3	43	14.3
5	EASTON: Home for Friendless Children	8,678	142	1,340	22	4,565	53	8	61	7.6
6	ERIE: Home for the Friendless	7,542	111	2,655	39	3,188	42	11	68	6.2
7	GREENSBURG: Westmoreland C. A. S. Home	11,296	134	2,673	32	7,125	63	5	84	16.8
8	HARRISBURG: Children's Indust. Home	6,186	82	2,039	27	4,317	70	9	75	8.3
9	Home for the Friendless	793[j]	264	301[j]	100	380[j]	48	1[j]	3	3.0
10	Messiah Home Orphanage	3,184	80	542	14	1,375	43	5	40	8.0
11	Nursery Home	2,895	116	615	25	1,500	52	3	25	8.3
12	HATBORO: Orange Home	14,400	253	3,000	53	..	..	9	57	6.3
13	JOHNSTOWN: Christian Home	1,981	66	554	18	435	22	2	30	15.0
14	LANCASTER: Home for Friendless Children	13,028	174	4,366	58	11,706	90	17	75	4.4
15	LANGHORNE: Foulke and Long Inst. for Girls	20,205	594	6,071	179	..	..	14	34	2.4
16	MEADVILLE: Odd Fellows' Home of W. Pa.	18,000	234	4,681	61	..	..	10	77	7.7
17	MIDDLETOWN: Emaus Orphan House	4,083	128	650	20	..	..	4	32	8.0
18	NEW CASTLE: Holy Family Children's Home	2,264	133	302	18	274	12	3	17	5.7
19	OAKDALE: Boys' Indust. Home of W. Pa.	26,587	213	11,271	90	24,579	92	21	125	6.0
20	PHILADELPHIA: Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls	16,154	557	4,097	141	..	..	8	29	3.6
21	Foster Home	14,053	160	4,196	48	..	..	13	88	6.8
22	(See below)									
23	Home for Destitute Col'd Children	5,594	165	1,480	44	..	..	6	34	5.7
24	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	10,069	168	2,142	36	..	..	8	60	7.5
25	House of Industry	3,470	231	625	42	..	..	4	15	3.8
26	Howard Institution	5,041	171	1,451	44	..	..	4	33	8.3
27	Joint Shelter for Children	27,849	..[k]	7,334	..[k]	..	..	15	25	1.7
28	Northern Home for Friendless Children	24,265	173	6,283	45	10,514	43	26	140	5.4
29	Phila. Home for Infants	9,672	186	3,057	59	3,405	35	16	52	3.3
30	Southern Home for Destitute Children	14,588	166	4,968	56	..	..	12	88	7.3
31	Western Home for Poor Children	7,974	145	2,664	48	200	3	11	55	5.0

32	Western Temporary Home	4,471	203	1,815	83	2,000	45	9	22	2.4
33	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Inst. (Avery College)	10,275	..	5,035	..	5,000	49	14	..[x]	..
34	Col'd Women's Relief Assoc. Home	3,642	85	776	18	3,350	92	3	43	14.3
35	First Allegheny Temporary Home	4,663	117	1,519	38	2,886	62	5	40	8.0
36	Home for Colored Children	11,959	199	2,308	38	..	..	6	60	10.0
37	Home for the Friendless	27,825	184	8,300	55	4,500	16	24	151	6.3
38	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	15,565	192	3,489	43	..	..	12	81	6.7
39	Improvement Children's Home	4,754	140	1,682	49	2,500	53	7	34	4.9
40	Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home	18,492	298	5,980	96	7,750	42	10	62	6.2
41	Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home	4,175	93	891	20	563	13	4	45	11.2
42	Protestant Orphan Asylum	47,271	235	14,885	74	..	..	44	201	4.6
43	POTTSVILLE: Pottsville Benev. Assoc.	5,415	159	1,510	44	3,294	61	4	34	8.5
44	READING: Beulah Anchorage Home	567[l]	142	138[l]	35	70[l]	12	2	4	2.0
45	Home for Friendless Children	8,028	124	3,226	50	5,179	65	11	65	6.0
46	SCRANTON: Home for the Friendless	13,663	190	2,685	37	7,894	58	16	72	4.5
47	SOUTH BETHLEHEM: Children's Home of So. Bethlehem	4,996	128	1,154	30	950	19	7	39	5.6
48	SUNBURY: Odd Fellows' Home of Central Pa.	12,602	105	5,794	48	..	..	21	120	5.7
49	WALLINGFORD: Orphan Soc. of Phila. Home	17,150	202	3,745	44	..	..	13	85	6.5
50	WILLIAMSPORT: Boys' Indust. Home	6,942	193	3,531	98	3,920	56	8	36	4.5
51	Home for the Friendless	8,797[m]	154	2,617[m]	46	4,500[m]	51	3[m]	57	19.0
52	WILKES-BARRE: Home for Friendless Children	10,343	162	2,660	42	775	7	11	64	5.8
53	YORK: Children's Home of York	9,455	215	2,696	61	875	9	9	44	4.9
	Total (not including Girard College) for which information is given	$557,970	$184	$165,971	$54	$138,021	25	520	2,990	5.9
22	PHILADELPHIA: Girard College	576,896	386	140,600	94	..	..	434	1,493	3.4
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	$1,134,866	$251	$306,571	$67	$138,021	12	954	4,483	4.8

TABLE 16 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of benefic.	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
1	BEDMINSTER: Burd Indust. Sch.	Dep., M, F	4–14	21	White	Supt.	No one
2	CREASY: Patriotic Sons of Amer. Orphanage	Dep., M, F	3–12	18	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
3	DOWNINGTOWN: Downingtown Indust. and Agrl. Sch.	Dep., del., M, F	7–20	21	Col'd	No one	No one
4	EAGLEVILLE: Pa. Indust. School	Dep., M, F	6–17	21	Col'd	Matron	No one
5	EASTON: Home for Friendless Children	Dep., del., M, F	2–9	10	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
6	ERIE: Home for the Friendless	Dep., M, F	2–12	12	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
7	GREENSBURG: Westmoreland C. A. S. Home	All, M, F	2–16	16	White	No one	No one
8	HARRISBURG: Children's Indust. Home	Dep., del., M, F	Inf.–13	14	None	Vol. com.	Agt. C. A. S.
9	Home for the Friendless	Dep., F	6–10	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
10	Messiah Home Orphanage	Dep., F	Inf.–12	18	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
11	Nursery Home	Dep., del., M, F	Inf.–16	21	None	Vol. com.	No one
12	HATBORO: Orange Home	Dep., M, F	4–14	21	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
13	JOHNSTOWN: Christian Home	Dep., del., M, F	Inf.–20	21	White	Bd. of mgr.	Trustees
14	LANCASTER: Home for Friendless Children	Dep., M, F	2–11	12	None	No one	Vol. com.
15	LANGHORNE: Foulke and Long Inst. for Girls	Dep., F	12 yrs. up	21	White	Supt. and bd. dir.	No one
16	MEADVILLE: Odd Fellows' Home of W. Pa.	Dep., M, F	2–12	18	White	Lodge com.	Lodge com.
17	MIDDLETOWN: Emaus Orphan House	Dep., M, F	6–10	15	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
18	NEW CASTLE: Holy Family Children's Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–16	17	None	No one	C.A.S. of W.Pa.
19	OAKDALE: Boys' Indust. Home of W. Pa.	Dep., del., M	8–16	17	White	Chdn's agen.	Chdn's agen.
20	PHILADELPHIA: Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls	Dep., F	5–10	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
21	Foster Home	Dep., M, F	3–14	18	White	Vol. com.	Chdn's Bur.
22	Girard College	Dep., M	6–10	18	White	Supt. of admiss. and disch.	Supt. of admiss. and disch.
23	Home for Destitute Col'd Children	Dep., M, F	3–12	21	Col'd	Chdn's Bur.	Vol. com.
24	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	Dep., M, F	3–12	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
25	House of Industry	Dep., del., M, F	Inf.–20	21	None	Supt.	No one
26	Howard Institution	Dep., del., F	11–14	18	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
27	Joint Shelter for Children	Dep., M, F	Inf.–16	16	None	Chdn's agen.	Chdn's agen.
28	Northern Home for Friendless Children	Dep., M, F	3–14	15	White	Paid agt.	Paid agt.
29	Phila. Home for Infants	Dep., M, F	Inf.–3	4	White	Supt.	No one
30	Southern Home for Destitute Children	Dep., M, F	4–12	13	White	Paid agt.	Paid agt.
31	Western Home for Poor Children	Dep., M, F	5–8	16	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
32	Western Temporary Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–18	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
33	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Inst. (Avery College)	Needy, M, F	10–20	None	Col'd	Supt.	No one
34	Col'd Women's Relief Assoc. Home	Dep., del., M, F	2–15	16	Col'd	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
35	First Allegheny Temporary Home	Dep., M, F	1–12	14	White	Vol. com.	No one

36	Home for Colored Children	Dep., del., M, F	2–10	12	Col'd	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
37	Home for the Friendless	Dep., M, F	1–8	16	White	Vol. com.	Paid agt.
38	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	Dep., M, F	3–12	16	White	Lodge off.	No one
39	Improvement Children's Home	Dep., M, F	2–12	13	White	Paid agt.	Paid agt.
40	Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home	Dep., M	9–19	20	None	Supt.	Supt.
41	Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home	Dep., M, F	3–14	14	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
42	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Dep., M, F	Inf.–9	18	White	House secr.	House secr.
43	POTTSVILLE: Pottsville Benev. Assoc.	Dep., M, F	3–12	17	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
44	READING: Beulah Anchorage Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–20	21	None	Matron	No one
45	Home for Friendless Children	Dep., M, F	1–12	12	White	Vol. com.	No one
46	SCRANTON: Home for the Friendless	Dep., M, F	1–11	18	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
47	SOUTH BETHLEHEM: Children's Home of So. Bethlehem	Dep., M, F	2–13	14	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
48	SUNBURY: Odd Fellows' Home of Central Pa.	Dep., M, F	3–12	18	White	Lodge off.	Lodge off.
49	WALLINGFORD: Orphan Soc. of Phila. Home	Dep., M, F	2–9	18	White	Vol. com.	No one
50	WILLIAMSPORT: Boys' Indust. Home	Dep., del., M	10–14	21	White	Supt.	Supt.
51	Home for the Friendless	Dep., M, F	2½–10	16	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
52	WILKES-BARRE: Home for Friendless Children	Dep., del., M, F	2–10	18	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
53	YORK: Children's Home of York	Dep., M, F	2–10	11	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.

TABLE 16 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
1	BEDMINSTER: Burd Indust. Sch.	28	17	45	..	8	..	..	37	..
2	CREASY: Patriotic Sons of Amer. Orphanage	4	5	9	2	1	..	..	6	3
3	DOWNINGTOWN: Downingtown Indust. and Agri. Sch.	119	45	164	..	18	1	15	130	..
4	EAGLEVILLE: Pa. Indust. School	34	34	68	..	24	..	..	44	1
5	EASTON: Home for Friendless Children	59	46	105	6	36	..	3	60	6
6	ERIE: Home for the Friendless	68	62	130	10	51	..	1	68	10
7	GREENSBURG: Westmoreland C. A. S. Home	84	88	172	22	49	..	3	98	75
8	HARRISBURG: Children's Indust. Home	74	37	111	15	19	..	1	76	33
9	Home for the Friendless	3	1	4	..	1	..	..	3	..
10	Messiah Home Orphanage	44	1	45	12	..	..	..	33	10
11	Nursery Home	22	19	41	..	7	..	5	29	..
12	HATBORO: Orange Home	50	22	72	9	..	..	12	51	9
13	JOHNSTOWN: Christian Home	30	75	105	25	37	1	11	31	37
14	LANCASTER: Home for Friendless Children	76	40	116	25	18	..	1	72	95
15	LANGHORNE: Foulke and Long Inst. for Girls	40	1	41	1	2	..	10	28	..
16	MEADVILLE: Odd Fellows' Home of W. Pa.	72	17	89	..	4	..	3	82	..
17	MIDDLETOWN: Emaus Orphan House	32	7	39	2	5	..	..	32	..
18	NEW CASTLE: Holy Family Children's Home	13	40	53	2	24	..	2	25	..
19	OAKDALE: Boys' Indust. Home of W. Pa.	119	118	237[a]	18	35	..	52	132[a]	40
20	PHILADELPHIA: Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls	27	3	30	..	1	..	..	29	..
21	Foster Home	88	18	106	1	8	1	7	89	..
22	Girard College	1,481	191	1,672	..	199	..	..	1,473	580
23	Home for Destitute Col'd Children	34	22	56	3	13	1	3	36	30
24	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	60	5	65	..	..	1	4	60	..
25	House of Industry	16	190	206	30	70	..	94	12	..
26	Howard Institution	34	9	43	4	5	..	1	33	5
27	Joint Shelter for Children	33	1,530	1,563	..	..	..	1,542	21	..
28	Northern Home for Friendless Children	112	81	193	34	9	..	..	150	52
29	Phila. Home for Infants	54	40	94	2	31	2	7	52	..
30	Southern Home for Destitute Children	73	66	139	8	8	..	18	105	40
31	Western Home for Poor Children	52	33	85	1	24	..	4	56	2
32	Western Temporary Home	20	205	225	..	101	..	100	24	..
33	PITTSBURGH: Allegheny Inst. (Avery College)	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]	..[x]
34	Col'd Women's Relief Assoc. Home	42	24	66	2	20	..	..	44	..
35	First Allegheny Temporary Home	35	130	165	..	116	1	..	48	..
36	Home for Colored Children	67	10	77	5	6	..	4	62	8

37	Home for the Friendless	146	87	233	23	50	2	2	156	30
38	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	74	23	97	3	5	..	..	89	..
39	Improvement Children's Home	35	132	167	5	128	..	1	33	5
40	Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home	83	73	156	2	17	..	51	86	350
41	Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home	43	28	71	2	21	1	..	47	3
42	Protestant Orphan Asylum	185	129	314	21	60	3	12	218	26
43	POTTSVILLE: Pottsville Benev. Assoc.	26	25	51	..	9	..	..	42	15
44	READING: Beulah Anchorage Home	5	33	38	2	21	..	12	3	..
45	Home for Friendless Children	71	36	107	14	32	..	2	59	40
46	SCRANTON: Home for the Friendless	72	66	138	15	41	1	7	74	13
47	SOUTH BETHLEHEM: Children's Home of So. Bethlehem	37	27	64	2	..	..	21	41	..
48	SUNBURY: Odd Fellows' Home of Central Pa.	117	20	137	..	12	..	1	124	..
49	WALLINGFORD: Orphan Soc. of Phila. Home	83	16	99	1	2	..	9	87	..
50	WILLIAMSPORT: Boys' Indust. Home	41	9	50	..	12	..	6	32	..
51	Home for the Friendless	55	26	81	4	14	..	4	59	4
52	WILKES-BARRE: Home for Friendless Children	76	48	124	9	47	..	4	64	..
53	YORK: Children's Home of York	49	17	66	11	10	..	3	42	78
	Total for which information is given	4,397	4,027	8,424	353	1,431	15	2,038	4,587	1,600

[a] Applies to all sections of this table. [b] Based on capacity. [c] This institution was closed, probably permanently, in January, 1914.
[d] Number of children cared for averages one-sixth of all inmates; beds now used for children 8, for adults 38.
[e] Removed in 1913 to Philadelphia. [f] Equipment only in rented property. [g] Half of building temporarily used for wives and widows of masons; present capacity of beds for children, 50. [h] Found after deducting capacity and equipment of homes in rented property.
[i] Based on average number in care, except for the Joint Shelter for Children, Philadelphia, for which see footnote [k]. In computing the per capitas for the group the institutions for which the necessary information was not given are omitted.
[j] One-sixth of total for institution, and the estimated part applied to children.
[k] Very brief stay; rapid changes; per capitas therefore omitted.
[l] One-third of total for institution, and the estimated part applied to children.
[m] Three-fifths of total for institution, and the estimated part applied to children.
[n] Includes 93 delinquents as follows: truants 26; incorrigibles 26; larceny 25; runaways and vagrants 16.
[o] Includes about 50 delinquents.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER XXI

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGES AND HOMES

Congregate Type

THE 27 institutions in this group are located in 11 counties of the state, and in 13 different towns and cities. Five are in Pittsburgh and nine are in Philadelphia. The oldest of them, St. John's Orphan Asylum for boys, in Philadelphia, was founded in 1797, and its counterpart, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum for girls, in 1798. The Paradise Protectory at Abbottstown, Adams County, was established in 1911.

They have an aggregate plant valuation of $4,332,500 and an endowment of $400,000, the latter all held by three institutions. The combined capacity is 6,043, or a per capita plant cost of $717. Fourteen of the 27 institutions in this group received state aid, the aggregate amount being $47,376. This was, however, only 9 per cent of the group's current income and expense.

One of these institutions cares for both dependent and delinquent children, and the other 26 care for dependents only. One receives only colored or Indian children, 11 take only white children, and the remainder have no race or color restrictions. Eight of the 27 handle boys only, six confine their work to girls, and the other 14 care for both sexes.

Owing to the fact that most of the workers in these institutions are Sisters and Brothers of the various Catholic orders, and receive no cash salaries, or at least merely nominal compensation, the amounts indicated for this kind of expense are very small. The aggregate for the entire group is only $69,600, or $13 per capita of the average number of children in care. The number of regular workers is given as 506, or one for each 11.4 of the average number of children in care; which is nearly double the number of children per worker as compared with the institutions of other groups.

Of the 3,688 children received during the year studied, which for many of them was the year ending May 31, 1912, about 72 per

Main Building

The Gardeners

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Idlewood. (See p. 199)

Hospital Building Sleeping Porch

A Few of the Little Folks

ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Idlewood. (See p. 199)

cent were received from relatives and friends of the children, and the remaining 28 per cent were received from courts and other agencies. The average in care was 5,772, or 96 per cent of the aggregate capacity.

Several of the orphanages in this group are among the largest and most important child-caring institutions in the state. Mention should be made of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, at Idlewood, near Pittsburgh, which has a plant valued at $810,000 and an average of 1,144 children in care. The Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum at Pittsburgh has property valued at $245,000 and cares for an average of 220 children. The Roselia Foundling Asylum, at Pittsburgh, values its plant at $230,000 and has an average of 186 in care, all babies and very young children, confessedly the hardest class to care for successfully in an institution.

At Philadelphia are the three St. Vincent's homes, all important institutions with over half a century of history: St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, at Tacony, founded in 1855, with a property valued at $100,000, caring for children of both sexes, and an average of 270 in care; St. Vincent's Home and Maternity, founded in 1858, with a property valued at $150,000, caring for babies and children up to four years, and an average of 336 in care; and St. Vincent's Home, founded in 1858, with a property valued at $350,000, caring for children of both sexes, and an average of 450 in care. And there are more Catholic institutions almost equally important and deserving of mention.

It is greatly to be regretted that in many of the institutions of this group, as well as many others throughout the state, normal and defective children are mingled together, to the great detriment of all. The normal are depressed and injured by close association with the defective, and the defective evidently can not have the special care and training required.

Very many of the plants occupied by the institutions of this group are old and lack the sanitary equipment and modern conveniences found in those later erected. This fact, coupled with the inadequate number of workers, naturally leads to the inference that the standards of care for children in such institutions can not be in accord with modern ideas.

Many of the institutions are in parts overcrowded, although

in other parts there may be room to spare. The dormitories are frequently badly ventilated; the dining rooms dingy and unattractive, the dishes and cutlery crude and coarse, the tables sometimes bare boards, sometimes covered with oilcloth, seldom dressed with neat table cloths and napkins. The few exceptions, where a better type of buildings, furnishings, and service are found, only emphasize the many which still hold to the ways which seemed good enough half a century ago.

There is a valid reason for the slow advance in methods and facilities in many of these institutions. It is the great pressure constantly brought to bear upon them by both church leaders and public officials to receive and care for large numbers of children. All of their available time, efforts, and finances are engaged to carry on the increasing work of child-care, and while toiling so diligently at practical every-day duties, some of their strongest executives may be excused for not keeping up with modern developments in institutional buildings and scientific methods.

Even if they recognize the advantages of change from the old ways to the new, to adopt the new is often impracticable. The great investment in old-fashioned plants useless and valueless for any other purpose, the impossibility of raising funds to replace or even modernize them, and the necessity of providing for the never-ending army of needy children marching to their doors, seem to forbid any great changes in either buildings or methods. Under such circumstances indiscriminate criticism is not justified.

Most of the executives in charge of these institutions, and leading Catholic laymen connected with their boards of management, recognize the validity of a call to all child-caring institutions for better work and more advanced methods. And as previously indicated, wherever to them it seems possible, the newer plans are being adopted, the buildings modernized, and the methods of care improved.

One great reason for these progressive tendencies is the increased association of Catholic and non-Catholic social workers. The presence at and participation in the active work of the National Conferences of Charities and Correction of such Catholic social workers as Bishop Spaulding of Peoria, Illinois, Father Francis H. Gavisk of Indianapolis, Thomas M. Mulry and George B. Robin-

son of New York, Brother Barnabas of Lincolndale, and David H. Tilly of Boston, have done much to break down the old walls of exclusion and enable Catholics and non-Catholics to learn from each other. Increased association and the mutual imparting of experiences will enable both to accomplish many things which now appear impossible.

Because of space limitations, the reader is referred to the four sections of Table 17 for many interesting details in regard to this important group of institutions.

TABLE 17.—CATHOLIC ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—CONGREGATE TYPE. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Statistics, yr. ending [a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
						Plant	Endowment	Total
1	ABBOTTSTOWN: Paradise Protectory	1911	Sept. 1, 1912	75	$1,333	$100,000	..	$100,000
2	CORNWELLS: Holy Provident House	1890	Dec. 31, 1911	200	500	100,000	..	100,000
3	CRESSON: St. John's Orphan Asy.	1908	Dec. 31, 1911	163	620	101,000	..	101,000
4	EDDINGTON: St. Francis Indust. Sch.	1888	Dec. 31, 1911	300	1,667	500,000	..	500,000
5	ERIE: St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	1865	May 31, 1912	200	390	78,000	..	78,000
6	HARRISBURG: Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	1901	May 31, 1912	104	1,202	125,000	..	125,000
7	IDLEWOOD: St. Paul's Orphan Asy.	1840	Dec. 31, 1911	1,150	704	810,000	..	810,000
8	NEW DERRY: Seraphic Work of Charity Home	1910	May 31, 1912	20	750	15,000	..	15,000
9	PHILADELPHIA: Catholic Home for Destitute Children	1863	Dec. 31, 1911	225	1,400	315,000	..	315,000
10	Drexmor Home	1892	June 1, 1912	46	1,087	50,000	..	50,000
11	Gonzaga Memorial Home	1898	Dec. 31, 1911	150	1,133	170,000	$190,000	360,000
12	St. John's Orphan Asy.	1797	July 31, 1912	590	338	200,000	..	200,000
13	St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys	1890	June 1, 1912	125	1,200	150,000	..	150,000
14	St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls	1798	Dec. 31, 1911	150	683	102,500	190,000	292,500
15	St. Vincent's Home	1858	Oct. 1, 1911	470	745	350,000	20,000	370,000
16	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity	1858	Oct. 1, 1911	340	441	150,000	..	150,000
17	St. Vincent's Orphan Asy. (Tacony)	1855	Nov. 1, 1911	300	333	100,000	..	100,000
18	PITTSBURGH: Holy Family Polish Orphan Asy.	1900	May 31, 1912	200	1,225	245,000	..	245,000
19	Roselia Foundling Asy.	.. [x]	June 1, 1912	240	958	230,000	..	230,000
20	St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	1848	Nov. 30, 1912	325	369	120,000	..	120,000
21	St. Joseph's Prot'y for Boys	1895	May 31, 1912	62	645	40,000	..	40,000
22	St. Michael's Orphan Asy.	1873	Apr. 30, 1912	40	1,000	40,000	..	40,000
23	READING: St. Catherine's Orphan Asy. for Girls	1872	May 31, 1912	80	375	30,000	..	30,000
24	St. Paul's Orphan Asy. for Boys	1889	Sept. 15, 1912	60	466	28,000	..	28,000
25	SCRANTON: St. Joseph's Foundling Home	1890	May 31, 1912	203	591	120,000	..	120,000
26	St. Patrick's Orphan Asy.	1875	May 31, 1912	175	286	50,000	..	50,000
27	VILLAMARIA: St. Mary's Orphan Asy.	1864	Dec. 31, 1912	50	260	13,000	..	13,000
	Total			6,043	$717	$4,332,500	$400,000	$4,732,500

TABLE 17 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita*	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita*					
1	ABBOTTSTOWN: Paradise Protectory	$10,880	$218	$1,278	$26	$2,500	23	6	50	8.3
2	CORNWELLS: Holy Provident House	30,000	150	..x	..	..	..	11	200	18.2
3	CRESSON: St. John's Orphan Asy.	8,414	58	1,440	10	..	..	11	145	13.2
4	EDDINGTON: St. Francis Indust. Sch.	34,590	144	14,400	60	..	..	22	240	10.9
5	ERIE: St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	18,654	69	1,104	4	..	..	26	270	10.4
6	HARRISBURG: Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	6,790	69	1,392	14	3,563	52	9	98	10.9
7	IDLEWOOD: St. Paul's Orphan Asy.	79,382	69	2,750	2	..	..	41	1,144	27.9
8	NEW DERRY: Seraphic Work of Charity Home	8,855	268	2,163	66	4,032	46	8	33	4.1
9	PHILADELPHIA: Catholic Home for Destitute Children	12,280	56	1,975	9	2,250	18	18	220	12.2
10	Drexmor Home	9,224	249	2,094	57	..	..	9	37	4.1
11	Gonzaga Memorial Home	9,700	69	..	..	..	..	10	140	14.0
12	St. John's Orphan Asy.	46,239	80	6,963	12	1,963	4	44	575	13.0
13	St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys	18,953	155	5,011	41	..	..	17	122	7.2
14	St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls	9,600	66	..x	..	..	..	10	145	14.5
15	St. Vincent's Home	26,775	60	2,405	5	7,000	26	41	450	11.0
16	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity	29,974	89	6,784	20	4,581	15	62	336	5.4
17	St. Vincent's Orphan Asy. (Tacony)	15,890	59	2,144	8	1,500	9	27	270	10.0
18	PITTSBURGH: Holy Family Polish Orphan Asy.	16,044	73	3,255	15	4,500	28	18	220	12.2
19	Roselia Foundling Asy.	27,021	145	1,370	7	7,200	27	20	186	9.3
20	St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	16,160	60	2,420	9	..	..	20	270	13.5
21	St. Joseph's Prot'y for Boys	11,553	269	3,664	85	1,000	9	9	43	4.8
22	St. Michael's Orphan Asy.	2,891	96	600	20	..	..	3	30	10.0
23	READING: St. Catherine's Orphan Asy. for Girls	5,510	72	445	6	1,050	19	11	77	7.0
24	St. Paul's Ophan Asy. for Boys	5,000	70	..x	..	..	..	9	71	7.9
25	SCRANTON: St. Joseph's Foundling Home	13,520	77	4,003	23	5,987	44	20	175	8.8
26	St. Patrick's Orphan Asy.	12,896	74	1,940	11	250	2	15	175	11.7
27	VILLAMARIA: St. Mary's Orphan Asy.	15,000	300	..x	..	..	..	9	50	5.5
	Total for which information is given	$501,795	$87	$69,600	$13	$47,376	9	506	5,772	11.4

TABLE 17 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of benefic.	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
1	ABBOTTSTOWN: Paradise Protectory	Dep., M	8–16	21	None	Priests	No one
2	CORNWELLS: Holy Provident House	Dep., M, F (Negro and Indian)	Inf.–5	21	Col'd	Sisters	No one
3	CRESSON: St. John's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	4–14	18	White	Priests	No one
4	EDDINGTON: St. Francis Indust. Sch.	Dep., M	12–14	17	White	Directors	No one
5	ERIE: St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	2–14	16	None	Bishop, priests	Sisters
6	HARRISBURG: Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	Dep., F	4–13	14	None	Vol. com.	No one
7	IDLEWOOD: St. Paul's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	2–12	21	White	Priests	Priests
8	NEW DERRY: Seraphic Work of Charity Home	Dep., del., M	8–16	16	None	Supt.	No one
9	PHILADELPHIA: Catholic Home for Destitute Children	Dep., F	6–12	18	None	Cath Bur.	Cath. Bur.
10	Drexmor Home	Working boys	10–16	21	None	Director	Vol. com.
11	Gonzaga Memorial Home	Dep., F	4–6	14	White	Sister Sup.	No one
12	St. John's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M	7–13	14	White	Cath. Bur.	Cath. Bur.
13	St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys	Dep., M	11–14	21	White	Priests	Agents
14	St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls	Dep., F	4–7	14	White	Priests	Sisters
15	St. Vincent's Home	Dep., M, F	4–10	14	None	Agents	Agents
16	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity	Dep., M, F	Inf.–4	4–7	None	Sister Sup.	Agents
17	St. Vincent's Orphan Asy. (Tacony)	Dep., M, F	2–13	14	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
18	PITTSBURGH: Holy Family Polish Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	1½–12	16	White	Priests	Vol. com.
19	Rosella Foundling Asy.	Dep., M, F	Inf.–2	4	None	No one	No one
20	St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	2–12	18	White	Vol. com.	Priests
21	St. Joseph's Prot'y for Boys	Dep., M	12–18	21	None	Priests	No one
22	St. Michael's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	2–12	15	White	Vol. com.	No one
23	READING: St. Catherine's Orphan Asy. for Girls	Dep., F	3–11	15	None	Priests	No one
24	St. Paul's Orphan Asy. for Boys	Dep., M	2–12	21	None	Priests	Sisters
25	SCRANTON: St. Joseph's Foundling Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–8	21	None	Mother Sup.	Vol. com.
26	St. Patrick's Orphan Asy.	Dep., M, F	6–13	16	None	Sisters	Sisters
27	VILLAMARIA: St. Mary's Orphan Asy.	Dep., F	4–14	18	White	No one	No one

TABLE 17 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
1	ABBOTTSTOWN: Paradise Protectory	17	54	71	1	13	1	2	54	..
2	CORNWELLS: Holy Provident House	200	15	215	..	6	..	9	200	..
3	CRESSON: St. John's Orphan Asy.	140	65	205	10	31	1	1	162	..
4	EDDINGTON: St. Francis Indust. Sch.	240	75	315	..	55	..	20	240	..
5	ERIE: St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	270	50	320	4	36	1	9	270	..
6	HARRISBURG: Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	92	52	144	12	28	..	..	104	..
7	IDLEWOOD: St. Paul's Orphan Asy.	1,108	538	1,646	..	..	..	465	1,181	..
8	NEW DERRY: Seraphic Work of Charity Home	31	58	89	11	29	..	9	40	9
9	PHILADELPHIA: Catholic Home for Destitute Children	220	150	370	96	50	..	4	220	198
10	Drexmor Home	40	100	140	12	..	..	88	40	25
11	Gonzaga Memorial Asy.	141	42	183	6	29	..	1	147	10
12	St. John's Orphan Asy.	501	260	821	41	119	2	101	558	..
13	St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys	122	61	183	24	16	..	18	125	150
14	St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls	150	25	175	..	25	..	..	150	50
15	St. Vincent's Home	430	222	652	18	132	2	27	473	100
16	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity	336	565	901	97	341	28	100	335	150
17	St. Vincent's Orphan Asy. (Tacony)	276	76	352	10	66	6	..	270	40
18	PITTSBURGH: Holy Family Polish Orphan Asy.	232	98	330	26	90	5	..	209	7
19	Roselia Foundling Asy.	184	446	630	12	118	134	161	205	..
20	St. Joseph's Orphan Asy.	278	127	405	..	142	3	..	260	3
21	St. Joseph's Prot'y for Boys	45	33	78	1	15	..	22	40	..
22	St. Michael's Orphan Asy.	30	6	36	2	3	..	1	30	1
23	READING: St. Catherine's Orphan Asy. for Girls	83	12	95	7	12	..	4	72	2
24	St. Paul's Orphan Asy. for Boys	..	84	84	..	..	..	24	60	..
25	SCRANTON: St. Joseph's Foundling Home	173	361	534	6	284	65	2	177	..
26	St. Patrick's Orphan Asy.	150	105	255	23	41	..	9	182	..
27	VILLAMARIA: St. Mary's Orphan Asy.	50	8	58	..	8	..	..	50	..
	Total	5,599	3,688	9,287	419	1,689	248	1,077	5,854	745

[a] Applies to all sections of this table.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Based on average number in care. In computing the per capitas for the group, the institutions for which the necessary information was not given, are omitted.
[z] Information not given.

CHAPTER XXII

GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—CONGREGATE TYPE

THIS group is composed of 30 institutions, representing 12 religious denominations. They are located in 15 different towns and cities in 11 counties of the state.

The American Salvation Army has two small institutions, one at Erie and one at Allentown. The Christian Volunteers have one small home at Allentown. The Friends have two institutions in Philadelphia, one for white children of both sexes and one for Negro girls. The German Protestants have an orphan asylum at West Liberty, a suburb of Pittsburgh. The Hebrews have five institutions, one at Farm School, Bucks County, the rest in Philadelphia. The Lutherans have seven institutions, located at Topton, Marwood, Mars, Zelienople, Loysville, and Philadelphia. The Mennonites have one home at Millersville. The Methodist Episcopalians have one at Pittsburgh. The Protestant Episcopalians have six—one each at Pittsburgh, Rosemont, and Jonestown, and three at Philadelphia. The Reformed church has one at Womelsdorf. The Salvation Army has one each at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the United Presbyterians one at Pittsburgh.

The aggregate value of the plants is $2,122,700. The combined capacity of these institutions is 2,427 and the cost of plant per bed, $908. Twenty of the 30 institutions are endowed, the aggregate of endowment being $1,729,700. Only six receive aid from public funds, the aggregate received being $24,574, which is only 7 per cent of the current expense.

The number of regular employes was 338 and the average number in care, 1,998. This gave them one worker for every 5.9 children of the average in care. The amount expended for salaries was $101,940, or $51 per capita; the entire expense for maintenance was $332,800, or $167 per capita.

All of the institutions care only for dependents. One re-

Chief Building

Play and Profit

Girls' Lavatory

LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME, Topton. (See p. 207)

The Home on Church Lane

Boys' Baseball Team

Girls' Baseball Team

JEWISH FOSTER HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM, Germantown, Philadelphia. (See p. 207)

ceives boys only; three devote their work to girls, and the other 26 care for both sexes. Two restrict their services to Negroes, five to Jewish dependents, 19 to white children, and nine have no race or color restrictions. Most of them are careless about investigation and supervision, depending with four exceptions upon pastors, voluntary committees, or their own superintendents for this work.

The variation in per capita expense in this group extends from a minimum of $36 to a maximum of $737. The former almost impossible figure is at the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Topton, and can be accounted for only on the basis of cash outlay, the farm produce and donations not being figured. The other is the Hebrew institution for large boys at Farm School, erected in 1896 to train Jewish youths in agriculture. It is perhaps more of a school than anything else, as they have 19 regular workers for an average of 63 boys and expend $11,933 annually in salaries.

Most of the homes in this group are of good quality and are doing successfully the usual work of such institutions. Some have long and creditable histories. One, the Shelter for Colored Orphans, at Philadelphia, was founded in 1822. Their altruistic purpose is universally acknowledged, while some regret arises on account of the evidently limited financial means of several of the institutions, and the too conservative management of others. As a whole they are doing very creditable work and are caring for a large number of destitute and dependent children.

The Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia is pre-eminent in this group as an example of what is possible in the application of modern methods and individual care in spite of numbers and congregate equipment. The use of the public school, the close association of inmates with the children of the community, the stimulation of ambition and initiative, and the intimate home spirit of the institution, are points that might well be emulated by the less up-to-date ones of this group and other institutions throughout the state.

It is clear that a number of these institutions are small and poor. They possess very inadequate plants and sadly insufficient incomes. In origin they are apparently the efforts of members or officials of minor sects or religious bodies to enter the field of social

service by the popular gate of child-care. With no experience, small means, a limited constituency, and the field already well covered by other agencies, the chief result has been to add another name to the list, already too long, of struggling orphanages and homes appealing to the public for donations and to the authorities for a dole from the public treasury.

It may be safely predicted that at least one or two of the members of this group described in the last paragraph, and having the most limited resources, soon will be abandoned, and their inmates provided for elsewhere. Perhaps as institutions they will be only names on the list by the time this report is published. The need of more adequate supervision, and a greater measure of authority in some central public body to raise the standard of institutional service, is here again clearly indicated.

For details concerning plant and endowment, current finance, workers and children, and other important matters, the reader is urged to carefully study the four sections of Table 18.

TABLE 18.—GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES—CONGREGATE TYPE. SECTION A.—GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Denomination, location, and name	Year of founding	Statistics, yr. ending[a]	Capacity	Cost of plant per bed[b]	Value of property		
						Plant	Endowment	Total
	AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY							
1	ALLENTOWN: Amer. Salvation Army Children's Home	1911	Aug. 26, 1912	34	$29[c]	$1,000	..	$1,000
2	ERIE: Amer. Salvation Army Temp. Home	1912	Sept. 30, 1912	23	22[c]	500	..	500
	CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEERS							
3	ALLENTOWN: Day Nursery and Children's Home	1908	June 30, 1912	36	167	6,000	..	6,000
	FRIENDS							
4	PHILADELPHIA: Friends' Home for Children	1881	Sept. 16, 1911	35	500	17,500	$19,500	37,000
5	Shelter for Colored Orphans	1822	Dec. 31, 1911	60	1,250	75,000	177,800	252,800
	GERMAN PROTESTANT							
6	WEST LIBERTY: German Prot. Orphan Asy.	1888	Dec. 31, 1911	45	911	41,000	10,200	51,200
	HEBREW							
7	FARM SCHOOL: National Farm School	1896	Oct. 1, 1911	91	2,643	240,500	90,000	330,500
8	PHILADELPHIA: Hebrew Orphans' Home	1896	Oct. 1, 1911	130	577	75,000	7,500	82,500
9	Hebrew Sheltering Home	1900	Mar. 31, 1912	60	400	24,000	..	24,000
10	Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asy.	1855	Apr. 15, 1912	200	1,150	230,000	175,000	405,000
11	Young Women's Union	1885	Apr. 10, 1912	15	1,467	22,000[d]	18,000	40,000
	LUTHERAN							
12	LOYSVILLE: Tressler Orphans' Home	1867	May 31, 1912	257	486	125,000	22,000	147,000
13	MARS: St. John's Luth. Home	1892	July 12, 1912	35	2,429	85,000	10,600	95,600
14	MARWOOD: Evan. Luth. Concordia Home	1883	Dec. 31, 1911	120	281	33,700	160,000	193,700
15	PHILADELPHIA: Lutheran Orphans' Home	1859	Mar. 31, 1912	200	1,000	200,000	60,000	260,000
16	Tabor Home for Children[e]	1905	May 31, 1912	35	14[c]	500	..	500
17	TOPTON: Lutheran Orphans' Home	1896	Apr. 30, 1912	125	480	60,000	..	60,000
18	ZELIENOPLE: Orphans' Home and Farm Sch.	1854	Mar. 31, 1912	110	591	65,000	35,000	100,000
	MENNONITE							
19	MILLERSVILLE: Mennonite Children's Home Assoc.	1909	May 6, 1912	60	350	21,000	..	21,000
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL							
20	PITTSBURGH: North Side Temporary Home	..[x]	Oct. 31, 1912	45	356	16,000	..	16,000
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL							
21	JOHNSTOWN: Church Home and Orphanage	1881	May 31, 1912	40	313	12,500	12,600	25,100
22	ROSEMONT: Home of the Good Shepherd	1874	Oct. 31, 1911	40	375	15,000	10,000	25,000
23	PHILADELPHIA: Burd Orphan Asylum	1856	Dec. 31, 1911	70	3,929	275,000	360,000	635,000
24	Church Home for Children	1856	Dec. 31, 1911	90	1,111	100,000	274,400	374,400
25	House of the Holy Child	1896	Oct. 1, 1911	40	413	16,500	5,000	21,500
26	PITTSBURGH: Episcopal Church Home	1859	Jan. 1, 1912	105	1,190	125,000	150,000	275,000
	REFORMED CHURCH							
27	WOMELSDORF: Bethany Orphans' Home	1863	July 4, 1912	185	784	145,000	45,100	190,100
	SALVATION ARMY							
28	PHILADELPHIA: Salvation Army Rescue Home	1895	Sept. 30, 1911	35	857	30,000	..	30,000
29	PITTSBURGH: Salvation Army Rescue Home	1900	June 1, 1912	36	556	20,000	..	20,000
	UNITED PRESBYTERIAN							
30	PITTSBURGH: United Presby. Orphans' Home	1878	Nov. 1, 1912	70	643	45,000	87,000	132,000
	Total			2,427	$908[f]	$2,122,700	$1,729,700	$3,852,400

TABLE 18 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Denomination, location, and name	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[a]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[a]					
	AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY									
1	ALLENTOWN: Amer. Salvation Army Children's Home	$1,085	$60	..	..	$200	18	3	18	6.0
2	ERIE: Amer. Salvation Army Temp. Home	879	98	$202	$22	..	..	5	9	1.8
	CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEERS									
3	ALLENTOWN: Day Nursery and Children's Home	1,015	60	86	5	..	..	5	17	3.4
	FRIENDS									
4	PHILADELPHIA: Friends' Home for Children	5,289	212	1,526	61	2,000	38	6	25	4.2
5	Shelter for Colored Orphans	9,842	173	4,233	74	..	..	15	57	3.8
	GERMAN PROTESTANT									
6	WEST LIBERTY: German Prot. Orphan Asy.	5,679	142	1,762	44	..	..	6	40	6.6
	HEBREW									
7	FARM SCHOOL: National Farm School	46,428	737	11,933	189	15,000	32	19	63	3.3
8	PHILADELPHIA: Hebrew Orphans' Home	19,572	157	5,537	44	..	..	22	125	5.7
9	Hebrew Sheltering Home	15,301	306	5,719	114	1,666	11	19	50	2.6
10	Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asy.	32,146	172	9,801	52	..	..	30	187	6.2
11	Young Women's Union	3,625	242	1,552	103	..	..	6	15	2.5
	LUTHERAN									
12	LOYSVILLE: Tressler Orphans' Home	27,776	127	8,898	41	..	..	28	219	7.8
13	MARS: St. John's Luth. Home	2,487	89	..	..	..	..	8	28	3.5
14	MARWOOD: Evan. Luth. Concordia Home	6,541	70	1,727	19	..	..	7	93	13.3
15	PHILADELPHIA: Lutheran Orphans' Home	20,167	119	5,756	34	..	..	15	170	11.3
16	Tabor Home for Children	2,651	83	703	22	..	..	4	32	8.0
17	TOPTON: Lutheran Orphans' Home	4,122	36	2,018	18	..	..	10	114	11.4
18	ZELIENOPLE: Orphans' Home and Farm Sch.	9,567	94	3,785	37	..	..	12	102	8.5
	MENNONITE									
19	MILLERSVILLE: Mennonite Children's Home Assoc.	1,300	57	..	..	..	..	6	23	3.8
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL									
20	PITTSBURGH: North Side Temporary Home	5,310	123	1,808	42	3,945	74	6	43	7.2
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL									
21	JONESTOWN: Church Home and Orphanage	4,667	173	1,848	68	..	..	4	27	6.8
22	ROSEMONT: Home of the Good Shepherd	7,237	196	2,579	70	..	..	9	37	4.1
23	PHILADELPHIA: Burd Orphan Asylum	20,200	381	7,148	135	..	..	15	53	3.5
24	Church Home for Children	18,680	259	5,701	79	..	..	14	72	5.1
25	House of the Holy Child	6,254	179	2,075	59	..	..	8	35	4.4
26	PITTSBURGH: Episcopal Church Home	14,044	213	5,237	79	..	..	17	66	3.9
	REFORMED CHURCH									
27	WOMELSDORF: Bethany Orphans' Home	21,087	123	4,741	28	..	..	19	172	9.0
	SALVATION ARMY									
28	PHILADELPHIA: Salvation Army Rescue Home	6,948	232	1,635	55	..	..	10	30	3.0
29	PITTSBURGH: Salvation Army Rescue Home	4,514	226	933	47	1,763	39	5	20	4.0
	UNITED PRESBYTERIAN									
30	PITTSBURGH: United Presby. Orphans' Home	8,387	150	2,997	54	..	..	5	56	11.2
	Total	$332,800	$167	$101,940	$51	$24,574	7	338	1,998	5.0

TABLE 18 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Denomination, location, and name	Class and sex of benefic.	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
	AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY						
1	ALLENTOWN: Amer. Salvation Army Children's Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–14	21	White	Supt.	No one
2	ERIE: Amer. Salvation Army Temp. Home . . .	Dep., M, F	Inf.–2	2	None	Supt.	Vol. com.
	CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEERS						
3	ALLENTOWN: Day Nursery and Children's Home .	Dep., M, F	Inf.–12	21	None	Supt.	Supt.
	FRIENDS						
4	PHILADELPHIA: Friends' Home for Children . . .	Dep., M, F	4–9	12	White	Vol. com.	Paid agent
5	Shelter for Colored Orphans	Dep., F	2–7	15	Col'd	Chdn's Bur.	Vol. com.
	GERMAN PROTESTANT						
6	WEST LIBERTY: German Prot. Orphan Asy. . . .	Dep., M, F	2–12	15	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
	HEBREW						
7	FARM SCHOOL: National Farm School	Dep. Jews, M	16 yrs. up	21	White	Rabbi	Faculty
8	PHILADELPHIA: Hebrew Orphans' Home	Dep. Jews, M, F	6–12	14	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
9	Hebrew Sheltering Home	Dep. Jews, M, F	Inf.–6	8	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
10	Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asy. . . .	Dep. Jews, M, F	6–12	17	White	Jewish Chdn's Bur.	Vol. com.
11	Young Women's Union	Dep. Jews, M, F	1½–12	13	White	Vol. com.	Jewish Chdn's Bur.
	LUTHERAN						
12	LOYSVILLE: Tressler Orphans' Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–10	17	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
13	MARS: St. John's Lutheran Home	Dep., M, F	2–17	18	White	Pastors	Pastors
14	MARWOOD: Evan. Luth. Concordia Home . . .	Dep., M, F	2–10	18	White	Pastors	Supt.
15	PHILADELPHIA: Luth. Orphans' Home	Dep., M, F	4–10	18	None	Supt.	Pastors
16	Tabor Home for Children	Dep., M, F	3–10	17	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
17	TOPTON: Lutheran Orphans' Home	Dep., M, F	3–10	18	White	Supt.	Vol. com.
18	ZELIENOPLE: Orphans' Home and Farm Sch. . .	Dep., M, F	3–11	17	White	Supt.	Vol. com.
	MENNONITE						
19	MILLERSVILLE: Mennonite Children's Home Assoc. .	Dep., M, F	Inf.–12	14	None	Supt.	Supt.
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL						
20	PITTSBURGH: North Side Temporary Home . . .	Dep., M, F	1½–12	12	White	Vol. com.	No one
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL						
21	JONESTOWN: Church Home and Orphanage . . .	Dep., M, F	5–9	18	White	Rectors	No one
22	ROSEMONT: Home of the Good Shepherd . . .	Dep., M, F	2–12	13	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
23	PHILADELPHIA: Burd Orphan Asylum	Dep., F	4–8	21	White	Supt.	No one
24	Church Home for Children	Dep., F	4–9	16	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
25	House of the Holy Child	Dep., M, F	Inf.–3	21	Col'd	Chdn's Bur.	Vol. com.
26	PITTSBURGH: Episcopal Church Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–10	18	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
	REFORMED CHURCH						
27	WOMELSDORF: Bethany Orphans' Home	Dep., M, F	Inf.–12	18	None	Pastors and bd.	Pastors
	SALVATION ARMY						
28	PHILADELPHIA: Salvation Army Rescue Home . .	Dep., M, F	Inf.–8	9	None	Paid off.	Paid off.
29	PITTSBURGH: Salvation Army Rescue Home . .	Dep., M, F	Inf.–16	21	None	Supt.	Supt.
	UNITED PRESBYTERIAN						
30	PITTSBURGH: United Presby. Orphans' Home . .	Dep., M, F	Inf.–13	14	None	Supt.	Supt.

TABLE 18 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Denomination, location, and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during year	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
	AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY									
1	ALLENTOWN: Amer. Salvation Army Children's Home	10	48	58	..	23	2	7	26	..
2	ERIE: Amer. Salvation Army Temp. Home	..	33	33	1	18	4	..	10	1
	CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEERS									
3	ALLENTOWN: Day Nursery and Children's Home	13	25	38	3	13	1	..	21	3
	FRIENDS									
4	PHILADELPHIA: Friends' Home for Children	18	56	74	22	23	..	4	25	75
5	Shelter for Colored Orphans	62	7	69	4	12	..	..	53	24
	GERMAN PROTESTANT									
6	WEST LIBERTY: German Prot. Orphan Asy.	38	7	45	..	..	..	3	42	3
	HEBREW									
7	FARM SCHOOL: National Farm School	56	48	104	..	15	..	20	69	..
8	PHILADELPHIA: Hebrew Orphans' Home	123	27	150	23	..	..	..	127	150
9	Hebrew Sheltering Home	51	26	77	..	..	1	29	47	..
10	Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asy.	189	41	230	..	46	..	..	184	77
11	Young Women's Union	15	75	90	..	56	..	19	15	..
	LUTHERAN									
12	LOYSVILLE: Tressler Orphans' Home	200	58	258	..	18	..	2	238	..
13	MARS: St. John's Luth. Home	25	8	33	..	2	..	..	31	1
14	MARWOOD: Evan Luth. Concordia Home	96	8	104	..	5	..	8	91	12
15	PHILADELPHIA: Lutheran Orphans' Home	160	38	198	..	20	1	..	177	..
16	Tabor Home for Children	30	21	51	2	14	..	2	33	2
17	TOPTON: Lutheran Orphans' Home	110	20	130	2	9	..	..	119	14
18	ZELIENOPLE: Orphans' Home and Farm Sch.	104	16	120	5	4	..	12	99	12
	MENNONITE									
19	MILLERSVILLE: Mennonite Children's Home Assoc.	56	..	56	32	..	1	1	22	30
	METHODIST EPISCOPAL									
20	PITTSBURGH: North Side Temporary Home	41	19	60	1	14	..	..	45	..
	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL									
21	JONESTOWN: Church Home and Orphanage	30	5	35	1	8	..	..	26	..
22	ROSEMONT: Home of the Good Shepherd	39	32	71	..	29	..	3	39	..
23	PHILADELPHIA: Burd Orphan Asylum	52	4	56	..	1	1	..	54	1
24	Church Home for Children	87	..	87	3	16	1	..	67	8
25	House of the Holy Child	33	50	83	26	19	2	..	36	3
26	PITTSBURGH: Episcopal Church Home	70	13	83	..	19	..	1	63	4
	REFORMED CHURCH									
27	WOMELSDORF: Bethany Orphans' Home	173	26	199	4	20	..	5	170	12

	SALVATION ARMY										
28	PHILADELPHIA: Salvation Army Rescue Home	27	72	99	3	57	13	4	22	..
29	PITTSBURGH: Salvation Army Rescue Home	14	48	62	2	32	3	..	25	50
	UNITED PRESBYTERIAN									
30	PITTSBURGH: United Presby. Orphans' Home	51	43	94	..	31	..	..	63	2
	Total	1,973	874	2,847	134	524	30	120	2,039	484

[a] Applies to all sections of this table
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Equipment only in rented property.
[d] Plant also used for settlement work; figures represent one-third of the property, estimated part used for children.
[e] Removed in 1913 to Doylestown, Bucks County.
[f] Found after deducting capacity and equipment of homes in rented property.
[g] Based on average number in care.
[x] Information not given.

CHAPTER XXIII

INSTITUTIONS FOR COMBINED CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN

THE institutions in this class are nearly all devoted to the combined care of mothers and children. The majority of the mothers are wayward and delinquent, and the children illegitimate. There are exceptions, and in some cases deserted wives or widows with children are included. A few institutions care for all sorts of wayward girls from six or eight years up, with no definite discharge limit.

It should also be noted that many of the mothers are under eighteen, some of them as young as fourteen years of age, and should, therefore, be counted as a part of those requiring maintenance as minors. When it was possible the visitors obtained the numbers of adults and minors cared for, and the amount spent on the minors. In other cases, by the help of the institution officers, estimates were made of the proportion of work done for children, and the income and expenses in the tables are figured on that basis. For instance, if the estimate was that 50 per cent of the work done was for minors, one-half of the institution's income and expense is counted as related to children. While the tabulation figures are mainly estimates, they will vary but little from the real cost of the work.

There are 22 of these homes in 10 different communities. Seven belong to the chain of Florence Crittenton Homes, which reaches across the entire nation.

Thirteen of the homes are cottage institutions and nine are congregate in type. Five, all congregate, are Roman Catholic; one is Lutheran, one Protestant Episcopal, and the remainder are nonsectarian. Their capacity for adults is 406 and for children 1,173. The latter number contains several institutions caring for inmates of all ages from young children to adults, but without definite division into classes. The total capacity is 1,579. One

home is for colored inmates only, 11 for white only, and the remainder have no color restrictions.

The value of the plants is $1,114,200; the endowments, $113,900; or a total in property investment of $1,228,100. The average cost of plant per capita of capacity is $706.

The portion of the expense used for children is estimated at $152,163; the estimated amount of public funds used for children is $35,965, which is 24 per cent of the expense.

During the year studied these institutions received 1,158 children and had a total of 2,116 in care. They placed 148 in family homes, returned 548 to kin, and had 931 children on hand at the close of the year.

The amount expended for salaries for child-care was $29,253, or an average of $41 per capita; the total expense per capita averaged $161. The number of employes was 191 and the average number of children in care was 947; or one worker for each 4.4 of the average number on hand. The 191 employes are estimated to devote at least 60 per cent of their work to children.

Most of these institutions are doing an excellent work for difficult classes of unfortunates. In some of the institutions the equipment is inadequate, and the dependents and the delinquents are not properly segregated. Some retain the old penal methods of reformation and should in some way be brought to accept more modern ideas and methods.

The old idea that the public, and even the state, has no right to know what is done within a privately managed institution of this sort, still prevails to some extent among these institutions. For this reason it was difficult for the visitors to secure admission to some of them, and doubly difficult to secure adequate statistics. It is hoped that ultimately it will be realized that secretiveness arouses suspicion, while frankness and freedom open the way to the closest co-operation and the largest success.

Society in general should consider and require several things in regard to such institutions and the unfortunates whose need calls for their establishment.

1. By adequate supervision under state authority these institutions should be improved and standardized. All should be

required to have trained nurses and adequate facilities. Only thus can the welfare of the inmates be assured and excessive infant mortality prevented.

2. The inmates, most of whom have been weak and ignorant rather than wilfully vicious, should receive sympathetic moral and religious training and influence, free on the one extreme from a lax condonement of their wrongdoing, from an austere presentation of its penal and doctrinal aspects on the other. Kind treatment, wise teaching, and real sympathy will redeem many lives. Careless indifference, Pharisaic drawing of skirts, and official threatenings or forced institutional confinement, usually kill hope, confirm tendencies to evil, and result in utter ruin.

3. The present confused conditions should be changed, and the various institutions so constituted that only similar cases would be closely associated. Innocent children should not be located in the same building with delinquents. Poor but respectable married women should have places of refuge where their reputation will not suffer from their institutional relations to those of the vicious classes. All of which calls for more of system and a larger measure of co-operation.

4. Standardization will not require absolute uniformity of method, only that the service rendered shall be of high quality. It matters little whether unmarried mothers are detained at the institution three months, six months, or a year. The number who shall nurse their own babies, and the length of time before weaning; and the number that shall be bottle-fed, and their food formulas, are matters for nurses and physicians to settle. Even the question whether the girl shall be compelled to face the world with the baby in her arms, or, on refusal of parents and relatives to allow her to return home with the child, whether she may be allowed to offer it for adoption through approved agencies, is beyond all general rules.

5. To supply high grade institutions and properly officer them in adequate numbers will require much larger funds than have heretofore been used in this work. If evil lying-in homes and death-trap baby farms are abolished, or reduced to the minimum, the capacity of these institutions of the better class must

The Home

The Family

GOOD SHEPHERD HOME, Allentown. (See Table 19, p. 218)

Friendly Visitors

A Marasmic Child

Good Shepherd Home, Allentown. (See Table 19, p. 218)

be enlarged. Of course all possible preventive measures must be used; but the millennium is a long way off. Present conditions, and those probable for an indefinite future, demand service of this sort. It should be made good, and that means more money.

While the four sections of Table 19 contain many estimates in regard to the work of the 22 institutions, it is believed that the facts are closely approximated. The reader is referred to them for many interesting facts and details, which can not be brought out in the text of this chapter.

TABLE 19.—INSTITUTIONS FOR COMBINED CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN. SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

	Location and name	Year of founding	Relig. affil.	Type of housing	Statistics, yr. ending[a]	Capacity[b]		Cost of plant per bed[c]	Value of property		
						Adults	Children		Plant	Endowment	Total
1	ALLENTOWN: Good Shepherd Home	1908	Luth.	Cott.	Aug. 31, 1912	4	36	$750	$30,000	..	$30,000
2	ERIE: Florence Crittenton Home	1896	Nonsec.	Cott.	Mar. 31, 1912	10	12	705	15,500	..	15,500
3	HARRISBURG: Florence Crittenton Home	1894	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	5	10	467	7,000	..	7,000
4	HAZLETON: Home of the United Charities	1897	Nonsec.	Congr.	Mar. 1, 1912	5	20	360	9,000	$18,000	27,000
5	PHILADELPHIA: Florence Crittenton Home	1894	Nonsec.	Cott.	June 15, 1912	12	12	625	15,000	..	15,000
6	Home of Assoc. for Colored Women	1904	Nonsec.	Cott.	Dec. 31, 1911	8	8	375	6,000	..	6,000
7	House of the Good Shepherd	..[x]	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	Dec. 31, 1911	150	125	855	235,000	..	235,000
8	Midnight Mission	1868	Nonsec.	Cott.	Dec. 31, 1911	17	6	696	16,000	21,400	37,400
9	Rosine Association	1847	Nonsec.	Cott.	Dec. 31, 1911	14	40	426	23,000	..	23,000
10	Sheltering Arms	1882	Prot. Episc.	Congr.	Dec. 31, 1911	25	35	417	25,000	60,000	85,000
11	PITTSBURGH: Bethesda Home	1889	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	25	25	500	25,000	8,000	33,000
12	Curtis Home for Women and Children	1894	Nonsec.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	10	24	435	14,800	..	14,800
13	Florence Crittenton Home	1893	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	11	12	304	7,000	..	7,000
14	House of the Good Shepherd (Allegheny)	1872	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	37	188	561	126,300	..	126,300
15	House of the Good Shepherd (Pittsburgh)	1906	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	..	150	1,232	184,800	..	184,800
16	Providence Mission and Rescue Home	1898	Nonsec.	Cott.	Aug. 31, 1912	..	18	517	9,300	..	9,300
17	Women's Assoc. Christian Home	1868	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1912	12	19	1,000	31,000	6,500	37,500
18	READING: House of the Good Shepherd	1890	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	..	200	875	175,000	..	175,000
19	SCRANTON: Florence Crittenton Mission	1897	Nonsec.	Cott.	Oct. 31, 1911	4	26	600	18,000	..	18,000
20	House of the Good Shepherd	1889	Rom. Cath.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	35	165	625	125,000	..	125,000
21	WILLIAMSPORT: Florence Crittenton Mission	1895	Nonsec.	Cott.	May 31, 1913	12	12	188	4,500	..	4,500
22	WILKES-BARRE: Florence Crittenton Shelter and Nursery	1905	Nonsec.	Congr.	May 31, 1912	10	30	300	12,000	..	12,000
	Total					406	1,173	$706	$1,114,200	$113,900	$1,228,100

Total				406	1,173	$706	$1,114,800	$113,000	$1,888,100			

TABLE 19 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

	Location and name	Total current expense[d]	Per cent of work for chdn.	Annual expense for maintenance[d]				Public funds rec'd			Average number of		
				Total	Per capita[e]	Salaries		Total	For chdn.		Regular employes[f]	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe[e]
						Amount	Per capita[e]		Amount	Per cent of exp.			
1	ALLENTOWN: Good Shepherd Home	$5,618	90	$5,056	$140	$2,095	$58	..	..	..	18	36	2.0
2	ERIE: Florence Crittenton Home	1,937	61	1,183	108	221	20	$734	$448	38	2	11	5.5
3	HARRISBURG: Florence Crittenton Home	1,260	33	420	210	120	60	563	187	45	2	2	1.0
4	HAZLETON: Home of the United Charities	5,110	85	4,343	290	2,524	168	2,000	1,700	39	7	15	2.1
5	PHILADELPHIA: Florence Crittenton Home	2,567	33	847	107	285	41	1,000	333	39	3	7	2.3
6	Home of Assoc. for Colored Women	2,824	40	1,130	283	319	80	..	..	..	3	4	1.3
7	House of the Good Shepherd	34,000	50	17,000	170	..[x]	..	6,250	3,125	18	..[x]	100	..[x]
8	Midnight Mission	5,928	84	4,980	192	1,377	53	1,685	1,415	28	4	26	6.5
9	Rosine Association	4,072	75	3,054	99	689	22	2,450	1,837	60	2	31	15.5
10	Sheltering Arms	9,044	50	4,522	151	1,444	48	..	..	..	6	30	5.0
11	PITTSBURGH: Bethesda Home	3,539	50	1,769	197	582	65	3,000	1,500	85	3	9	3.0
12	Curtis Home for Women and Children	3,651	80	2,920	104	804	29	2,539	2,031	70	5	28	5.6
13	Florence Crittenton Home	1,514	50	757	84	245	27	375	188	25	2	9	4.5
14	House of the Good Shepherd (Allegheny)	39,998	83	33,198	207	13,135	82	12,191	10,119	30	36	160	4.4
15	House of the Good Shepherd (Pittsburgh)	21,416	100	21,416	195	..[x]	..	1,000	1,000	5	14	110	7.9
16	Providence Mission and Rescue Home	1,740	100	1,740	145	272	23	..	..	..	6	12	2.0
17	Women's Assoc. Christian Home	6,241	91	5,680	258	1,521	69	1,973	1,795	32	4	22	5.5
18	READING: House of the Good Shepherd	20,521	100	20,521	205	1,458	15	6,375	6,375	31	26	100	3.8
19	SCRANTON: Florence Crittenton Mission	5,502	80	[4,401	122	687	19	1,290	1,032	23	3	36	12.0
20	House of the Good Shepherd	20,603	67	13,736	83	1,250	8	3,000	2,000	15	40	165	4.1
21	WILLIAMSPORT: Florence Crittenton Mission	1,416	40	565	141	225	56	1,000]	400	71	2	4	2.0
22	WILKES-BARRE: Florence Crittenton Shelter and Nursery	4,876	60	2,925	98	..[x]	..	800	480	16	3	30	10.0

TABLE 19 (*continued*).—SECTION C. BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS

	Location and name	Class and sex of benefic.	Age limit for		Color restr'n	Inves. of appl. by	Supvn. of wards by
			Recep.	Disch.			
1	ALLENTOWN: Good Shepherd Home	All, M, F	Inf. up	None	None	Supt.	Vol. com.
2	ERIE: Florence Crittenton Home	Del., M, F	Infants and mothers	None	White	Vol. com.	Vol. com.
3	HARRISBURG: Florence Crittenton Home	Del., dep., M, F	Infants and mothers	None	White	City agen.	Vol. com.
4	HAZLETON: Home of the United Charities	All, M, F	Inf.–16 and needy adults	None	None	Soc. off.	Soc. off.
5	PHILADELPHIA: Florence Crittenton Home	Del., dep., M, F	Infants and mothers	Chdn. at 3 yrs.; older F no limit	White	Supt.	City agen.
6	Home of Assoc. for Colored Women	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–6; older F no limit	Chdn. at 6 yrs.; older F no limit	Col'd	City agen.	City agen.
7	House of the Good Shepherd	Del., F	12 yrs. up	Most stay 2 yrs.	White	Mother Sup.	No one
8	Midnight Mission	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–3 mos.; older F no limit	Infants at 3 mos.; older F no limit	None	Matron	Matron
9	Rosine Association	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–1; older F no limit	Infants at 1 yr.; older F no limit	None	Matron	Matron
10	Sheltering Arms	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–2; F 14 yrs. up	Chdn. at 2 yrs.; older F no limit	None	City agen.	City agen.
11	PITTSBURGH: Bethesda Home	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–6 mos.; F 13 yrs. up	Infants at 6 mos.; older F no limit	None	Vol. com.	No one
12	Curtis Home for Women and Children	Dep., M, F	M inf.–10; F no limit	M about 10 yrs.; F no limit	White	Vol. com.	No one
13	Florence Crittenton Home	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–1; F 14 yrs. up	Infants at 1 yr.; older F no limit	White	Matron	No one
14	House of the Good Shepherd (Allegheny)	Del., F	12 yrs. up	None	None	Mother Sup.	No one
15	House of the Good Shepherd (Pittsburgh)	Del., dep., F	6 yrs. up	None	White	Mother Sup.	No one
16	Providence Mission and Rescue Home	Del., F	14 yrs. up	None	None	Matron	Matron
17	Women's Assoc. Christian Home	Del., dep., M, F	Inf.–1; older F no limit	Infants at 1 yr.; older F no limit	White	Matron	No one
18	READING: House of the Good Shepherd	Del., F	10 yrs. up	About 19	White	Mother Sup.	No one
19	SCRANTON: Florence Crittenton Mission	Del., M, F	Inf.–1; older F no limit	Infants at 1 yr.; older F no limit	None	Matron	Matron
20	House of the Good Shepherd	Del., dep., F	3–7	About 19	White	Mother Sup.	No one
21	WILLIAMSPORT: Florence Crittenton Mission	Del., dep., M, F	Infants born there; older F no limit	Infants at 6 mos.; older F no limit	White	Pres. of bd., matron	Matron
22	WILKES-BARRE: Florence Crittenton Shelter and Nursery	Del., dep., M, F	M inf.–2; F no limit	M infants at 2 yrs.; F no limit	None	Vol. com.	Vol. com.

TABLE 19 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

	Location and name	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during year	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
1	ALLENTOWN: Good Shepherd Home	33	14	47	..	4	3	..	40	..
2	ERIE: Florence Crittenton Home	6	13	19	6	..	..	..	13	..
3	HARRISBURG: Florence Crittenton Home	1	9	10	1	5	..	..	4	..
4	HAZLETON: Home of the United Charities	31	109	140	9	44	1	71	15	7
5	PHILADELPHIA: Florence Crittenton Home	8	27	35	..	29	..	..	6	15
6	Home of Assoc. for Colored Women	4	35	39	..	20	..	14	5	1
7	House of the Good Shepherd	100	50	150	..	50	..	..	100	..
8	Midnight Mission	22	86	108	22	35	..	25	26	60
9	Rosine Association	35	24	59	12	12	6	2	27	20
10	Sheltering Arms	33	97	130	..	87	5	10	28	..
11	PITTSBURGH: Bethesda Home	10	18	28	6	7	6	..	9	..
12	Curtis Home for Women and Children	29	52	81	5	45	..	5	26	5
13	Florence Crittenton Home	9	34	43	21	8	3	2	9	..
14	House of the Good Shepherd (Allegheny)	164	97	261	1	68	..	36	156	..
15	House of the Good Shepherd (Pittsburgh)	108	72	180	..	..	..	51	129	..
16	Providence Mission and Rescue Home	10	18	28	5	12	..	4	7	25
17	Women's Assoc. Christian Home	26	104	130	52	60	..	..	18	..
18	READING: House of the Good Shepherd	100	42	142	..	..	..	52	90	..
19	SCRANTON: Florence Crittenton Mission	27	56	83	2	9	..	44	28	..
20	House of the Good Shepherd	165	108	273	2	22	1	83	165	..
21	WILLIAMSPORT: Florence Crittenton Mission	4	7	11	2	4	..	2	3	4
22	WILKES-BARRE: Florence Crittenton Shelter and Nursery	33	86	119	2	27	9	54	27	..
	Total	958	1,158	2,116	148	548	34	455	931	137

[a] Applies to all sections of this table.
[b] For some of the institutions the distinction between adults and children is based on estimate; in others the figure given for children includes some adults.
[c] Based on capacity.
[d] In first column, total for institution; in annual expenditure for maintenance, part used for children, the figures are the estimated expense for children only, based on numbers cared for during year.
[e] Based on the average number in care. In computing the per capitas for the group, the institutions for which the necessary information was not given are omitted.
[f] In some of these institutions the employes are supervisors and trained nurses, the adult inmates doing most of the work.
[z] Information not given.

CHAPTER XXIV

SUMMARY FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

IMPORTANT as are the groups of institutions related to the special classes, and the 53 child-caring agencies, treated in preceding parts of this book, they are entirely outclassed by the division now under consideration in at least three respects,—number of institutions, aggregate of children in care, and financial investments. Table 20, which is a summary of the six groups into which the 175 institutions have been divided for convenience in study and tabulation, presents a startling set of figures, almost unbelievable but for the fact that each item can be traced back to its original group, and then to the various individual reports of which it is the sum.

In the 153 orphanages and homes, and the 22 institutions for combined care, there are invested in plants, which include grounds, buildings, and furnishings, $19,648,400. The endowment of these same institutions totals $42,052,300. This makes a total property investment in them of $61,700,700. The current expense for the year studied was $2,596,958. Even this one class of institutions shows its importance by the immensity of the financial interests involved.

The capacity of these 175 institutions aggregates 17,699 children, or an average of 101 in each institution. The average number in care for the 175 institutions aggregates 14,952 children; thus, on the average, lacking 2,747 of being filled to capacity, or in other terms, only 84 per cent of the beds in the institutions are in regular use. This would indicate that, taking the state as a whole, there is no need for increased institutional provision for dependent children.

Under the more varied methods developed in the care of this class of children, especially during the last decade, rapid changes of inmates take place in most of these institutions. We

find that there was a total of 25,389 children in care during the year. Of these, 1,258 were placed in family homes, 4,636 were returned to kin or friends, 343 died, and 3,965 were disposed of otherwise. At the close of the year there were 15,187 children remaining in care.

The 175 institutions had an aggregate of 2,384 employes, or an average of one employe for every 6.3 children. The average per capita for salaries ran from $13 in the Catholic institutions to $95 in the group of nonsectarian cottage institutions. The average for the 175 institutions was $45 per capita; the other expenses averaged $128 per child; and the total expense, found by adding these items, was $173 per capita.

Owing to the very large endowments held by many of the institutions in this group, the average per cent of public funds to the total income is very low, running from nothing to 24 per cent. The entire group of the 175 institutions received $290,623 in public funds during the year, an average of $1,661 per institution. As noted, many institutions received no public funds at all, while others received much more than is indicated by the average.

From the extended tables which accompany this written summary, let us construct a few suggestive tables of totals, including the above and other matters of interest. Oftentimes very important facts and deductions may be overlooked when the tables are

TABLE I.—PROPERTY VALUES OF 175 INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

Type of institution	Institutions	Value of plant	Endowment	Total value of property	Value of plant per capita [a]
Orphanages and homes					
Cottage	43	$3,134,500	$7,457,100	$10,591,600	$1,496
Congregate . . .	110	15,399,700	34,481,300	49,881,000	1,131
Institutions for combined care of adults and children . .	22	1,114,200	113,900	1,228,100	706
Total	175	$19,648,400	$42,052,300	$61,700,700	$1,136

[a] Based on capacity. Institutions in rented property were not included.

large, which are plainly apparent when the vital figures are separated from the mass.

Take first the large investments the people of Pennsylvania have made in erecting and endowing these orphanages and homes. As noted before, an idea of their importance is suggested by the financial values they represent. (See Table I, p. 223.)

It has greatly surprised all who have seen the figures to learn what a large amount is annually raised and expended by these institutions. Generally it has been supposed that a very large part of their support was derived from public funds. The fact that only 11 per cent of the annual expenses was from public sources and 89 per cent from private sources, is a revelation. (See Table J, below.)

TABLE J.—MAINTENANCE EXPENSE: AMOUNT AND PER CENT DERIVED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS FOR 175 INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

Type of institution	Institutions	Maintenance expense			
		Total	Per cent derived from public funds	Per cent paid for salaries	Per cent paid for other expenses
Orphanages and homes					
Cottage	43	$475,334	9	28	72
Congregate . . .	110	1,969,461	11	24	76
Institutions for combined care of adults and children . . .	22	152,163	24	19	81
Total	175	$2,596,958	11	25	75

The next table shows the extent of work done, by giving capacity, numbers received and discharged, numbers placed in family homes, and on hand at the end of the year. (See Table K, p. 225.)

A fourth table shows some important averages drawn from the totals given above. It will be noted that condensed from six groups to three, according to type, some different per capitas appear. To obtain a per capita average of permanent investment

TABLE K.—CAPACITY AND CHILDREN IN CARE FOR 175 INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

Type of institution	Institutions	Capacity	Children			
			Received	Placed in family homes	Total number passed from care	In institution at close of year
Orphanages and homes						
Cottage	43	2,273	1,046	204	939	1,776
Congregate	110	13,847	8,589	906	8,078	12,480
Institutions for combined care of adults and children	22	1,579[a]	1,158	148	1,185	931
Total	175	17,699	10,793	1,258	10,202	15,187

[a] Includes 406 adults.

it is necessary to use as a base the average number of children in care. The average cost of plants based on capacity (see Table I, page 223), $1,136, is one thing; this is another. These institu-

TABLE L.—PER CAPITAS FOR CURRENT EXPENSE AND PERMANENT INVESTMENT FOR 175 INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

Type of institution	Institutions	Average number children in care	Per capita expense for[a]		Per capita value of plant and endowment[b]
			Salaries	Total maintenance	
Orphanages and homes					
Cottage	43	1,752	$75	$271	$5,064
Congregate	110	12,253	40	161	3,664
Institutions for combined care of adults and children	22	947	41	161	778
Total	175	14,952	$45	$174	$3,570

[a] Based on average number of children in care.
[b] Based on capacity.

tions have a permanent investment in plant and endowment of $3,570 for each child of the average number in care. (See Table L, p. 225.)

The matter of salaries and wages is always important. The figures below are drawn or figured from the more general tables. It should be remembered that in addition to the cash salaries here indicated, the employes receive board and lodging. Also, that in the Catholic institutions the Sisters and Brothers receive no salaries, or at most those merely nominal; and that in all of the institutions most of the workers are women, who customarily receive less than men for similar service. (See Table M, below.)

TABLE M.—SALARIES OF EMPLOYES AND CHILDREN PER EMPLOYE FOR 175 INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

Type of institution	Institutions	Regular employes	Total salaries	Average salary per employe	Average number of children per employe
Orphanages and homes					
Cottage	43	395	$131,781	$334	4.4
Congregate . . .	110	1,798	478,111	272	6.9
Institutions for combined care of adults and children . . .	22	191	29,253	168	4.4
Total	175	2,384	$639,145	$275	6.3

This condensed grouping and selection of points for study will call attention to matters otherwise likely to be overlooked, but should not take the place of a careful review of the more general sections of the summary. The importance of these 175 institutions in the child-caring system of the state is ample justification for this extended study of their statistics.

Main Building, Mennonite Children's Home, Millersville. (See Table 18, p. 210)

House of the Holy Child, a Negro Orphanage, Philadelphia. (See Table 18, p. 209)

Main Building, Friends' Home for Children, Philadelphia. (See Table 18, p. 2

View of Buildings, St. John's Lutheran Home, Mars. (See Table 18, p. 20

Home of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont. (See Table 18, p. 209)

TABLE 20.—SUMMARY FOR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS.[a] SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Private Management

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 14 to 19)	No. of institutions	Year of founding		Capacity	Cost of plant per bed[b]	Value of property		
			Earliest	Latest			Plant	Endowment	Total
14	Nonsec. orphanages and homes—cottage type . .	24	1859	1910	1,210	$1,542[c]	$1,596,500	$5,372,800	$6,969,300
15	Gen. church orphanages and homes—cottage type .	19	1861	1912	1,063	1,447	1,538,000	2,084,300	3,622,300
16	Nonsec. orphanages and homes—congregate type[d] .	53	1830	1909	5,377	1,709[c]	8,944,500	32,351,600	41,296,100
17	Cath. orphanages and homes—congregate type . .	27	1797	1911	6,043	717	4,332,500	400,000	4,732,500
18	Gen. church orphanages and homes—congregate type	30	1822	1912	2,427	908[c]	2,122,700	1,729,700	3,852,400
19	Institutions for combined care of adults and children .	22	1847	1908	1,579[c]	706	1,114,200	113,900	1,228,100
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	175	1797	1912	17,699	$1,136[c]	$19,648,400	$42,052,300	$61,700,700
	Total (not including Girard College)	174	1797	1912	16,171	$929[c]	$14,648,400	$13,052,300	$27,700,700

TABLE 20 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 14 to 19)	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita[f]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita[f]					
14	Nonsec. orphanages and homes—cottage type	$298,456	$317	$89,067	$95	$44,687	15	241	942	3.9
15	Gen. church orphanages and homes—cottage type	176,878	218	42,714	53	..	..	154	810	5.3
16	Nonsec. orphanages and homes—congregate type[d]	1,134,866	251	306,571	67	138,021	12	954	4,483	4.8
17	Cath. orphanages and homes—congregate type	501,795	87	69,600	13	47,376	9	506	5,772	11.4
18	Gen. church orphanages and homes—congregate type	332,800	167	101,940	51	24,574	7	338	1,998	5.9
19	Institutions for combined care of adults and children	152,163	161	29,253	41	35,965	24	191	947	4.4
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	$2,596,958	$173	$639,145	$45[g]	$290,623	11	2,384	14,952	6.3[g]
	Total (not including Girard College) .	$2,020,062	$149	$498,545	$39[g]	$290,623	14	1,950	13,459	6.9[g]

TABLE 20 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

Table no.	Classified groups (Tables 14 to 19)	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close or yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
14	Nonsec. orphanages and homes—cottage type . . .	896	841	1,737	181	372	14	230	940	255
15	Gen. church orphanages and homes—cottage type . .	773	205	978	23	72	2	45	836	95
16	Nonsec. orphanages and homes—congregate type[d] . .	4,397	4,027	8,424	353	1,431	15	2,038	4,587	1,600
17	Cath. orphanages and homes—congregate type . . .	5,599	3,688	9,287	419	1,689	248	1,077	5,854	745
18	Gen. church orphanages and homes—congregate type .	1,973	874	2,847	134	524	30	120	2,039	484
19	Institutions for combined care of adults and children . .	958	1,158	2,116	148	548	34	455	931	137
	Total for which information is given	14,596	10,793	25,389	1,258	4,636	343	3,965	15,187	3,316

[a] Section C omitted because material could not be summarized.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Found after deducting figures for homes in rented property and homes for which the necessary figures were not given.
[d] For figures if Girard College were omitted see Table 16, Sections A and B, pp. 191 and 196.
[e] Includes in capacity 406 adults.
[f] Based on average number in care.
[g] Found after omitting institutions for which the necessary figures were not given.

CHAPTER XXV

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

IN order to visualize at once, as a sort of composite picture, the 210 institutions and the 46 agencies represented in Parts Two, Three, and Four of this study, a general summary is given. At some points, especially in the statistics of children, there are unavoidable duplications. But as the 3,000 children cared for in almshouses, and the hundreds indicated in the table for the special child-caring agencies, do not appear in the summaries, uncounted children will more than make up for duplications in final totals.

These organizations cover more than a century of social work. One orphanage was established in 1797 and another in 1798. Others cover all decades of the nineteenth century and some were founded as late as 1912. We have here no ephemeral impulse, but an increasing and permanent philanthropy. Some of it may be governmental and directly under the control of elected officers; but none the less, even this part is the expression of brotherly kindness and a real love for humanity. The whole child-caring system gives visible and tangible evidence of sympathy, goodwill, and generous helpfulness.

The 210 institutions have an aggregate capacity of 25,163 children, or an average of 120 children each. Deducting the $261,400 belonging to the agencies, they have invested in plants the immense aggregate of $29,197,000. This allows an average investment in buildings and equipment of $139,033 to each institution. The cost of plant per bed averaged $1,179.* These matters are exceedingly important, especially to any who are counting the cost of establishing child-caring institutions.

The invested funds and endowments are even more remarkable. The aggregate of these funds is $47,198,800, of which $516,700 belong to some of the agencies. Deducting the agency

* Omitting Girard College and Widener Memorial School, the average investment was $110,889, and the cost of plant per bed, $997.

funds, we find that the remainder divided among the 210 institutions would allow to each of them an endowment of over $222,000. It should be remembered that the above aggregate includes the immense endowment of Girard College, probably the wealthiest orphanage in the world, which greatly increases the average.

The totals of the investments in child-caring institutions are $76,657,200, of which $778,100 belong to the agencies. Deducting, as before, the agency funds, we have $75,879,100 invested in 210 institutions, or an average for each of $361,329.* These variations and averages are presented to emphasize the greatness of the state's financial investment in child-helping work.

The current expense problem is proportionately important. We find a total of 3,670 regular employes, whose salaries aggregate $1,232,835; and a total average of 21,745 children in care, for whom, together with the salaries and board of the workers, the annual maintenance expense aggregates $4,478,589. As the entire possible income from the above mentioned endowments is less than $2,000,000, it is plain that the people must contribute annually, either by taxation or voluntary gifts, about $2,500,000.

Deducting, as before, the funds belonging to the agencies, as not exactly parallel with those of the institutions, we have several interesting facts. The 210 institutions paid an average of $55 per capita for salaries, and the average total cost of maintenence was $192 per capita. They received $1,520,817 from public funds, which was 34 per cent of their current expense. They employed 3,670 workers to care for an average of 21,745 wards, or an average of one worker to every 6.1 children. If the aggregate of experience can settle it, each ordinary child-caring institution requires an average of one worker for every six children in care. Of course this ratio does not apply to special institutions, where there may be a worker needed for every two children.

The extent of the child-caring work in the state of Pennsylvania is clearly brought out by Section D of this summary. There were on hand at the beginning of the year (approximately the calendar year 1912) 21,476 children. During the year, 21,009 new and returned children came into care. This gives a total of

*Omitting Girard College and Widener Memorial School, the average is $176,669.

42,485 in care, or handled by the agencies and institutions during the year. As before stated, these numbers include some duplications but these are balanced by the care of other children by institutions and agencies not represented in these summaries.

The favor accorded to placing-out work is shown by the 3,193 placed in family homes. The change in family conditions, or rehabilitation accomplished, is shown by the 7,666 returned to kin or friends. Only 1 per cent, or 441, died in care during the year. Nearly half of these deaths occurred in a few institutions mainly caring for illegitimate and foundling babies. In various other ways, which include ordinary dismissal, coming of age, marriage, and so forth, 8,642 passed out of care. At the end of the year, 22,543 remained in direct care, in addition to whom there were 10,493 under supervision elsewhere, some in family homes and some in special institutions.

The study of the reception sources from which this great army of children is annually drawn, while incomplete, is still exceedingly suggestive. While not tabulated, a summary is here given. Reports were made of 18,048 children. Of these, 4,210 were assigned to the agencies or institutions by the juvenile courts; the directors of the poor of the 67 counties placed in their care 1,191; relatives and friends handed over to the care of agencies and institutions 10,304, or 57 per cent of the entire number; other agencies, such as churches, settlement centers, or charity organization societies, arranged for the balance, 2,343. Put into percentage form, the four sources of supply furnished dependent children as follows: Juvenile courts, 23 per cent; county poor boards, 7 per cent; relatives and friends, 57 per cent; and other agencies, 13 per cent.

The relational condition of these children is also important, and although not tabulated, some statistics are available. While the data obtained were not always exact for want of well-kept records, and reports are made for only 16,348 children, it is believed that the relative proportions of the various classes very nearly fit the facts. Of the 16,348 children reported by the various organizations, 9,368 were counted orphans or half-orphans, or over 57 per cent in this one class. Some children of separated or divorced parents are here included. The wilfully deserted

numbered 1,400. There were 2,210 neglect and cruelty cases. Those received on a general plea of destitution, or of some other parental disability, totaled 3,370. Put into percentage form we have as a statement of their relational condition: Orphans or half-orphans, 57 per cent; wilfully deserted, 9 per cent; neglect or cruelty cases, 14 per cent; and destitute or otherwise homeless, 20 per cent.

The showing of these two untabulated summaries will be of special interest to many as a general classification of the sources and relational condition of dependents.

As this review closes, the writer cannot help reflecting that in all these thousands of cases something was wrong. Their normal home life was disjointed or wholly lacking. The machinery of society related to them had broken wheels or sand in its bearings. Homeless children are results. What are the causes? Some of the causes may be implied from the results themselves; others by tracing back; others still by close observation of the social processes which continue to gather a never-ending multitude of recruits for this army of unfortunates. To change these social processes and dry up the sources of dependency is even a greater task than properly to provide for the dependents.

TABLE 21.—GENERAL SUMMARY FOR ALL AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS.[a]—SECTION A. GENERAL AND FINANCIAL

Under Public or Private Management

Table nos.	Classified groups (Tables 2 to 20)	No. of institutions	Year of founding		Capacity	Cost of plant per bed [b]	Value of property		
			Earliest	Latest			Plant	Endowment	Total
2– 7	Summary for misc. institutions for children . .	35[c]	1800	1912	7,464	$1,279	$9,548,600	$4,629,800	$14,178,400
8–13	Summary for child-caring agencies	46	1835	1911	..	..	261,400	516,700	778,100
14–20	Summary for private institutions for dependents .	175	1797	1912	17,699	1,136[d]	19,648,400	42,052,300	61,700,700
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	256[c]	1797	1912	25,163	$1,179[d]	$29,458,400	$47,198,800	$76,657,200
	Total (not including Widener Memorial School and Girard College)	254[c]	1797	1912	23,535	$997[d]	$23,326,400	$14,198,800	$37,525,200

TABLE 21 (*continued*).—SECTION B. COMPARATIVE CURRENT STATISTICS

Table nos.	Classified groups (Tables 2 to 20)	Annual expense for maintenance				Public funds rec'd		Average number of		
		Total	Per capita [f]	Salaries		Amount	Per cent of exp.	Regular employes	Chdn. in care	Chdn. per employe
				Amount	Per capita [f]					
2– 7	Summary for misc. institutions for children	$1,586,301	$232 [g]	$516,090	$75 [g]	$1,145,889	72	1,169	6,793	5.6
8–13	Summary for child-caring agencies . . .	295,330	.. [h]	77,600	.. [h]	84,305	29	117	.. [h]	.. [h]
14–20	Summary for private institutions for dependents	2,596,958	173	639,145	45	290,623	11	2,384	14,952	6.3
	Grand total for institutions for which information is given	$4,478,589	$191 [i]	$1,232,835	$55 [i]	$1,520,817	34	3,670	21,745	6.1 [i]
	Total (not including Widener Memorial School and Girard College)	$3,794,652	$172 [i]	$1,049,440	$50 [i]	$1,520,817	40	3,158	20,156	6.6 [i]

TABLE 21 (*concluded*).—SECTION D. STATISTICS OF CHILDREN

Table nos.	Classified groups (Tables 2 to 20)	In inst. beginning of yr.	Rec'd during yr.	Total in care	Placed in fam. homes	Ret. to kin or friends	Died	Disposed of otherwise	In inst. close of yr.	Under supvn. close of yr.
2– 7	Summary for misc. institutions for children	6,618	7,130	13,748	764	1,505	98	4,242	7,139	1,302
8–13	Summary for child-caring agencies	262	3,086	3,348	1,171	1,525	..	435[j]	217	5,875
14–20	Summary for private institutions for dependents . . .	14,596	10,793	25,389	1,258	4,636	343	3,965	15,187	3,316
	Total for which information is given	21,476	21,009	42,485	3,193	7,666	441	8,642	22,543	10,493

[a] As is stated in the text, pp. 49-50, the grouping of the data in the General Summary Table varies slightly from the general plan, and Section C is omitted because the material could not be summarized.
[b] Based on capacity.
[c] Includes 18 public and 17 private institutions.
[d] Found after omitting cost of plants of agencies, and capacity and equipment of homes in rented property, and institutions for which the necessary figures were not given.
[e] The 80 almshouses and the seven special child-caring agencies are not included in these summaries.
[f] Based on average number in care.
[g] Expense of detention homes deducted, and average per capitas of other four groups then calculated.
[h] Very little direct institutional care; no per capitas or averages of numbers on hand. Of the total expense for maintenance 26 per cent was for salaries.
[i] Found after deducting figures for child-caring agencies and for institutions for which the necessary figures were not given.
[j] Some children are omitted in rearranging totals to fit form of tables.

PART FIVE

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

It is not feasible to apply positive eugenics to the human race. Negative eugenics, on the other hand, by the control of the unfit members of society, is entirely feasible at the present time. . . . The initial expense to provide adequate equipment to care for all the mental defectives in one of our larger states would not exceed the cost of a single battleship.—J. M. Murdoch.

It may be true that religion is not social service; that charity or social service cannot take the place of religion. But you and I know that vital religion cannot exist without social service. . . . I do not say that the church is to be substituted by social service, but I do maintain that religion today needs to be rehumanized, resocialized. And on the other hand, charity or social service needs the uplift of religion.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

The state cannot be indifferent to the welfare of two or three hundred children, for example, who are housed in a private institution where they are preparing for the battle of life, preparing to assume the responsibility of citizenship. The municipality where such an institution is found has the right at least to see that the buildings are in good sanitary condition, that nourishing food is given to the inmates, that adequate educational facilities are given the children. . . . The helplessness of its citizens is therefore a legitimate basis for the claim for supervision of private institutions by public authority.—Rev. Father William J. White, D. D.

The juvenile court law, as you know, is plain and simple. No complicated, technical theories are involved in the statute. In short, it is but a substitution of the parental power of the state for that of the criminal branch. . . . The principal object of the law is to keep children in their own homes, or that they may be placed in approved foster homes. It is unfair to the child that it be reared and educated in a foster home with no right to inherit. To have the right to inherit it is essential that a proper decree of adoption be entered in the case. The adoption act was unknown to the common law. All proceedings of this nature are purely statutory. Hence the necessity of having the law strictly complied with. Many sad cases have come to my personal knowledge, where children were denied the right of inheritance because of defective records in juvenile and other courts.—T. D. Hurley, Esq.

CHAPTER XXVI

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AS stated in an early chapter of this commentary, the task of digesting and tabulating a study of this kind takes even more time and labor than to do the field work. While the preceding descriptive matter seems fairly complete, although necessarily brief, it is realized that many important matters have not been even touched in the review. Hence, it will probably be best to here give expression to some thoughts the study has suggested, in the hope that they may stimulate progressive action along the lines of greatest need.

1. Records *

At the very outset of this inquiry, and continually as it progressed in different parts of the state, there was encountered a difficulty due to a glaring and almost inexcusable fault, not peculiar to Pennsylvania, but very much accentuated there. In many cases there was an almost utter lack of any adequate system of records; and in even the best institutions there were many deficiencies. Also, the records as kept, differed so largely that it was almost impossible to get uniform lists of the children in care, to say nothing of recording their development and final disposition by the institution.

It hardly seems conceivable that any institution could be so lax as not to record the names of the children, the date of reception, and the final disposition made of them; but such is the case in some instances. A few sheets of loose paper, on a shelf in a cupboard filled with odds and ends, is a trying example of the record appliances of one institution. Most of them had a so-called book of admission, in which was recorded not only the name and date of

* See A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, p. 14. Article by J. Bruce Byall on Adequate Records of Dependent Children in Agencies and Institutions.

reception, but also a brief notation of the child's history and possibly a date of dismissal.

The need of clear, full, and systematic records was the first thing impressed upon those engaged in the field work, and later emphasized as the work of tabulation and digestion progressed. For many reasons it is also very desirable that there should be some degree of uniformity of records among the institutions of the state. This it is believed can best be accomplished by the central supervising agency requiring detailed reports on all lines, on special forms prepared by experts.*

It may also be noted that the brief alleged facts so recorded were merely the statements of persons most interested in having the child admitted to the institution. Generally, when the question was asked, emphatic assurance was given that a careful investigation was made of each applicant, and admission granted when the circumstances warranted it. But it was the rare exception when this investigation was made by a trained worker. Nearly always it was made by single members or committees of the board of managers, volunteers, ordinarily untrained for such delicate tasks, and usually unable to take the time to make the investigation properly. Even when the inquiry was made by the superintendent, or a paid worker, it was often with little conception of the problems involved or of how it should be undertaken. This clearly indicates that there should be a much more extensive use of physical and psychological examinations by capable diagnosticians.

2. The Need of Special Investigation

It should be recognized that at the threshold of every institution there is needed the broadest social vision and the wisest judgment, lest injustice be done or the highest welfare of proposed wards ignored. Here should be asked the most searching questions, to determine not merely whether or not there is genuine need which would class the child as a dependent, but also just how an ascertained need should be met.

*A recent publication of the Russell Sage Foundation entitled Elements of Record Keeping for Child-Helping Organizations, by Georgia G. Ralph, of the Department of Child-Helping, will be invaluable as a guide to the best record forms used by the most progressive social workers in the United States.

Rightly undertaken, such investigation often develops a surprising amount of resources, both financially and in latent ability, which, if not utilized for the child in question, would remain latent or be squandered in some other direction. Ready admission of a child to an orphanage has resulted all too often in the quick remarriage of a widowed or divorced mother or father, and a future disregard of the child of the first marriage. A ready acceptance of an illegitimate child, with little or no definite inquiry, has too often left the door wide open for the carefreed mother to pass out to a life of degrading immorality.

Often, also, there are bonds of kinship beyond those of the first degree which should be drawn upon before the child is placed in the hands of strangers or made a permanent inmate of an institution. Relatives are generally willing to come to the relief of overburdened parents or homeless children, if the matter is properly and tactfully presented to them. If relatives are not willing to spend, and be spent willingly for those of their own blood, one of the finest inheritances of family life is ignored and nullified. It is a duty of the social worker to point out such opportunities and to urge aid to relatives up to the point of real sacrifice. The common custom of institutions and possibly of some agencies, to receive children readily, without previous investigation on this point, is greatly to be deprecated.

Thorough investigation of applicants for admission to institutions, as well as suitable supervision of children dismissed from them, by trained workers, are special requirements for efficient service. Both investigation and supervision are of great importance, and standard work is impossible without them.

3. The Value of Systematic Study

The lack of trained workers to acquire exact facts concerning institutional charges and of adequate records in which to register them for future use, prevents systematic study of causes and conditions. Everywhere today the question "why?" is being asked. Most of the children's homes and orphanages of Pennsylvania can give little response to the insistent query, "Why must we have this constant army of juvenile dependents and whence does it come?"

These deficiencies not only limit studies for the prevention of dependency, but also hinder the proper care of the children themselves. The results of scientific investigation and examination are essential aids to the study of their present individual needs, and to all plans for their future welfare.

There is also throughout the state a deplorable lack of understanding as to the best methods of child-care, from the modern point of view. While a few of the officers and managers of most of the institutions are in sympathy with modern methods, there are so many conservatives in control that advance is very slow. The inevitable results of ancient ways and equipments are still plainly visible. Old-fashioned routine system and mass care in congregate institutions continue to suppress individual traits, and prevent a normal and proper development. Systematic and scientific study tend to the grading up of all institutions toward standardization.

4. False Economy *

This leads naturally to the so-called economy of management which uses in some cases too few workers, and in many other cases workers untrained and unadapted to such service, simply to save a little money.

Very few institutions are lacking in really altruistic spirit and intentions. The matrons and most of the subordinates are quite universally loving and sympathetic. Also, with few exceptions, they are mentally and physically overtaxed, burdened with excessive strain and long hours, and sadly underpaid. Mothers may stand severe toil, nervous anxiety, long hours of responsibility, and the irritation of multiplied household details, without becoming cross and unreasonably dictatorial toward their children; but the hired toiler in an institution who can retain equanimity of spirit and sweetness of disposition while caring under such conditions for other people's children must be far above the average in maternal qualities and the higher characteristics of womanhood. Therefore, with hard work, heavy responsibilities, and low wages conspiring against the institutional working forces, it is no wonder

* For an extended discussion of this and other points of similar importance see A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, p. 78. Article by Frank D. Witherbee on Standardization of Institutional Care.

that it is difficult in many institutions to attract and retain efficient workers; and naturally the children receive inferior care and training.

Another reason for the unrest and frequent changes among institutional workers is the nagging supervision many of them receive from officials and managers. If a person is capable of filling the position of matron or superintendent, he or she should be given general instructions and then be held responsible for results. For a trustee or manager to come into the institution and countermand the executive's orders, or direct details naturally under the hand of the matron or superintendent, is unbearably humiliating. To force a supposed executive officer to appeal to a committee or await a meeting of the board before settling minor details of methods or management is mortifying to the officer, poor policy for the institution, and a hindrance to its proper administration. One of the advance movements to be promoted all over the state is a better understanding between institution officials and their managing boards, and higher average salaries and wages for both executives and subordinate workers. Only thus can higher types of men and women, and those better trained for their jobs, be obtained and retained in child welfare work.

5. Changes in Type and Location

Institutions with cottage plants and country sites are as yet few in number as compared with those retaining congregate plants and methods, and city locations. It is a matter of great regret that several important institutions, forced to abandon plants that were crowded and inadequate, have rebuilt on ground that is either now surrounded by the city or that will cease to be country in a few years' time. Modern equipments can not altogether make up for confined locations; and when the old institutional type and the mass treatment of wards are retained, as in some cases, the regret is decidedly increased.

6. Physical Conditions

The general average of physical care is good; some of it is excellent; very little of it is so neglectful and ignorant as to be

termed vicious. The faults are mostly due to custom and a conservatism which fails to study modern ideas. When, however, such highly contagious diseases as scabies and impetigo, or ringworm of the scalp, are carelessly treated without segregation, and little understanding is shown of the communicable nature of tuberculosis, as in some institutions, the need of authoritative inspection to enforce modern standards of health is clearly manifest.

7. Education

The education of children in the homes and orphanages varies greatly in method and efficiency. Many send the children to the public schools, where, by mingling with other children who live in their own homes, they receive marked stimulus to progress, and in most instances a better education. In other cases, for religious or other reasons, schools are conducted more or less efficiently within the institutions. Those whose construction and conditions are most faulty and those whose physical and medical care of their wards is very imperfect, often find public school training impossible because of frequent quarantine on account of contagious diseases. It is fair to say that the interior educational facilities of some institutions are of a high order, and their work apparently excellent.

8. Mentally Deficient Children*

There are but few institutions that carefully study their wards to determine their mental powers; to learn whether or not they are normal and capable of real development. Even a casual observer, in visiting institutions, readily notes many children so distinctly of deficient mentality as to make their close association with other children a matter of grave concern. Those of this type, especially if viciously inclined, should not be housed in free relations with normal children. Yet no serious effort has been made up to this time to secure their removal to institutions suited to their care. The main reason probably is the lack of appropriate institutions for the feeble-minded.

*Chapter XXVIII, p. 266, is entirely devoted to a discussion of the care and segration of the feeble-minded; see also A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, p. 32. Article by Mrs. Martha P. Falconer on The Wayward Girl.

Porch of Main Building, and Family

Dairy Herd at St. Paul's

Two of the Cottages

An Orphan Boy

An Orphan Girl

Presbyterian Orphanage of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. (See p. 179)

The problem of the feeble-minded is vitally related to every agency executive and institution superintendent. Some agencies blind themselves carelessly or wilfully to constitutional mental deficiencies, and knowingly or ignorantly place morons and high grade imbeciles in foster homes, where only normal children are expected. Such children should not be placed in family homes without a frank and full understanding in the matter. The number of mentally deficient children annually handled by the agencies or in care in the orphanages and homes must be counted in hundreds. Multitudes more, even counted in thousands, are in private homes, and are frequently found in the great army of families which call for the perennial ministration of the charity organizations. This subject is so important that an entire chapter is subjoined to elaborate the situation in Pennsylvania, and the prospects of future provision for these unfortunates.

9. State Aid*

Financial aid is given by the state to a very large number of child-caring institutions. While the percentage of aid to the entire expense is usually below 50, and in most cases the aid is amply earned by service rendered, it is still true that there is no scientific basis for the appropriations. A small local hospital or home, possessing a pull, may and often does receive more than a state-wide agency caring for hundreds of children. The principles upon which a sound policy can be based have never been adequately set forth or made the grounds of action. The constitutional provisions affecting appropriations to charitable agencies of definite religious affiliations are constantly violated. The entire situation is clouded by the lobbying of institutional representatives, and it is claimed that appropriations to charitable institutions are frequently used to secure partisan advantage or political support. If aid is to be given by the state there should be a definite policy, with a scientific basis, and the funds should be distributed according to actual service rendered, and never because of personal favor, or to influence political campaigns.

* For a general discussion of state appropriations see A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, pp. 118 and 125. Articles by Joseph A. Beck on Public Appropriations to Private Institutions, and by William Bradford Buck on Principles and Standards in Granting State Aid.

Roy Smith Wallace, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, states the position of many of the leading social workers of the state in these words: "The present system in this state for the care of dependent children is in some respects inadequate and in others unsatisfactory. It is my belief that the public should be responsible for at least the cost of their care. It matters little whether the cost is borne by the state or by the counties or by both. Probably it would be wisest to adopt a half-and-half policy, because the present system provides, although inadequately, for state and county responsibility. The present system allows the state to appropriate lump sums to child-caring agencies, among other state charities, and also allows the county poor officers and county commissioners, on court order, to pay for the care of dependent children. I should therefore say that for Pennsylvania a half-and-half system would fit best to already existing custom; but insist that it is essential that all public appropriations to private charities be made upon a per capita basis, and only for such wards as have been recognized as public charges by a proper public official."

10. Juvenile Court Work*

It is deeply to be regretted that the juvenile court has not advanced in Pennsylvania as rapidly as in many states. The old formalities of criminal procedure are retained in nearly all the counties. In Pittsburgh there is still a rotation of judges which is one factor against the court's success; and in Philadelphia this was not remedied until January, 1914. The same judge should preside for at least an annual period. The mandatory clauses in the act of 1903, requiring the appointment of regular probation officers and the establishment in each county of a detention home other than the common jail, have been disobeyed in some cases and evaded in others. Only a few counties have suitable detention homes, although it is now ten years since the passage of the law. It is hoped that each of the populous counties will soon assign to juvenile court work an able judge, who will always be

* For present situation see Chapter V, page 66, and A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, p. 51. Article by H. P. Richardson on The Juvenile Court in Pennsylvania.

accessible, and high class probation officers, in sympathy with the principles involved. It has also been urged that a state probation commission be created, with large scope and powers to carry on the work in the sparsely populated parts of the state.

11. Placing-out Work*

One of the greatest needs of child welfare work in Pennsylvania is a rearrangement and a standardization of the placing-out of children in foster homes. This work is related to both agencies and institutions. During the year studied the agencies placed 1,171 children in family homes, while 175 private institutions placed 1,258. Therefore, all child welfare workers are personally interested in this important method of child-care.

In many of the orphanages and children's homes the placing-out is seldom done until the boy or girl is of an age requiring such action, say fourteen to sixteen years. Such institutions often say that they do no placing-out work, but when pinned down confess that at the departure of their wards they secure homes, or jobs including homes, for them, so that such children are started in the outside world under the authority of their guardianship before they are thrown entirely upon their own resources. Arrangements of this kind are as truly placing-out as though the work was done by a regular agency. It is not the numbers annually placed, but the fact and the method, that count. So practically all institutions do some placing-out work.

There are three principal defects in institutional placing-out work, as long experience has demonstrated. First, except in large and wealthy institutions, which are able to afford trained placing-out agents, there is generally only a superficial investigation of the applicant, his home, and its environment. Second, there is little intelligent effort to fit the child to the home and its location. Third, there is very little after-supervision of the home and the child.

There is a tendency in many orphanages to retain children as long as they are doing well in the institution, and to get rid of

* For a discussion of child-placing in families see A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, p. 95. Article by Edwin D. Solenberger on Standardization of Placing-out Work.

them by placing them out when they become restless, get discontented, or make trouble. Naturally, it is difficult to secure homes for these wayward children, and the results of such placements when known are usually unfavorable; hence, institution officials are frequently confirmed by them in their notion that placing-out is like a reform school—a last resort—and that it is best to keep their wards as long as possible.

But placing-out under such conditions is unfair to the child, to the system, and to society. Placing-out work should not be done in any such way, and the system should not be judged by such apparent results. Ordinary institutions can not provide the trained agents to do this work wisely and well. It is a question whether even large and wealthy institutions can afford to provide suitable agents and do their own placing-out. The development of modern ideas and the increased demand for limitation of efforts and close co-operation have made the properly equipped placing-out agency a necessity. We should demand of the agencies a high quality of work and assurance of permanence of service. These being assured, practically all placing-out in families should be entrusted to them.

To put the requirements of placing-out in a single sentence, it should be done by agencies or institutions only after thorough investigation of the applicant, his home and its environment; the child should be thoroughly studied and carefully fitted into the new relationships and location; and both the home and the child should be kept under personal and adequate supervision until the latter receives legal adoption or attains legal age.

A few of the principal agencies are doing this work well and in accord with modern ideas and methods; some others need to be brought up to a standard, especially in regard to the investigation of offered homes and the supervision of placed-out children. There is a tendency to depend too much on volunteer effort and there is great need of co-operation, consolidation, and standardization. We recommend the greatly increased use of trained agents. We also urge a much larger degree of co-operation between the institutions for permanent care and the best agencies, which are equipped for the necessary investigation and supervision.

Agency placing-out has two branches: the temporary care

of children in families, their board being paid, until their homes can be rehabilitated, their relatives found, or delayed court action taken; and the permanent care of homeless or dependent children in free homes as regular members of families. It hardly need be said that, whether it be for a short time as a pay boarder or permanently as one of the family, every home to receive a child should be studied as to its fitness for such service, and no home should be accepted contrary to the welfare of the child.

We urge that special efforts be made to place in family homes all permanently homeless children who are physically and mentally normal. There may be some of normal mentality who will require temporary institutional care in order that they may receive special medical treatment or obtain needed surgical aid. Placement in family homes is much easier, and usually the results are much more satisfactory when the placement is made before the child is ten years of age. Nevertheless, many children above ten years of age may be safely placed in families if the families are properly selected, the children selected for them, and adequate supervision given after the child is located in the home. This will leave in the care of the institutions those who are older and especially those in need of discipline, or who are physically or mentally abnormal.

The placing-out in families of children classed as delinquent is a special problem. Frequently it happens that a so-called delinquent boy or girl proves wholly amenable to discipline and fits perfectly into normal family life when given opportunity in a well-selected home. The placeableness of a supposed delinquent should be determined by a trained social worker after a careful study of all available facts and conditions.

12. Misguided Benevolence

Dr. Hastings H. Hart says: "The ordinary principles of common sense would dictate that where such large and sacred interests are involved the proposition should be considered with great care and deliberation, and that information should be sought from every available source; yet it is a common thing for institutions to be established on impulse, without the aid of expert advice."*

* Hart, Hastings H.: Cottage and Congregate Institutions for Children, p. 1. Russell Sage Foundation Publication. New York, Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

Sometimes the plans have not been made upon impulse, but are none the less hampering and injudicious if they are not flexible enough to meet the needs of advancing civilization.

Pennsylvania institutions show many examples of unwise efforts to aid unfortunate children by the erection or endowment of homes to be occupied by a certain limited class. Without the least criticism of the intentions of such donors, a few examples may be given of such restrictions in otherwise magnificent benevolence.

Girard College, which has a long and in the main excellent record of work done for orphan boys of Pennsylvania, is the most notable example. This institution, the wealthiest orphanage in the world, possessed in 1911 assets amounting to $34,000,000. As there is a continued and rapid increase in the value of its properties and endowment, it is probable that now (February, 1915) the assets are about $38,000,000. These almost unlimited potentialities for practical beneficence, by the terms of the will of Stephen Girard, are confined to "poor white male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years." A court decision (Soohan *vs.* City, 33 Pa. State Reports, p. 9) by a liberal interpretation of the term "orphan" as used in this will, makes it "a fatherless child," so as to include both full orphans and boys with living mothers. Nevertheless, the generous donor's restriction has greatly limited the work of the institution.

The Thomson School for Girls, also of Philadelphia, has total assets amounting to nearly $2,000,000. The year of our study this strong organization devoted its entire benevolent activity to 24 children because by the terms of the will the privileges of the school are only for the daughters of men who have been killed while in the discharge of their duties in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its affiliated lines. Girls between four and ten years of age are preferred, but applications in behalf of older girls "will be received and considered by the board of trustees as vacancies may exist." The restrictions so imposed evidently greatly limit the possible good of this great endowment.

Other existing institutions are also striking examples of unwisely limited benefactions. This sketch would be seriously incomplete did it not also mention two bequests of evidently

altruistic character, founding and endowing new institutions, but narrowly limiting the beneficiaries they are to serve.

The Carson College for Orphan Girls was established by the will of the late Robert N. Carson of Philadelphia. Of his large estate, after paying all other bequests, a residue amounting to about $5,000,000 was devoted to the above named institution. By the terms of the will there is set apart "not less than $1,000,000 to be used, applied and expended in the erection of buildings for said college." The will locates the college on a tract of 100 acres, value $1,000,000, close to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. The remaining $3,000,000 are reserved as a perpetual endowment. The residential buildings of the institution are to be of the cottage type, the capacity of each cottage limited to 25 girls. The beneficiaries are, "poor, white, healthy girls, both of whose parents shall be deceased"; none shall be admitted "under the age of six years or over the age of ten years; and they shall be discharged from the said college at the age of 18 years or earlier." The restriction admitting only full orphan white girls, healthy, and "of at least average mental capacity," between six and ten years of age, limits too narrowly the service possible under this magnificent bequest. In a letter dated February 5, 1915, the secretary of the board of trustees mentions the hampering restrictions of the will, and says: "It may be possible to make judicial changes which will give the institution the fullest scope demanded by experience."

The Ellis College for Fatherless Girls was also established by will. Charles E. Ellis of Philadelphia, who died in 1909, left an estate of about $4,000,000 to found and endow an institution for girls, modeled somewhat after Girard College for boys. The trustees of the estate purchased in 1912 a site of 231 acres near Langhorne, Bucks County. Buildings costing $250,000 will be erected in the near future. In outlining his plan for the establishment of the institution, Mr. Ellis said in his will that it is to be "a school for the purpose of educating and maintaining white fatherless girls who shall not be at the time of their admission more than 13 years of age, until they arrive at the age of 17 years, under the condition that such school shall be nonsectarian and that the admission of students therein shall be limited to white girls who at the time of their admission are bona fide residents of the city and

county of Philadelphia, or of the particular county in which the said institution or school shall be located." Here are double restrictions limiting the possible beneficiaries. They must be full or half orphan white girls under thirteen years of age, and must be residents of one of the two designated counties of Pennsylvania. The college is to be "a public charity, and no one except the officers and employes, and the trustees as such, shall receive compensation for their services."

It is an unquestionable fact that small orphan girls are already well provided for, and that there is less need of new institutions for them than for any other class. Other examples might be given, but are not needed. We can only hope that in some way these and other funds similarly limited in their use may be released, so as to work at their full capacity for the uplift of humanity, according to the changing needs of the new era.

13. A Children's Code

The statutes of Pennsylvania relating to children are numerous, involved, overlap each other, and in some cases are said to contradict each other. The social worker is frequently at a loss to know which law to invoke, or how to avoid conflict with workers in other welfare or legal departments. The much overworked word "chaotic" seems to apply better than any other to the unsystematic mass of laws now in force in Pennsylvania. The way out is by a carefully arranged children's code; that is, the codifying of all laws relating to children. Ohio has set a good example. The children's code recently adopted by that state would not fit the conditions in Pennsylvania perfectly, but a wise and able commission can make a clear, concise, and harmonious code for Pennsylvania that will be a blessing to coming generations. Such a commission should be ordered by the legislature and appointed by the governor; and such a code should be carefully compiled and speedily adopted.

14. Public Charities Association

A new organization to promote "efficient state charities for Pennsylvania" began its work January, 1913, under the name of

The Plant on Pine Street

A Congregate Dining Room

St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys, Philadelphia. (See Table 17, p. 202)

The Orphanage

A Group of Girls

Twenty of the Boys

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony, Philadelphia. (See p. 199)

the Public Charities Association. From their first annual report is quoted the following story of the origin and purposes of the organization.

The organization of The Public Charities Association was the natural and inevitable outgrowth of an increasing public interest in the charitable problems of our state. For several years a feeling has been developing among citizens active in philanthropic work throughout the state that Pennsylvania's enormous annual expenditures for charities have not been justified by the actual results achieved. For years a persistent protest has been heard from medical conventions, women's club meetings, and social workers' conferences that the method of making charitable appropriations in Pennsylvania was unscientific and unjust and resulted in the neglect of the state's wards. From various and increasing sources the system of state appropriations to private charities has been discredited on five specific counts:

(1) That it crippled our public institutions and prevented the fulfillment of our public obligations.

(2) That it encouraged the development of unnecessary private charities.

(3) That it discouraged private philanthropy.

(4) That it confused public responsibility with private benevolence and hindered the development of a uniform and clear-cut system of charities.

(5) That it carried our charities into politics and resulted in gross political abuses.

This widespread but unorganized sentiment reached its climax at the Fourth Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Correction at Wilkes-Barre in October, 1912. A Committee on Standards and Classification in Granting State Aid reported to the Conference on the weaknesses and incongruities of the present system of making appropriations, and declared that "appropriations from the state treasury should not be made to charities under private management until the reasonable needs of the state have been fully met and an adequate system of state institutions fully developed." This report was signed by Mr. Allen T. Burns of Pittsburgh; Hon. Franklin B. McClain of Lancaster; Mr. William B. Buck of Philadelphia; Hon. Fred W. Fuller of Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. H. J. Sommer of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Bromley Wharton, a member of the Committee, was unwilling to sign the report, and Hon. Robert K. Young, though endorsing its conclusions emphatically, declined to sign

it on the grounds that public duties had prevented him from assisting materially in its preparation.

Partly as a result of the report of this Committee, and partly as a result of a vigorous call from other sources, the Conference recommended the establishment of a State Public Charities Association to take the lead in working out a just and efficient system of charities in Pennsylvania. Messrs. William B. Buck, Riley M. Little, J. Byron Deacon and many other prominent social workers were active in making the plans for such an Association. The splendid success of the State Charities Aid Association in New York was cited as an example of the good that could be accomplished by concerted action in the right direction.

Simultaneously with the recommendation of the Conference the Committee on Municipal Charities of Philadelphia was completing its study of the public charities of that city. It had found that the charitable responsibilities of the city were so confused with those of the state that state legislation was necessary to complement city action in working out a complete policy for local charities. Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Dr. George Woodward, Mr. George Vaux, Jr., Dr. D. J. McCarthy, and others who have been instrumental in the success of the Committee on Municipal Charities, advocated the establishment of a strong state organization to inquire into the needs of the state's charities and to stimulate and crystallize public sentiment in favor of legislation to meet these needs.

At the same time prominent women in civic and philanthropic work were doing pioneer service in the launching of this important movement. Mrs. Louis C. Madeira, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Mrs. H. Gordon McCouch, Mrs. George Woodward and Mrs. Charles J. Rhodes, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, of Darling; Mrs. Enoch Rauh, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., and Miss Mary Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and others, early recognized the need of such an Association and helped materially in affecting its organization.

At the legislative session of 1913 the work of the Association was centered upon securing more efficient charitable legislation for Pennsylvania. Among others they secured the passage of several bills dealing with the care of dependent and delinquent children. The Association declares its ultimate aim to be "a system of state charities for Pennsylvania as effective as that in any state of the Union."

15. Encouraging Features

The most encouraging thing about the Pennsylvania situation is the spirit of progress which has laid hold upon some of the executives and managers of leading agencies and institutions. They are seizing all possible means to improve the care and training of their wards. They are employing many trained workers, have inaugurated good record and bookkeeping systems, make searching investigation of prospective wards, require careful physical and mental examination of all actually in care, advocate genuine co-operation and division of effort, and are constantly enlarging their social horizon.

It is fairly inspiring to note what is being done by an elect few among the superintendents and managers of certain orphanages and homes. They are trying to work miracles by faith and a little help from the people. Most of them are burdened with old, ill-adapted plants, located in unfavorable neighborhoods, and their institutions generally handicapped by a lack of funds. Yet these workers have caught a vision of a new age, whose motto is "fair opportunities for everyone." They believe that every child should have not only a chance, but his chance—the one best and fairest for him. And they are utilizing all the resources within their reach to give their wards, whose natural sources of supply have failed, some part of nature's modicum of love and individual care.

The iron is hot and the anvil is ready. Let all social toilers heave high their hammers and with strong and well-directed blows so shape the child welfare work of Pennsylvania that it shall have a future worthy of its splendid past.

CHAPTER XXVII

STATE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

ONE thing greatly needed to aid in the improvement and standardization of all child-caring work is strictly nonsectarian and nonpartisan state supervision. It will greatly stimulate advance on all lines, and an elevation of the standard of service, if scientific and intensified supervision is given to all private child-caring institutions, Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant. It is not enough to have an agent or inspector call for an hour once a year, generally giving notice in advance of his coming so that the institution may be in trim to receive him. More frequent and lengthy visits at unexpected times, by a trained social worker vested with of authority, are a necessity of proper supervision of dependent children and the institutions.

A single practical example is sufficient proof of the advantages of proper public supervision. The Illinois law for the supervision of private institutions by the state board of charities* made it optional for institutions which did not receive children by commitment from the courts to accept or reject state supervision. After the system had been tested, several institutional boards, both Catholic and Protestant, voluntarily accepted state supervision, finding that it would be a positive benefit to their institutions. Practically all of the well-managed institutions of Illinois are now under state supervision, the quality of their work has been improved, and their methods have been standardized. The fact that they are under public supervision increases the confidence of contributors and of the general public in the institutions.

Every group of institutions in this entire study would be greatly benefited by such visitation. To enforce the mandatory requirements of the law would not be its main purpose, but to extend the hand of friendship and to give wise counsel and cooperation. The writer has often found suggestions based on his

* Now board of administration of state charities.

own knowledge and experience very helpful to tried and puzzled executives who are wrestling in twilight with problems of finance and administration. The same would be true in a larger degree in the work of the non-political state visitor, selected on the basis of social and scientific training, and representing both the authority of the commonwealth and the best modern ideas and methods.

All existing systems of state supervision, whether of public or private charities, have their imperfections and are properly subject to more or less of criticism. Under the searchlight of modern social knowledge, even those most recently enacted, and which may be supposed to have avoided previous mistakes, are deficient in various important respects. In fact, the only perfect systems are theoretical, and even then perfect only to their authors and advocates.

However imperfect the practical application of the principle, the right and duty of governmental supervision of both public and private charities seem now to be almost universally conceded. The supervision of public charities has long been recognized as a proper governmental function, and within the last decade practically all opposition to the principles upon which supervision of private charities are based has been withdrawn. There is still some bitter controversy over details of supervisory methods, but even that is dying out as social workers are drawn into closer association.

At the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1902, Hastings H. Hart, then superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, laid down the four cardinal principles upon which rest the right and duty of public supervision of private charities. They are as follows:

1. It is the duty of the state to follow funds appropriated from the public treasury, . . . and to see that they are economically and efficiently used.

2. It is the right and the duty of the state to supervise private charities in the exercise of its police powers, for the protection of the life and health of those who are under the care of voluntary organizations, as well as those who are employed in caring for them.

3. It is the duty of the state to supervise private charities because of the helpless condition of their beneficiaries.

4. Public supervision is necessary in order to protect the benevolent public, including not only the givers, but also the institutions themselves and those who administer them.*

At the same conference, the Rev. Father D. J. McMahon, general supervisor of Catholic charities of New York City, very suggestively said:

"I do not think there is any private charity organization existing today that ought to exist which would fear inspection by any state board of charities. If it does fear it, then there is reason why it should have a reasonable inspection." †

In the Conclusions of the White House Conference, called by President Roosevelt in 1909, occurs the following paragraph on state inspection:

"The proper training of destitute children being essential to the well-being of the State, it is a sound public policy that the State through its duly authorized representatives should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children, whether by institutional or by home-finding methods, and whether supported by public or private funds. Such inspection should be made by trained agents, should be thorough, and the results thereof should be reported to the responsible authorities of the institution or agency concerned. The information so secured should be confidential—not to be disclosed except by competent authority." ‡

At the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1911, the Rev. Father Francis H. Gavisk of the Indiana State Board of Charities was chairman of the committee on state supervision. In the course of his remarks he said,

"The opposition to state supervision of private charity, once so decided, is gradually lessening, as the reasons for it are more sanely weighed. . . . That there is a growing sentiment in favor of some supervision is evident from the utterances at state conferences of many persons connected with private institutions of

*National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings, 1902, pp. 130–132.

† Ibid., p. 136.

‡ Conference on the Care of Dependent Children. Proceedings, 1909, p. 194.

charity. They recognize the reasons for such supervision; the protection of dependents, the safeguarding of the purposes of donors, the protection of the benevolent from impostors, the prevention of abuses to inmates, and the encouragement of benevolence by throwing about it the guarantee of public authority that the wishes of the benefactors will be effectually carried out. Several states have authorized the supervision of the state over institutions caring for dependents and defectives.

"The success of such supervision of private charities will depend upon the spirit in which it is conducted. . . . If irritating and mischievous, it will add to the burdens of the administrators and the confusion of the institution; if kindly, tactful and wise, it will help forward the institution and encourage its administrators." *

These quotations represent the views of many students of this subject as to the principle of state supervision of public and private charities, and incidentally indicate some of the problems involved. No set form or method of administration can be offered or recommended. Each commonwealth, having a distinct individuality, must evolve its own system of supervision suited to its special needs.

In this as in all other social matters in a democracy, it is necessary to compromise between extremes and obtain the best possible system that can win the favor of a majority. Action is almost always below the ideal. Of these facts the Pennsylvania situation in regard to state supervision of charities is an apt example.

The system of visitation and inspection of charities by the state authorities centers in the board of public charities. This board was established in 1869, with full power "at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State."

This was interpreted in the attorney general's report of 1890 to mean that its power "is not confined to institutions receiving State aid, but extends to all charitable institutions, whether administered by corporations or not, and without regard to the limitation of the class of persons received or relieved thereby."

* National Conference of Charities and Correction. Proceedings, 1911, p. 12.

Under the act creating the board, all charitable and correctional institutions receiving state aid were to be inspected annually. All jails and almshouses were to be inspected at least biennially. But it does not appear that private charitable institutions not receiving state aid were to be visited at any stated times or with any regularity. The records of almshouses and of charitable institutions receiving state aid were required to be kept in form as prescribed by the board; but so far as is known, there was and is no authority to require adequate records of other charitable institutions.

In a later chapter,* sections 5 and 8 of the act creating the board of public charities, as revised by the legislature in 1913, are quoted in full. As will be noted, there is no lack of general authority for supervision, but a failure in these and other sections to define certain essential things, if the supervision is to be both general and efficient.

1. There is no definite or regular supervision provided for private charities other than those receiving state aid. Scores of orphanages and children's homes are either not visited at all, or only when it is convenient, or when rumors of misconduct are heard.

2. There is no definite restriction on the founding, organizing, or management of private charities, whether of agency or institutional character. Plans of county prisons or almshouses must be submitted to and approved by this board; but there is no such provision relating to private charitable institutions.

3. There is, as above noted, no method of compelling private charities to keep adequate and satisfactory records of their work and finance, except such as are necessary to provide material for the required reports. Their books and records must be open to the board's visitor, if one should happen to appear, but the board has no power to compel changes or improvements.

4. There is no method of licensing or of giving certificates of approval to worthy private charities, or of expressing disapproval by the refusal of such certificates. The public is left to its own resources in its effort to determine whether or not a so-called charity is really altruistic and worthy of support.

*See Chapter XXX, Some Revised and Recent Statutes, pp. 288-290.

Odd Fellows' Home of Western Pennsylvania, Meadville. (See Table 16, p. 190)

Main Building

On the Playground

Bethesda Children's Christian Home, Philadelphia. (See Table 14, p. 174)

The Tots' Dormitory

The Tots at Play

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS, Philadelphia. (See Table 16, p. 190)

5. The direct authority of the board in regard to private charities seems to end with its recommendation of certain amounts to be given in subsidies from the public treasury. For known and manifest dereliction, the board can doubtless appeal to the courts, but appears to have no special initiative other than to file complaints. As another has plainly put it: "The board of public charities has merely the power to investigate and to advise."

6. The board is limited in its supervisional service by the lack of adequate appropriations for the employment of trained inspectors and visitors. It is a physical impossibility for the force now employed to properly cover the fields included in the sphere of authorized supervision. Naturally the required supervision is done after a fashion, but the optional part, or that not definitely to be done within stated periods, is overlooked or neglected.

These and other faults in the present system of state supervision, and which indeed are common to many of the states, have led the more advanced social workers of the commonwealth to seek improvements. Various plans have been drawn, and some were presented to the legislature of 1913, but without action by the law-making body. New efforts are to be made to secure general and adequate supervision of charitable agencies and institutions, especially those under private management, when the legislature again assembles.

The California system, which gives the main part of the work to the state board of charities, but leaves a portion to the state board of control, has been epitomized by the Honorable W. A. Gates of San Francisco, former secretary of the state board of charities. His outline should perhaps be called the state program for the care of dependent, delinquent, and defective children.

1. Complete supervision by the state board of charities of all institutions and agencies engaged in caring for or handling dependent children; with three children's agents working under the direction of the state board of control.

2. The preservation of family ties and the maintenance of the child in the home of its living parents or relatives unless by a judgment of court they are declared to be immoral, cruel, or unfit.

3. Temporary care of children in institutions when essential to

tide over an emergency or re-establish a broken home; with state aid given on a per capita basis.

4. The placing in approved family homes of all children whose natural home for any cause has failed and can not be restored.

5. By moral and legal suasion compelling all responsible parents to meet their parental obligations.

6. Adequate aid for all dependent children, and such supervision as will secure to them the care, education, and training which is the natural birthright of every child.

7. A license or certificate of approval, renewable annually, to be issued after due examination to worthy agencies and institutions by the state board of charities.

8. Citizens and officials to wage a constant campaign to lessen the causes which produce dependency and delinquency.

These items do not all directly belong to state supervision, but are intimately related to it. To successfully carry out the program requires the constant and intelligent aid of the state supervisory agency. This program is backed by definite legislation, either in recent statutes or in old ones recently amended. The ground covered in regard to children is about the same as that now held by the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities plus the six features noted above as lacking to make the board's supervision broadly effective. It is possible that a reinforcement of the scope and powers of the board of public charities would meet the main exigencies of Pennsylvania's child-caring work in the near future. It is conceded that the appointment of the board and of all its employes should be entirely removed from the domain of politics, and merit and fitness, rather than party pull, govern all selections for service.

In Iowa and Wisconsin, and perhaps in other states, a single department called a state board of control has the management of all the state institutions for charity and correction, and in addition a general supervision of all private charitable agencies and institutions. These boards have field agents whose duties are to visit the agencies and institutions at irregular and unexpected times, take note of their equipment, buildings, and methods of work, and obtain statistical reports of finance and inmates or dependents handled. So far as can be ascertained the Pennsylvania

social workers are not inclined to accept this plan as a satisfactory one for the state. Without entering upon the question of management of state institutions by such a board, which seems to be successful in the states named and may be desirable elsewhere, the fact that supervision of private institutions is an incidental matter, a side issue, to a board whose main sphere is management, is sufficient in the minds of many to condemn the plan.

Among certain Pennsylvania social workers in charities related to children, there is apparently a desire for a state department of children's charities. This, as they have outlined the plan, is intended to be a strong central agency, reinforced by certain financial reforms and statutory requirements. The plan may briefly be outlined as follows:

1. A state agency, or department, perhaps called the board fo children's guardians. This board should possess large and well-defined powers in relation to all public and private agencies and institutions for the care of dependent, delinquent, and defective children. It should be headed by an able commissioner or executive secretary, with an adequate force of trained agents at command.

2. This board would have authority to receive children from any part of the state, and to distribute them among agencies and institutions, public and private, or to place such as are suitable directly in private family homes; and would have direct and definite supervision over all agencies and institutions, public or private, within the state, caring for dependent, delinquent, or defective children.

3. The board might or might not have at its option, and subject to the appropriation of funds by the legislature, one or more receiving homes for the temporary care and medical and psychological study of children, pending their location in institutions for more permanent care, or their placement in approved private family homes.

4. All courts and poor law officials would be required to place their dependent, delinquent, or defective children requiring care, temporary or permanent, either with the agents of this department or with agencies and institutions it had approved.

5. All agencies and institutions desiring to care for children of any of these classes, would be required to make application to this board, which would have authority to issue certificates of approval annually to such as met its requirements. To do such work without a board certificate would be punishable as a misdemeanor.

6. All public funds, state, county, or city, intended for the relief of

needy children of these classes, whether they are in the care of the agencies or institutions, would be distributed strictly upon a per capita basis for actual service rendered.

7. The actual dependency of all children of these classes, for whom aid was asked from funds produced by taxation, would be officially certified by a proper public officer, either a poor law official or some one connected with the courts; and public funds would be appropriated only to such as were so listed.

It is believed by many that such a separation of children's charities from the other charities of the state, and the creation of a children's board with scope and authority as outlined, and statutory requirements in regard to public finance as suggested, would meet present needs better than any other plan so far proposed.

Another system has found favor in other quarters and may well receive mention here. It proposes a state department for all charities, only a section of it to be devoted to work for children. The main points of this more comprehensive plan are as follows:

1. The creation by statute of a department of charities, its executive to be a single commissioner, supported by an expert staff of paid deputies, and its functions, powers, and duties to be clearly and fully defined.

2. An advisory board to aid the commissioner in the establishment of rules and regulations for the management and supervision of the charities of the state. This board to be an unpaid body of volunteer citizens, who will represent the best thought of informed philanthropic people.

3. The department would have an office force and inspection staff of trained men and women, divided into two or more sections, each with its chief clerk and special agents.

4. There would be a section or division of the department, with a chief clerk, or executive secretary, and a staff of trained workers to supervise all public or private organizations and institutions caring for dependent, delinquent, or defective children.

5. Satisfactory methods, under the authority of new statutes, if necessary, of enforcing the orders, rules, and recommendations of the department.

6. A fiscal bureau to effect economies and establish improved and more uniform standards of business administration in the institutions.

7. Control of the indiscriminate multiplication of charities by re-

quiring the department's approval of all charters, and the annual licensing of all organized charities.

8. The appropriation of public funds to institutions not complying with the rules of the department to be forbidden.

9. Lobbying to be forbidden under penalty, and the department made solely responsible for the recommendation of all appropriations to charitable institutions from public funds.

10. Provision in the statute creating the department to make it absolutely non partisan and nonsectarian in its personnel, methods, and action.

Adequate and satisfactory state supervision of children's charities can be accomplished in at least four ways—by enlarging and strengthening the work of the state board of charities; by putting the work in as a section of the official duties of a state board of control; by a board of children's guardians, separating child-caring work from other charities; and by a general department of charities, with a children's section properly manned and equipped. From these different plans surely the combined wisdom of Pennsylvania's social forces can evolve a satisfactory system for the state. It is not our purpose to select or dictate, but simply to urge that as soon as possible advanced ground be taken on the important matter of state supervision.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CARE AND SEGREGATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

DR. MARTIN W. BARR, chief physician of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, tersely describes this class in these words: "The victim, the scourge, and the inevitable procreator of a decadent humanity, is the imbecile of whatever grade." *

The special study and attention now being given to the mentally defective and backward classes is one of the natural incidents of the present remarkable social cycle. While no extended review of causes and conditions leading to imbecility can here be attempted, and only an outline of existing and proposed preventive and remedial agencies is within the space limitations of this chapter, the importance of the theme and its intimate relation to the whole subject of adequate provision for needy and neglected children, require a somewhat extended presentation of the matter.

First, to be briefly considered, are the causes of feeble-mindedness. Dr. Barr, above quoted, declares that of 4,050 cases personally investigated he found 65.4 per cent traceable to causes acting before birth, 4.6 to those acting at the time of birth, and 30 per cent to those acting after the time of birth.† In general terms, two-thirds of all imbecility are due to direct inheritance from parents and one-third to causes connected with accident and disease.

Dr. Walter S. Cornell, neurologist to the Division of School Inspection of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet on The Feeble-Minded World, says: "Actually 95 per cent of the feeble-minded are born so because of hereditary influences or injury to the head during labor."‡ If we subtract 5 per cent for the latter cause, which, as

* Barr, Martin W.: The Feeble-minded a Sociological Problem. *The Alienist and Neurologist*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, August, 1913.

† Barr, Martin W.: Some Notes on Causation of Mental Defect. Read at the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, West Chester, October 13, 1908.

‡ Cornell, Walter S.: The Feeble-minded World, p. 1. Department of Public Health and Charities. Bulletin. Philadelphia, 1911.

seen above, exceeds Dr. Barr's experimental results, we have an estimate of 90 per cent for prenatal parental causes. Averaging the estimates of Dr. Barr and Dr. Cornell, we have at least 80 per cent of imbecility due to parental defects or conditions; and the major part of these properly and practically preventable.

Alcoholism, epilepsy, neurotic affections, a lowering of tone from indulgence in petty vices, scrofula, syphilis, attempted abortion, and lack of normal mentality, are the most prominent parental defects and conditions which cause imbecility in children. The causes operating at birth to produce feeble-mindedness are few. About 40 per cent of such cases are due to instrumental delivery; about 20 per cent to premature birth; about 20 per cent more to prolonged and difficult labor, and the rest to various accidents. The third class are those afflicted sometime after birth, and their condition is ascribed to the effects of accidents and diseases.* These facts and proportionate numbers should be generally known, and constitute the strongest possible argument for special preventive measures.

Dr. Cornell, above quoted, says also: "We need laws which recognize feeble-mindedness and distinguish the condition from that of insanity. We need not only a legal definition of feeble-mindedness, but definite terms for the three principal grades of feeble-mindedness. . . . At the present time such ignorance exists on the part of lawyers and even physicians that the 'expert testimony' given in lawsuits involving the subject is usually absurd. The lack of standard definitions adopted by the medical professions and the State adds to the chaos by making our judges not only medically ignorant, but helpless." †

The need of accepted definitions and of a clear classification of the grades of mental defectives is especially felt by social workers. Therefore, it seems best to present here some definitions and a classification, drawn from the declarations of experts but purposely brief and untechnical.

In Dr. A. F. Tredgold's recent work on Mental Deficiency is this definition of amentia or feeble-mindedness: "It is a state of

* Barr, op. cit., p. 3.

† Cornell, Walter S.: Public Provision for the Feeble-minded, p. 2. Department of Public Health and Charities. Bulletin. Philadelphia, 1911.

mental defect from birth, or from an early age, due to incomplete cerebral development, in consequence of which a person affected is unable to perform his duties as a member of society in the position in life to which he was born."*

Another definition, formulated from the writings of Dr. Walter S. Cornell of Philadelphia, has the advantage of terseness, brevity, and clearness.

"Feeble-mindedness may be defined as original lack of normal mental capacity." Then, to explain the expression, he says: "By 'original' is meant before the end of the child period or about the twelfth year, although actually 95 per cent of the feeble-minded are born so because of hereditary influences, or injury to the head during labor. By 'normal capacity' is meant approximately the mental capacity of an 11 or 12 year old person." †

The feeble-minded are usually classified into two groups, the degenerates and the accidental cases. Dr. Walter S. Cornell says: "Probably over one-half of all the feeble-minded, and certainly three-fourths of all those found as State charges in our public institutions, are degenerates. They represent the running down of the human stock, and the poorly formed brain is paralleled by numerous defects of other organs of the body."‡

There seems to be no general rule for the classification of mental defectives according to the variation of cases from normal conditions. Yet as schools for the feeble-minded have multiplied, and their experience has increased, "individuals of similar aptitudes have been massed, separating the trainable from the untrainable, until a clear-cut grouping according to ability and with corresponding occupation has been formed."

Taking the classification used by the English Parliamentary Commission in 1908 as a basis, and using the systems of Dr. Barr of Elwyn, Dr. Cornell of Philadelphia, and of Dr. Goddard of Vineland, New Jersey, to some extent, the following scheme is suggested as comprehensible to the layman and probably unobjectionable to the expert: §

* Report of the Commission on Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-minded and Epileptic Persons in Pennsylvania, 1913, p. 34.

† Cornell, Walter S.: The Feeble-minded World, op. cit., p. 1.

‡ Ibid., p. 2.

§ Report of the Commission, op. cit., p. 36, gives a similar scheme, but less in detail.

1. Idiots. Those of the lowest class of mental defectives are termed idiots. These require asylum care, are very slightly improvable, and none ever exceed the mental capacity of the average child of about two years.

2. Idio-Imbeciles. Those of the next grade are called idio-imbeciles. They also require asylum care, are more improvable, in a limited way can be trained to assist others, and in mental capacity are equal to the average child of from three to five years.

3. Imbeciles. Those of the third grade are generally called imbeciles. They require custodial life and perpetual guardianship, are morally deficient, can be trained in some manual and industrial occupations, are often plotters of mischief with a genius for evil, and in mental capacity are equal to the average child of from six to nine years.

4. Morons. Those of the highest class of the constitutionally mentally defective recently have been called morons. They require long apprenticeship and colony life under protection, are trainable in the manual arts and many mental acquirements, lack mainly in will, balance, and judgment, and in mental capacity grade with the average child from ten to twelve years old.

5. Dullards. Another class, not distinctly defined, is that of the backward or mentally feeble. These are sometimes wrongfully included with the morons, from whom it is often difficult to distinguish them. But morons are constitutionally defective and can never become normal in mentality. Dullards, however, are normal in their mental powers and processes, which have been enfeebled by disease or retarded by lack of opportunity. They require special training to develop their latent powers, and usually medical attention, scientific diet, and improved environment. The special schools for the backward in the principal cities are established partly to meet their needs, and partly to define and give adequate attention to the morons.*

It will be seen that experts in the treatment of the feeble-minded require asylums and custodial care for all classes except the backward children. It is probable that most of those in the

*See classification in Barr, Martin W.: The Feeble-minded a Sociological Problem, op. cit., p. 6, to which our classification closely conforms.

dullard class would be benefited by care and training for months, perhaps even years, in special institutions. In many cases defective home life is the main cause of the backwardness. But the problems of adequate provision for the constitutionally deficient are so great, and their need so pressing, that it is scarcely worth while now to plan for more than a legitimate extension of schools for the backward to other communities.

Defectives of the moron type are often capable of earning a living under favorable circumstances, especially after definite training. But owing to their mental defects, they are not able to compete on equal terms with normal associates, nor can they manage wages or property with ordinary prudence. A few exhibit a one-sided development, showing great ability in some special field, or aptitude for acquiring certain accomplishments. The delinquent feeble-minded mostly come from this group, which is described as not so much immoral or criminal as unmoral—incapable of appreciating moral distinctions. The feeble-minded girl of child-bearing age, to whom so much attention is now being directed by social workers, is often of the moron class. In all of them mental development is arrested, the childlike type of mind continues through life, and custodial care, or at least careful guardianship, is a necessity for both their own welfare and the safety of society.

The Pennsylvania situation in regard to the care and segregation of the feeble-minded has many interesting features. To some of these let us now address ourselves.

In 1911, in response to a joint resolution of the legislature, Governor John K. Tener appointed a commission consisting of the state commissioner of health, the director of health and charities of Philadelphia, and the members of the lunacy commission of the board of public charities, to "take into consideration the number and status of the feeble-minded and epileptic persons in the commonwealth, and the increase of such persons, and to report to the General Assembly at its next session a plan or plans for the segregation, care and treatment of such defectives."*

The report of this commission as made to the legislature in 1913 presents many carefully collected facts and some suggestive

*Report of the Commission, op. cit., p. 4.

conclusions. The commission first defined the term "feeble-minded" by declaring amentia or feeble-mindedness "every form of mental defect except insanity,"* and upon this basis made its study of the Pennsylvania situation.

From various statistics covering pages 9 to 23 of the report of the commission, the following table is made up, showing the numbers of the feeble-minded in Pensylvania now receiving institutional care.

TABLE N.—FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTIONS, 1913

Institution	Capacity	Idiotic inmates	Feeble-minded inmates		Total
			Under 16 years	Over 16 years	
APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONS					
Polk	1,500	211	304	853	1,368
Spring City	500	..	284	51	335
Elwyn	1,100	57	177	594	828
Total	3,100	268	765	1,498	2,531
OTHER INSTITUTIONS					
Almshouses		56	11	640	707
County care hospitals		74	18	624	716
Glen Mills Schools		..	67	63	130
House of the Good Shepherd		..	1	31	32
Jails and prisons		..	..	42	42
State Hospitals for Insane		58	17	1,071	1,146
Western Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb		..	9	1	10
Total		188	123	2,472	2,783
Grand total		456	888	3,970	5,314

Therefore, at the time of the study by the commission there were a total of 5,314 idiots and other feeble-minded persons in

*Report of the Commission, op. cit., p. 37.

Pennsylvania receiving institutional care, less than 50 per cent of whom were in appropriate institutions.

It is perhaps needless to say that no one approves of the care of the feeble-minded in institutions for the delinquent, or even in the almshouses or ordinary hospitals. They are essentially children who can never come to mental maturity; they are not blameworthy, but objects of pity and sympathy; therefore they should have care and training of kinds adapted to their condition and their several needs.

The commission also secured data as to the numbers of epileptics in the state. It found 75 in the Epileptic Hospital at Oakbourne; 68 in the Passavant Memorial Home at Rochester; 222 in the institution at Polk; 113 at Spring City; 246 at Elwyn; 661 in the State Hospital for the Insane; 482 in the county care hospitals; and 145 in other institutions. In all a total of 2,012 epileptics were receiving institutional care; but as many of them are also feeble-minded, and already had been included in the statistics for that class, all of this number can not be added to the 5,314 defectives previously noted.

In round numbers this commission reports about 7,000 feeble-minded and epileptic persons now receiving institutional care, only about 3,000 of whom are in appropriate institutions.

The commission also found on the waiting lists of the three principal institutions, at Polk, Spring City, and Elwyn, a total of approximately 1,000 who could not now be received for lack of room. Efforts were made to ascertain the numbers and locations of other unfortunates of these classes by correspondence with school superintendents and county medical societies; but such inquiry was barren of results.

Turning now to general estimates, based upon studies in Pennsylvania and in other states and countries, the commission embodied in its report on defectives three suggestions as to numbers.

In the city of Philadelphia there were in 1912 a total of 187,405 children of school age. Of these, 1,600 were in the special classes for backward children. These classes include the truant and the incorrigible as well as the backward, but all are regarded as being mentally defective in a greater or less degree. Now, if

the same ratio were carried out we would have out of the 1,448,000 school children of the state, an aggregate of 12,363 who should be in special schools or classes for the backward.

Another line of investigation gave to the commission considerable evidence that among children between six and sixteen years in the state, an average of 2 per cent were feeble-minded. If so, of the 1,448,000 school children, no less than 28,960 are more or less mentally deficient.

The morons are in some respects the most difficult and the most dangerous, as well as the most important class of mental defectives. In regard to them the commission says: "The exact number of the higher class of the moron type can not be computed. It may be that there are 18,000 at large in Pennsylvania, or there may be 15,000, or only 10,000; but the number is probably much greater than those who are now reported as receiving institutional care. . . . If all backward children, psychopathic personalities, cranks, and degenerates are to be included in the group of feeble-minded, the aggregates in Pennsylvania may be larger than the highest estimate mentioned." *

There is an inclination throughout the country to accept one in every 300 as about the ratio of feeble-minded persons to the general population. The census of 1910 gave to Pennsylvania a population of 7,665,111. On this basis there are within the state about 25,550 feeble-minded persons of all ages and classes. Of these it is conservative to estimate that four-fifths, or in round numbers 20,000, should have custodial care, and the higher classes of them special training.

The special provision for these in appropriate institutions is in round numbers 3,100. There is to be an enlargement of the institution at Spring City of perhaps 300 to 500 within the next few years. The city of Philadelphia is building an institution for imbeciles and morons at Byberry, and the capacity will be 500. The legislature of 1913 established the Village for Feeble-Minded Women; but as only $40,000 were appropriated for preliminary work, and funds for the erection of cottages must be appropriated by the next legislature, the possible capacity is too remote to be added. Proposed additions at Elwyn should not be counted until

*Report of the Commission, op. cit., pp. 40-42.

erected. Thus there is now, or will be within a year or two, definite and appropriate provision for 4,000 of the feeble-minded, when there are 20,000 who should have custodial care.

All social workers will heartily agree with a quotation approvingly made by the commission from Thomas Holmes, secretary of the Howard Association:

"Provision should be made by competent authority for all of the feeble-minded, and especially for the women of child-bearing age who are mentally defective. As there does not seem to be any other constituted authority of sufficient power and means to undertake this work, it is clearly a function which can be and should be assumed by the State." *

What will it cost? An immense sum in the aggregate; but it is a work of tremendous importance, both to the present and future generations. As was shown, there is immediate provision for only 4,000 of the feeble-minded and 20,000 need institutional care. Divide the estimate, to be on the safe side, and say that there are 10,000 persons requiring it. Drop another 2,000 to be absolutely within conservative limits; and duty to society and to these unfortunates calls for new institutions with at least 4,000 more beds for the feeble-minded. The cost of plants per bed is estimated at about $1,000, so to provide for 4,000 more will require about $4,000,000. If Pennsylvania would put, free from graft, a million a year for the next five years into institutions for the feeble-minded, it would be an investment to return high interest in the welfare of the people.

As a partial state program on this important matter, the following items are suggested:

1. Enlarge and extend the system of medical inspection in schools and the registration of imbeciles.

2. Increase the number and enlarge the capacity of classes and schools for morons and backward children.

3. Give closer and more systematic supervision to factories, stores, and lodging houses, in the special interest of the endangered girl who may be mentally on the borderline of defectiveness.

4. Seek the coördination of all charity organizations, espe-

*Report of the Commission, op. cit., p. 45.

cially those caring for children, so as to form a state-wide agency to detect feeble-mindedness and protect all such unfortunates.

5. Carefully study the statutes and experiences of other states in regard to the sterilization or asexualization of certain classes before taking action.

6. In modernizing existing institutions or erecting new ones, the old congregate types should be decried, and the cottage and group type advocated.

7. Earnest and systematic efforts should be continued to obtain adequate and appropriate institutional provision for all classes of the feeble-minded. The urgency of the need for the segregation of the feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, of whom there are probably 7,000 in the state, should be made prominent, even though an institution has been ordered and probably will materialize within the next five years.

CHAPTER XXIX

LAW OF 1913 FOR MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE

IN the chapter on Revised and Recent Statutes will be found the essential features of the new law on Mothers' Assistance, commonly called Mothers' Pensions. Several things have conspired to delay its active operation. Although signed by the governor in April, 1913, it could only become effective in counties by favorable county action, for participation in state appropriations was dependent upon the agreement of the county to provide an amount equal to the state aid given for the assistance or pension funds. After such agreement, it was necessary to select and secure the governor's appointment of the five or seven women to act as trustees, provide a county headquarters, and appoint an investigator and perhaps other workers. There also has been more or less of local opposition to the new law on various grounds.

One leading social worker of Philadelphia has put his objections to the law into such concrete form that an outline of them may well be given, for later reference, when the operation of the statute has proved or disproved their wisdom.

1. The popular agitation for the bill, under the name of "Mothers' Pensions," has been misleading and will eventually result in great harm. It is a misuse of the word "pension" and is particularly unsound when it creates the idea that mothers should be compensated for the rearing of their children.

2. The act itself is poorly drawn. Men who were endeavoring to catch popular favor for political purposes imitated the legislation of other states without having adequate knowledge of the problem with which they were attempting to deal.

3. A definite and serious fault is its lack of provision for the supervision and guidance of mothers receiving the assistance.

4. The provision for administrative expense is absurdly low for the large cities. In Philadelphia County there will probably be at least 1,500 applications a year, and for equipment and administrative purposes the

law allows only $3,500. To do the necessary work on that sum is impossible.

5. The amount of money allotted for administrative purposes being so small, the board of trustees will be unable to secure that expert trained service without which the public funds can not be efficiently administered. Poor administration and unfair investigation will inevitably result in a short time in great popular disapproval.

Some of the problems under consideration are well shown by the following extract from a letter written by Virginia M. P. McCouch, chairman of the trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Philadelphia County.

As you will see, the Bill gives to the Trustees great powers of discretion; and one of the greatest problems before us is that of the deserted wife and mother. What period should elapse before aid should begin? And what efforts should be made to locate the recalcitrant husband? We hope to co-operate with the newly established municipal court, but our work and plans are still tentative. The attitude of the Trustees towards the Bill is expressed by a question mark. We hope for good results, but know nothing as yet.

This letter was written in March, 1914. If the attitude of the trustees themselves was then expressed by a question mark, and social workers were making statements like the one quoted above, it will be best to add no special comments or suggestions of our own. As one correspondent puts the matter: "The Act is now a law of the commonwealth. We wish to see the experiment tried under the most favorable auspices. While we do not believe the law is a good one, we do hope that its administration may be satisfactory."

At the close of 1914 there were 14 counties organized under the law. Thirteen of these were named by the Honorable A. W. Powell, auditor general of the state, in a letter dated December 23, 1914; and later information stated that Blair County had newly organized. The counties organized are Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Blair, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Fayette, Luzerne, McKean, Philadelphia, Potter, Schuylkill, and Westmoreland. More than a year and a half after the enactment of the law 53 counties were still unorganized. Of the organized 14, a part had but recently taken advantage of the law; others had but a few

months of experience under its provisions, and real reports were available from only two—Allegheny and Philadelphia counties.

From the report of the trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Allegheny County for the year 1914, the following interesting extracts are taken:

The applications have indeed been numerous. The impression that any widowed mother was eligible for a "pension," regardless of any real need of public assistance, was a general belief of the public, and hundreds of applications were received in the first few days. The total number of applications to date is 1,663.

A ruling to only consider the families of aliens when the father had become a citizen, or had declared his intention of so doing, met with popular approval. Another ruling was to consider only widowed mothers for treatment, and to refer others, if necessary, to logical agencies. There is a difference of opinion as to whether indigent mothers, other than those widowed or abandoned, were to be included in the law.

The number of families actually aided during the year is 105, representing 409 children. The funds appropriated by the county and state have been inadequate, especially the amount allowed for administrative purposes ($2,400). A larger sum is asked for administration and investigation during the coming year.

From the report of the trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Philadelphia County for the year 1914, a number of interesting paragraphs are extracted. The report, which is here somewhat abbreviated, includes a description and defense of the plan, and various recommendations for the improvement of the system.

The legislature of Pennsylvania in the Act of April 29, 1913, recognized for the first time as a distinct group to be the subject of social legislation, mothers requiring aid in the task of supporting families of young children. It had previously recognized "dependent, delinquent, incorrigible, and neglected children," regarded as individuals, by establishing the juvenile court, March 21, 1901.

The Mothers' Assistance Act has been in operation in this county only since February, 1914, and is in an experimental stage. There have been many applications from women ineligible under the terms of the law. But the appropriation has already proven too small to provide for large numbers who are eligible.

The system of Mothers' Assistance rests upon the theory that a

Meadville Children's Aid Society Home, Meadville. (See Table 14, p. 174)

Beacon Light Mission or McKean County Children's Home, Custer City. (See Table 14, p. 174)

competent child trainer is of greater value to the state than a woman wage earner handicapped by the care of young children; and provides a state-wide system to prevent the disruption or deterioration of widows' families because of poverty. One year's experience seems to show decided social and educational advantages.

The state has established a certain standard of child welfare by laws compelling school attendance and regulating child labor. The poverty stricken widowed mother feels only the burden and not the advantages of these laws. The same woman, assured of adequate assistance, has no reason to evade the laws made for the benefit of her children; and by this assistance is helped to better citizenship.

The requirement of monthly reports from the County Boards of Trustees to the Auditor General, implies a supervision which is of great advantage to the families. A qualified agent visiting an assisted family every month, acts as an interpreter of and guide to the resources of the city in regard to health, recreation, education, employment, etc., and thus aids in the development of the family life.

The aim of the trustees is to enable the mothers to give their children proper care. They are convinced that investigation and supervision can not be too thorough; otherwise instead of helping the worthy mother to bring up useful citizens, a class of paupers is created. The family is under supervision not because of delinquency, but in order to learn better methods by gradually raising standards of skill in house management and the training of children. The mother who has lost her wage earner and partner in the rearing of the family is to receive from the state, in the place of the father, aid in money and aid in wise administration of that money for the children's support. In many cases this plan offers but a lame substitute for the father who has been taken from the family group; in some cases the situation of the mother and the hope for the future of the children are much better than they were under the care of the natural breadwinner.

The mother has a dignified status among other citizens and is saved the humiliation of being classed with delinquents and paupers. She is secure from the danger that poverty will become pauperism, and is not subjected to the annoyance and hardships of court processes simply because she is a widow in need of money for her children's upkeep.

Some persons hold that, except to special classes, such as the insane or epileptic, all relief to the indigent should come from private sources rather than from public funds; and that the Mothers' Assistance Fund is wrong as a public policy because it encourages a new class of dependents. But this system may well be considered as primarily a part of the educa-

tional policy of the state, in that its aim is to find a method for the training of citizens when the normal family group is broken by the loss of a father.

The disadvantages of the present law relate to details, such as the definition of eligible applicants, rules and methods of standardization, and some points of administration; and do not inhere in the principle of state assistance to widowed mothers during the school years of their children. The money given is not an alms, in the usual sense of this word, but the best and most economical investment the state can make to secure satisfactory returns in citizenship under the conditions present in the family so aided.

The Philadelphia Trustees feel that criticisms in regard to delays in investigating applications are not warranted under present circumstances. More rapid work is physically impossible with the small force now available. The allowance of $3,000 a year for office expenses and salaries permits the regular employment of only two paid workers. But for much personal work by the Trustees themselves, and the aid of some 15 volunteer investigators, the work would have been even more retarded. As it now stands nearly 800 applications await investigation, clearly requiring additional appropriations for administrative purposes.

The Mothers' Assistance Fund Trustees in Philadelphia County feel that the system would be improved by the following changes and additions:

1. A controlling and standardizing body is needed, acting for the state, to interpret the law and establish uniform rules of procedure state-wide in their application. They believe that this can be accomplished through the State Department of Education, and suggest adding to the duties of the Department the task of, (a) formulating rules for the guidance of county boards of trustees; (b) receiving reports from trustees on the social and educational conditions in assisted families; (c) supervising, through the staff of the State Commissioner of Education, the carrying out of the rules in the various counties taking advantage of the law.

2. The above plan for supervision would require that the copy of the record of the family be forwarded to the State Commissioner of Education, instead of filing it with the Juvenile or Orphans' Courts.

3. The law should include as persons to be reached, (a) women whose husbands are dead or confined in hospitals for the insane; (b) children under fourteen years of age; (c) children between fourteen and sixteen years of age, if such are unable to earn wages, or are at school with satisfactory record of attendance and scholarship.

Women whose husbands have deserted should not be included, for the reason that the solution of the problem of the deserting husband lies not in the state's supporting the abandoned family, but in its developing effective machinery to bring the man back to his responsibility.

4. To insure stability in the work of county boards, the governor should appoint the trustees for terms expiring at different dates, as three to serve for one year, and two or four to serve for two or four years. After that the appointments to be made annually as the terms expire.

5. The administration fund in each county should be increased but not so as to exceed 10 per cent of the entire apportionment in such counties.

6. The maximum sum available in Philadelphia county under the appropriation of 1913, for two years, from both sources, state and county, was $81,334, including $6,500 for equipment and administration. This amount is now (January 20, 1915) providing assistance for 131 mothers. Probably the number of families in this county which should be so aided will approximate 500. To provide for grants and supervision for such a number would call for an apportionment of four times as much money as at present, or $326,000 to Philadelphia county for the next biennial period."

Although it has been suggested that juvenile court judges be authorized to make orders directly upon these funds, the trustees apparently feel that because the work is experimental, and its future depends on unity of administration, they can not work an adequate or safe method of assistance unless this kind of aid is handled by one agency. The following condensatic some of the principal statistics of this work for Alleghen Philadelphia counties, the most populous in the state, will interest. The figures are taken from their annual repor pared for the legislature of 1915.

TABLE O.—WORK UNDER MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE ACT IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY AND PHILADELPHIA COUNTY DURING 1914

	Allegheny County	Philadelphia County
Total applications for aid	1,663	1,358
Applications not yet investigated	993	788
Applications investigated	670	570
Investigated applications not recommended	565	442
Families granted aid	105	128
Children in families aided	409	551
Average number children in families aided	3.9	4.3
Religious affiliation of families		
Jewish	7	5
Protestant	46	38
Catholic	52	85
Average assistance per family per month	$20	$24
Administrative fund for year	$2,400	$3,000
Maximum possible appropriation for year	$26,500	$40,500

CHAPTER XXX

SOME REVISED AND RECENT STATUTES

A NUMBER of Pennsylvania laws relating to children recently have been under review, and a few new ones of great importance were enacted by the legislature of 1913. Some of these which have to do with the classes of children considered in this volume are here noted.

1. Detention Homes of Juvenile Courts

The act of 1903 making mandatory provision for the special custody of children awaiting trial or hearing in the courts of the various counties, was amended by Act No. 420 of the General Assembly of 1913, and approved by Governor John K. Tener July 21, 1913. In its amended form the law reads as follows:

> It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, in each county of the Commonwealth, to provide, furnish and heat, within the county, a separate room, or rooms, or a suitable building, to be used exclusively for the confinement of any and all children, under the age of sixteen years, who may be in custody awaiting trial or hearing in the courts of the county, and to provide for the maintenance and care of such children while in custody.

2. Children on Probation

Another of the acts of 1903, amended in 1911, was still further amended in 1913 in Act No. 469. It was an act "defining the powers of the several courts of quarter sessions . . . with reference to the care, treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years." The important amendment of this act is that of Section 6, which includes the latest legislative expression on probation, having been approved by Governor John K. Tener July 25, 1913. The section reads as follows:

In the case of a delinquent, dependent, neglected or incorrigible child, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care and guardianship of a probation officer, duly appointed by the court, and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer,—such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary,—or the court may commit the child to the care and guardianship of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the supervision of such probation officer; or it may authorize the said probation officer to board out the said child in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution, or otherwise, for the payment of the board of such child, or may direct that the payment of the board of such child be made by the proper county, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment; or the court may commit the child to a suitable institution for the care of delinquent children, or to any society, duly incorporated, having for one of its objects the protection of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, and may direct that the payment of the board of such child shall be made by the proper county.

3. Responsibility for Maintenance

To define who shall be responsible for the maintenance of neglected or dependent children placed by the courts in the care and custody of any parties or association, the same legislature passed the following, known as Act No. 122, and approved by Governor John K. Tener May 8, 1913.

Where any neglected or dependent child is or shall be committed to the care and custody of any association, society, person, or family, by any court, and an order for the payment of the maintenance of the child and the expense of such commitment is made upon the proper county, in pursuance of the laws of this Commonwealth, the county from which such child has been committed to the said association, society, person, or family, shall be liable to the said association, society, person, or family for the maintenance of the said child and all expenses connected therewith: Provided, That the county shall in all cases have full recourse to recover all expenses incurred in behalf of said child so committed from the parties or persons or poor district properly charged therewith under the laws of this Commonwealth.

4. Mothers' Assistance

An act of great importance is that passed by the legislature of 1913, to provide monthly payments "to indigent, widowed, or abandoned mothers, for partial support of their children in their own homes." The "Mothers' Pension Law," as it is commonly known, was Act No. 80, approved by Governor John K. Tener April 29, 1913. The first section states that the chief executive "shall appoint not less than five and not more than seven women, residents of each county desiring to avail itself of the provisions of this Act, to act as trustees." The second section places the authority for the administration of the act "solely in the hands of the trustees appointed annually by the Governor," who are to serve without pay; arranges for investigators in every county and defines the maximum expense; and makes a preliminary appropriation of $200,000 from state funds to cover two years' work, proportionately available to the various counties, provided "an equal amount has been provided by the government of such county desiring the benefits of this Act." Sections 3 and 5 which follow are quoted in full as being the central and essential features of the law.

Section 3. The trustees shall in no case recommend payment to any widow or abandoned mother until they are thoroughly satisfied that the recipient is worthy in every way, and that, in order to keep her children in her own home, a monthly payment is necessary; and then only upon satisfactory reports from a teacher in the district school, stating that the child or children of the recipient of this fund are attending school, provided they are of proper age and physically able to do so. The combined total maximum payment shall not exceed twelve dollars per month for one child, twenty dollars per month for two children, twenty-six dollars per month for three children, and five dollars per month for each additional child. These payments to continue at the will of the trustees, but not beyond the time that the law will permit a child to secure employment.

Section 5. No family shall be a beneficiary under this act unless the mother has been a continuous resident of the county in which she is applying for the benefits under this act, for a period of three years.

As the act left it to the decision of the counties whether or not they would avail themselves of its provisions, and after deci-

sion to participate an appointment by the governor of the trustees was required, the actual application of the law has been delayed. In February, 1914, trustees had been appointed in only a part of the counties. The reception accorded the plan, the number of applications received and the per cent approved, and the amounts found necessary to meet the pension payments, are matters of great interest in regard to which only time will provide answers.*

5. Desertion of Families

The legislature of 1913 in Act 330, approved by the governor June 12, 1913, increased the powers of courts in summary proceedings "for desertion or non-support of wives, children, or aged parents, by directing that imprisonment in such cases be at hard labor, in such institution as the court shall name, with wages payable to the wives, children or parents." Section 1 of the act, which is followed by others detailing the proceedings in the matter of bail, if obtained, and arrangement for supervision by probation officers, is as follows:

> Whenever in any proceedings brought against any husband or father, wherein it is charged that he has without reasonable cause separated himself from his wife or children, or from both, or has neglected to maintain his wife or children; or in any proceedings where any child of full age has neglected or shall neglect to maintain his or her parents, not able to work or of sufficient ability to maintain themselves; the court having jurisdiction shall commit the defendant to imprisonment, for want of a bond, with security or otherwise; the court may order the defendant to be imprisoned at hard labor, under existing laws, or laws that may hereafter be passed, in such penal or reformatory institution in this Commonwealth as the court shall direct; or the court may discharge a defendant upon his own recognizance, in the custody of a desertion probation officer, or other person, subject to such conditions as the court may in its discretion impose.

6. Village for Feeble-minded Women

To increase the provision for the care of feeble-minded persons, Act No. 817 was passed by the legislature and approved by

* See Chapter XXIX, p. 276, for additional details in regard to Mothers' Assistance; and A Child Welfare Symposium, supplement to this volume, p. 131. Article by Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee on Why Pennsylvania needs a Widows' Pension Law.

the governor July 25, 1913. This act establishes on a suitable tract of land, to be selected "on a portion of the state forest reserves," a state village for feeble-minded women, and provides for "the commitment thereto of feeble-minded females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years." It is to be managed by a board of nine members appointed by the governor, and the sum of $40,000 was appropriated "for the preliminary clearing, improvement and surveys of the land selected." The first section is of especial interest as it outlines the plan and purpose of the institution.

A State village for feeble-minded women, for the care of feeble-minded women between the ages of sixteen and forty-five, is hereby constituted and established, the ground and buildings for which are hereby directed to be selected and constructed, which village shall be governed and maintained in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be known as the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women. That this institution shall be entirely and specially devoted to the reception, segregation, detention, care and training of feeble-minded women of child-bearing age; and shall be so planned, in the beginning and construction, as shall provide separate classification of the numerous groups embraced under the terms "idiotic," "imbecile," or "feeble-minded." It is specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department; and that the employment of the inmates in the care and raising of stock, and the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, roots, et cetera, shall be made tributary to the maintenance of the institution.

7. Boards of Visitation

The recognized necessity for more careful supervision of all societies, associations, and institutions caring for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, led to the enactment of a law providing for county boards of visitation. Act No. 301, approved by the governor June 6, 1913, amends a former act, and its first and principal section now reads:

It shall be the duty of the court of common pleas in each county within this Commonwealth to appoint a board, consisting of six or more reputable citizens, who shall serve without compensation, to constitute a Board of Visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit, at least once a year, all institutions, societies, and associations, within the county, into whose

care and custody dependent, neglected, or delinquent children shall be committed under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth; and all charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions, and all institutions, within the county, which receive their inmates from more than one county, and are supported or managed, in whole or in part, by the Commonwealth, or any of the officers thereof; and all institutions, within the county, which are wholly supported and managed by any city, county, borough, or poor district of the commonwealth. Such visits shall be made monthly by not less than two of the members of the board, who shall report to the board. The said Board of Visitors shall make reports to the court, from time to time, on matters pertaining to the welfare of the institutions, particularly the treatment received by the inmates. A copy of such report shall be submitted by the Board to the persons in charge of such institutions, societies, and associations. The Board shall make an annual report to the Board of Public Charities. The said Board of Visitors shall be entitled to receive, from the counties in which they shall be appointed, such sum or sums of money for actual and necessary expenses as may be approved by the board of county commissioners in their respective counties.

8. State Supervision*

The duty of official visitation and supervision of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the state is vested in the board of public charities. The act of 1869 creating the board was amended by the legislature of 1913, and its scope and powers in these respects greatly enlarged. The fifth and eighth sections of the act, approved by Governor John K. Tener May 1, 1913, are so comprehensive on some lines as to leave little to be desired, except the still deferred increased appropriation to enable the board to carry their provisions into effect. In spite of their length, the sections are so important that they are quoted in full.

Section 5. The said commissioners shall have full power either by themselves or the general agent, at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and

*Chapter XXVII, p. 256, is entirely devoted to the discussion of State Supervision of Children's Institutions.

employes of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information, and afford such facilities for inspection, as the said commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this act shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100), to be sued for and collected by the general agent in the name of the board. The commissioners shall also have power to employ such experts, clerks, stenographers, and other employes of all kinds as the business of the Board of Public Charities and that of the Committee on Lunacy may require.

Whenever, upon the examination of any jail, prison, penitentiary, or almshouse, any condition shall be found to exist therein which, in the opinion of said commissioners, is unlawful or detrimental to the proper maintenance, discipline, and hygienic conditions of such institution, or to the proper care, maintenance, and custody of the inmates therein, the said commissioners shall have power to make such recommendation to the warden, inspectors, trustees, sheriff, commissioners, overseers of the poor, or other officer or officers charged by law with the government of such institution, as said commissioners may deem necessary and proper to correct the said objectionable condition; and in case of the neglect, failure, or refusal of such officer or officers to comply with such recommendation, or in case of his or their failure to make such attempt to comply therewith as shall be satisfactory to the said commissioners, within ninety days from the date of service of said recommendation upon them, the said commissioners shall certify the facts in the case, together with their recommendation, to the district attorney of the proper county, whose duty it shall be thereupon to proceed by indictment or otherwise, to remedy the said objectionable condition.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any subdivision thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails or prisons or work-houses and all others having charge or control over other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions, not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report annually to the said commissioners, at such time, upon such form, and in such manner as they may prescribe, of such facts and

statements concerning the same as they may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said commissioners, on or before the first day of September in each year; and all such institutions now receiving or that may hereafter desire to receive State aid shall annually give notice to said commissioners, on or before the first day in September in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid which they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied. Any neglect or refusal on the part of any person having charge or oversight over the poor, or on the part of any persons having charge or control over any jail, prison, workhouse, or charitable, reformatory or correctional institution, to make the report required by this act, or otherwise required by law, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars ($100), to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the board.

9. The Sixty-Day Law

In the chapter on almshouses mention is made of the so-called Sixty-Day Law. When it was enacted in 1883 this law was an advanced and progressive measure. It is now out-of-date, and should be superseded by one absolutely forbidding the care of children in almshouses and poorhouses. Sections 1 and 2 of the act are as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for the overseers or guardians or directors of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth, to receive into or retain in any almshouse or poor-house, any child between two and sixteen years of age, for a longer time than sixty days, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service. (Act of June 13, 1883.)

Section 2. It shall be the duty of said overseers or other persons having charge of the poor, to place all pauper children who are in their charge, and who are over two years of age (with the exception named in the first section of this act) in some respectable family in this State, or in some educational institution or home for children; and one of the said officers shall visit such children, in person or by agent, not less than once every six months, and make all needful inquiries as to their treatment and welfare, and shall report thereon to the board of overseers or other officers charged with the care of such children. (Act of June 13, 1883.)

10. State Appropriations

The matter of state appropriations to private institutions is a live issue throughout the state. The legal provisions hedging such action are not statutory but constitutional. The following constitutional provisions, relative to appropriation of state money to charities, are quoted from a Digest of the Laws Relating to the Board of Public Charities.*

No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than Normal Schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.—Section XVII, Art. III, Constitution of Pennsylvania.

No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.—Section XVIII, Art. III, Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted, or the orphans of soldiers are maintained or educated; but such appropriations shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows or orphans.—Section XIX, Art. III, Constitution of Pennsylvania.

It is necessary that many new laws be enacted to keep the statutes abreast of the times and of the social progress of the people. In this there is danger on the one hand of rushing into legislation beyond the danger point, and on the other, of being held back by conservatives who insist on letting old laws stand for fear of making things worse. There is a golden mean in law making as in all other important matters. The right attitude of the citizen and of the legislator is that of watchful receptiveness. When convinced that a law is needed and will be for the best interests of the people, it should be worked for and passed. But the waste-basket should be used freely for half-baked projects and the ill-balanced schemes of visionary cranks.

The words of President Frank Tucker of New York, at the opening of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at

*Digest of the Laws Relating to the Board of Public Charities, p. 26.

Seattle in 1913, are so wise and suggestive that they are here quoted as expert advice on the subject of laws and law making:

"Never before in our history has such a mass of legislation, most of it ill thought out and badly drafted, been offered for the benefit of the people. It is the inevitable response to the cry for Social Justice offered by the fake reformer and the incompetent legislator, and with our national tendency to search for panaceas that will stop the pain and cure the disease at once, we are storing up for ourselves economic and social diseases that will become painfully apparent when the legislative narcotic has failed to work. Let me beg of the social workers of the country never to suggest or support a legislative bill until its language has been made exact and its effects have been studied to their minutest ramifications. We are insane for the act of legislation; we are feeble-minded in failing to realize that only the broadest legislation on human relations and conduct can be enforced, and to demand that the multifarious details of human relations and conduct shall be adjusted and carried on according to individual and community character and standards." *

*National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Proceedings, 1913, pp. 11–12.

CHAPTER XXXI

TRANSITION AND PROGRESS

TO most people the present is evidently an era of transition. It is called progress because most people believe the changes necessarily mean betterment. Many changes undoubtedly are improvements, but there are sufficient exceptions to make the most progressive anxious for strong and efficient hands upon the helm of events.

In the realm of social work the times are especially characterized by revision of old methods and the invention and adoption of new ones. A single decade has revolutionized the ideas of social workers and transformed the work of many agencies and institutions. At present a sifting process is going on, to separate the good wheat of wise methods and efficient agencies from the worthless chaff of transient fads and useless experiments.

Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, in Christianity and the Social Crisis, very aptly says: "Western civilization is passing through a social revolution unparalleled in history for scope and power. Its coming was inevitable. The religious, political, and intellectual revolutions of the past five centuries, which together created the modern world, necessarily had to culminate in an economic and social revolution such as is now upon us."*

This statement is the key to many things which have taken place in the last quarter century. That the social revolution of which Dr. Rauschenbusch wrote is a fact of today, every intelligent social and religious worker realizes. The philosophic student of social science can mark its periodic advance like the waves upon the shore when the tide comes in. Even the ordinary citizen can not help noting the accelerating changes in social and living conditions.

All over the nation immense commercial, industrial, and

*Rauschenbusch, Walter: Christianity and the Social Crisis, p. xi. New York, Macmillan, 1907.

political problems are struggling for solution. In the world of thought millions of minds are absorbed in social and religious questions. All issues and methods are undergoing upheaval and realignment as the social movement progresses. A combined unrest and altruism permeates all classes of modern society. Special forces, new and old, civic and personal, tangibly evident, or, like electricity, potent but invisible, surcharge and inspire the people of America.

The variations through which this generation is passing make new demands and impose new duties upon each individual and every community. What the future shall bring forth depends upon the spirit in which these demands are met and these duties performed. If the people of this age are wrongly dominated, our civilization may wane and our race degenerate.

The philosophy of social service is each year more fully defined in the expressions of leading social workers. Some of the general ideas and principles now current may well find record here as starting points for the progressive thinkers and workers of the future.

1. As now employed, the terms "social service" and "social worker" are both distinctive and indefinite. They imply direct service of some sort in behalf of the constituents or the instrumentalities of society, but leave unexpressed the lines of effort in which social servants are engaged. Yet a fairly satisfactory definition of social service is: Altruistic efforts to uplift humanity.

2. Those who are called "social workers" are presumed to seek to remedy human ills and to advance the welfare of mankind. Therefore it is only proper and consistent for all such to set a noble personal example to their fellow citizens.

3. Social workers engaged in the care of dependent, defective, or delinquent children, should realize that in measure beyond most others in their hands are threads of destiny and upon them rest sacred obligations.

4. The philosophy of social service declares that he who is in need is our neighbor, indeed our brother, regardless of "race, color, or previous condition."

5. The sense of equality is the only right basis of social

service. This does not imply equality of education, culture, or financial standing, but equality of rights as a human being.

6. The general principles of social welfare and the pressing needs of practical work both demand the largest possible measure of co-operative effort. Isolation in social service in this age means incapacitation. Neither workers nor organizations can stand alone. To attempt social work without service associates is to invite failure and waste money and effort.

7. Co-operation is said to have three stages. The first is merely friendly intercourse; the second is where agencies recognize differences in function and begin to refer to its proper agency work that falls within its legitimate province; the third stage is where all the agencies do things together. The first stage already has been reached by a majority of social service organizations. The second stage has been attained by a small minority, and even among them much unnecessary waste and competition yet remain. Almost everywhere the third stage is yet a dream of the future.

8. The philosophy of social service goes beyond even the third stage of co-operation, and calls for the ultimate coördination of welfare agencies and institutions into related systems. Whether the management be public or private, and the support by taxation of all the people or the generous donations of individuals, all welfare work will ultimately be classified according to kinds, systematically arranged in groups, and administered according to approved principles of efficiency and economy.

9. The third stage of co-operation, and the ultimate coördination into systems, can be accomplished only by the adoption of definite state programs, in which the needs of every dependent class are given adequate consideration and existing agencies and institutions accept limited responsibilities.

10. The most influential leaders in social service declare that true philosophy now demands distinct recognition everywhere of the part religion plays in the development of humanity. Individuals and communities rise or fall as they yield to the sanctions and accept the influences of religion. Welfare work in civilized lands is almost wholly due to its inspiration and maintained by its moral and financial support. Lacking religion's conserving and elevating

power, individual or community life would degenerate and the strongest civilization speedily decay.

11. Social service in the present generation increasingly demands the spirit and power of religion to make it effective, and this spirit and power must be the dynamics behind all social movements. The various religious bodies must combine in federations, or unite in nonsectarian organizations, to obtain social results. Moral and material uplift for the multitudes must come from the united efforts of those who have received both social training and spiritual power. The elevation of the masses must come from forces above them. They may be drawn upward; history records no instance of people being lifted from below.

12. All agree that it is a great thing to be engaged in the task of making this world better. Yet it is beyond question true that the influence which moves most powerfully the hearts and lives of men is one which recognizes that the life we now live is preparatory to another. In other words, there is no hope that can be implanted in the hearts of men that will compare with the hope of immortality. It is the duty of those engaged in social service to make physical ministrations a John the Baptist in opening hearts to receive the higher and holier spiritual service which we denominate religion. The two should be conjoined. The building of character, the planting of faith, and the stimulation of hope should go hand in hand with the giving of food and shelter and the amelioration of physical ills.

The principles and ideals in these 12 paragraphs indicate in some degree the spirit and purposes of the Department of Child-Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation. It is believed that advancement along these lines in this era of transition will be true progress.

An eminent social worker said as he was nearing the close of life: "My highest ambition has been to forge a few links to bind our people to a better future." The Department desires to accept as its own the ambition of the dying philanthropist. This study and its concomitants are such links in a great chain of betterment now being forged to "improve social and living conditions in the United States of America."

The attitude of the Department toward all child-caring agencies and institutions and their wards, their workers, and their work, is that of friendliness and impartial helpfulness. The Department has no axe to grind, no personal favors to secure or dispense, and no financial interest to seek or to serve. It is wholly interested in the welfare of needy, neglected, and dependent children of all classes, and the relations of these to the welfare of society in general and of our future national life.

In doing what it can to promote the welfare of all concerned, the department advocates what it deems to be the best plans, methods, and principles now extant in child-caring work. Sometimes such advocacy forces it to antagonize not the persons but the work of some of its best friends. It can not always approve of the institutional conditions that come under its observation, nor of the spirit shown by institution officers or managing boards. But such disapproval must not be thought to be proof of antagonism to any real welfare work, but the opposite.

Any criticisms in connection with this study have been made in a friendly spirit and with no animus toward any individual or institution. In most cases the criticisms apply to numerous institutions or to the situation as a whole. In very few instances have persons or institutions received direct adverse mention. The effort has been always to make the statements general and impersonal. Probably it is wise to greatly limit adverse statements, as in this rapid age they may be nullified by reforms and proven untrue before they have time to influence the progress of events.

In closing this commentary on Pennsylvania child-helping institutions, the writer desires to say, for himself and for the Department, that there has been only the most kindly and sympathetic feeling for all classes of Pennsylvania child-helping agencies and institutions, both in the field work and in the still more arduous duty of arranging, combining, tabulating, and formulating this report. To the many efficient social workers and officers of the various organizations, who so readily and sometimes self-sacrificingly aided in the study, sincere and appreciative thanks are tendered. May the newest and best ideals and methods of serv-

ice spread over the state as seed from the hand of the sower; and may the richest success crown, as with a harvest, the efforts of all who serve humanity through the child-helping agencies and institutions of Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SAMPLES OF AGENCY FORMS

To stimulate the keeping of adequate records of children in agencies and institutions, facsimiles of a few sample forms are here presented. They are in actual use by agencies in Philadelphia, and in large measure are also applicable to child-caring institutions. Those reproduced are but part of a complete set needed to properly register the work done. Enough are here given to enable other agency or institution officials to begin a good system. They must be considered as suggestions, and not forms to be slavishly followed, for most of them would probably require some modifications to fit the needs of other organizations.*

Form No.		Page
1	Preliminary Family Study	302
2	Report of Medical Examiner	304
3	Child's Sheet	305
4	Special Historical and Psychological Record	306
5	Agent's Report on Applicant and Home	308
6	Card Record of Applicant and Home	310
7	Card Record of Child and Visitation	310
8	Agent's Report of Visit to a Child	311

* It is hoped that many agencies and institutions will avail themselves of the information given in a recent publication of the Russell Sage Foundation entitled Elements of Record Keeping for Child-Helping Organizations, by Georgia G. Ralph of the Department of Child-Helping.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, PHILA., PA.

No.____ ____ ____.

NAME WARD

CROSS REFERENCE

AT HOME: F M Step F Step M F dead (cause) M dead (cause) F deserted M deserted

Separated Divorced Unmarried Mother Parentage Unknown Other

	First Name (M's Maiden Name)	Age	Nat & Race	Religion	Read & Wr.	Trade	Occupation	Wage per wk.	Other Inc'm
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

	Children (under 16) Legit.	Age	Date of Birth	Christened	School (Grade) or Occupation and Wage	Residence
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

	Residence	Rent	Rooms	Sublet	Date	Home and Neighborhood Conditions
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						

	Other Members of Household	Occupation	Kinship	Co-operating Agencies
22				
23				
24				
25				

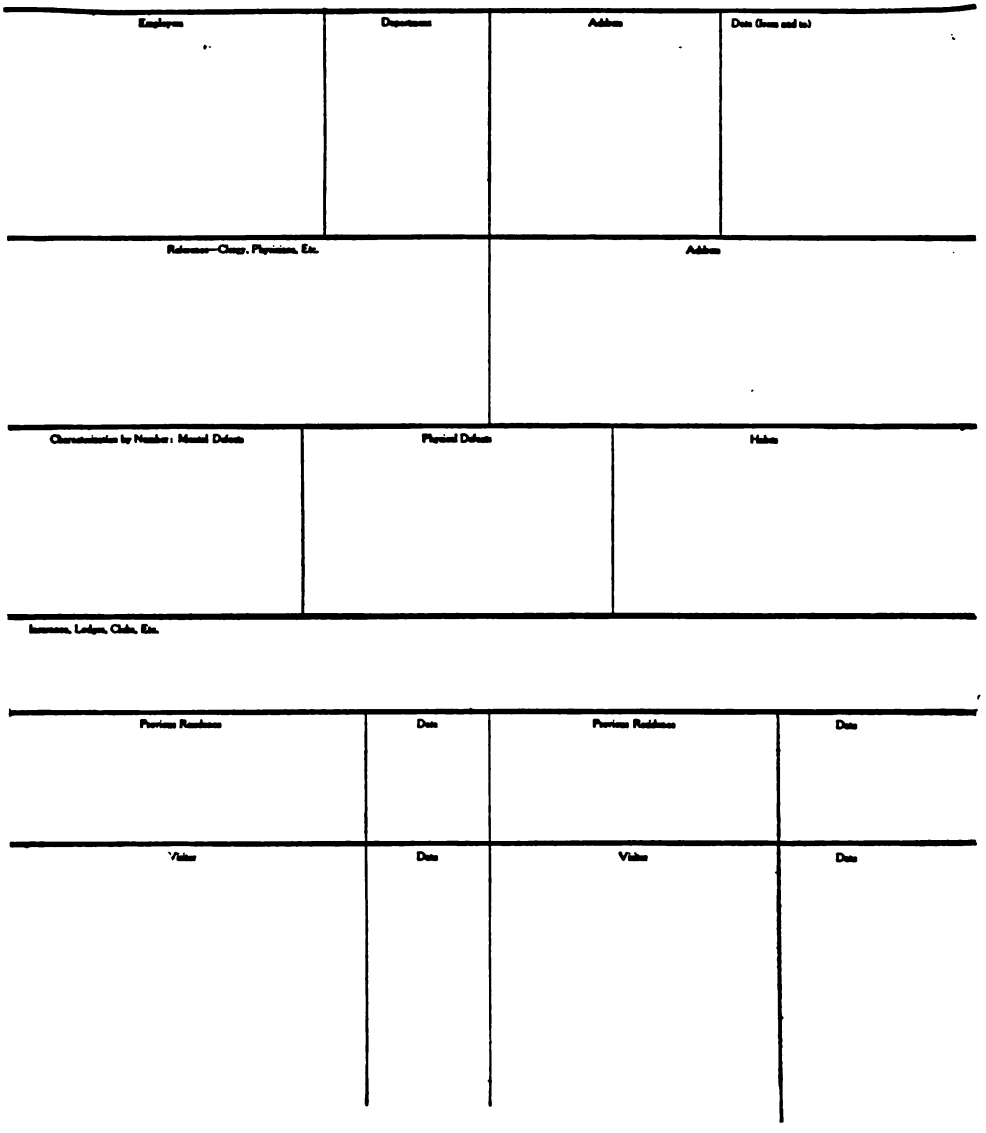
	Relatives	Occupation	Kinship	Address
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				

	Legal Residence: Time in City	State	United States	Naturalized
1				
2				
3				
4				

Applicant	Address	Application	Cases	Date

FORM NO. 1.—PRELIMINARY FAMILY STUDY

To be made when aid is asked for children or family



FORM NO. 1.—PRELIMINARY FAMILY STUDY (*Concluded*)
Important information relative to identity and conditions

JOINT SHELTER FOR CHILDREN

REPORT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER

Name_____ Address_____

Age_____ Nationality or Race { Father_____ Mother_____

Sex_____

FAMILY HISTORY (Medical)	GOOD HEALTH	INVALIDISM Particularly insanity, tuberculosis cancer, tumors, deformities	DEAD (Cause) Particularly insanity, tuberculosis cancer, tumors, deformities
Father			
Mother			
Sisters			
Brothers			

FAMILY HISTORY (Social)

Poverty_____ Illiteracy_____ Over crowding_____ Neglect_____ Drunkenness_____ Cruelty

PERSONAL HISTORY (Social)

Environment_____ Habits_____ Character of companions_____

HABITS. Breathing: Through mouth_____ Nose_____

Snore_____ Enuresis_____ Masturbation_____

PREVIOUS MEDICAL HISTORY.

Vaccination_____ Measles_____ Scarlet Fever_____ Diptheria_____ Chicken Pox_____

Mumps_____ Erysipelas_____ Rheumatism_____ Small Pox_____ Pneumonia_____

Whooping Cough_____ Typhoid_____ Malaria_____

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

General Development . . . . . .
Nutrition . . . . . .
Height . . . . . .
Weight . . . . . .
Skin . . . . . .
Eyes . . . . . .
Ears . . Otorrhea . . Latent . . Active .
Nose . . . . . .
Mouth { Teeth . . . . . Tonsils . . . . . Adenoids . . . . . .

Glands . . . . . .
Chest { Shape . . . . . Girth at Nipple line . . . . . .
Heart . . . . . .
Lungs . . . . . .
Spine . . . . . .
Extremities . . . . . Deformities . . . . .
Genitalia . . . . . .
Hernia . . . . . .
. . . . . .

Remarks and Recommendations:

Treatment Given

FORM NO. 2.—REPORT OF MEDICAL EXAMINER
Examination made at reception of child by society or institution

CHILDREN'S BUREAU, PHILA., PA.

CHILD'S SHEET

Surname _____

Case _____

Child	Accepted from	Terms	To be paid by	Date

	Character	Description	Date of Birth	Religion	Color	

Removed from	Placed

FORM NO. 3.—CHILD'S SHEET
A brief record filed in folder for general reference

MENTAL EXAMINATION

RECORD BLANK

Name ..... Parents' Nativity .....

Age ..... " Occupation .....

Residence ..... Parents can speak English .....

Can speak English ..... " illiterate .....

Nativity ..... Poverty (state degree) .....

FAMILY HISTORY (Medical). Insanity, feeble-mind, nervous disorder, alcoholism, tuberculosis, other diseases, sickness or accident to mother before or during labor .....

FAMILY HISTORY (Social). Poverty, illiteracy, overcrowding, neglect, drunkenness, cruelty .....

PERSONAL HISTORY (Social). Environment, character of companions, habits (incorrigibility, truancy, veracity and vice) .....

PERSONAL HISTORY (Medical). Accidents at birth, injuries to head, acute illness (particularly scarlet fever and diphtheria), convulsions, previous poor nutrition .....

DISEASES OR PHYSICAL DEFECTS ALREADY NOTED .....

SCHOOL HISTORY. City (name school) country, institution .....

STATEMENT OF TEACHER ( ) PARENT ( ) OR GUARDIAN ( )

MENTALITY. Fair, common sense and intelligence outside of school? .....

Apathetic? ..... Restless? ..... Good-natured and affectionate? ..... Timid? ..... Willing and tries? .....

Obstinate? ..... Mischievous and quarrelsome? ..... Truthful? ..... Moral? .....

Marked peculiar traits associated, etc. .....

SCHOOL WORK: Child's age ..... Present grade ..... Time in present grade ..... Time in preceding grade ..... Prospects of promotion .....

School attendance .....

REMARKS: .....

Arithmetic ..... Spelling ..... Reading ..... Writing .....

Copying ..... Attention ..... Memory .....

Teacher's idea of cause of defect .....

[OVER]

FORM NO. 4.—SPECIAL HISTORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RECORD

Detailed study of child while under observation in receiving home

MENTAL EXAMINATION—Continued.

THIS SIDE TO BE FILLED IN BY MEDICAL EXAMINER

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Eye sight ..... Enlarged tonsils .....

Hearing ..... Nasal Obstruction .....

Nutrition ..... Nervous .....

Size for age ..... Miscellaneous .....

Physical peculiarities .....

.....

.....

MENTAL EXAMINATION

SPEECH ..... FACIAL EXPRESSION .....

Underline correct answers; cross out incorrect answers.

MEMORY: Does the child know his age or her age? ..... Birthday? ..... Father's name? .....

Address? ..... Business? ..... Brothers and sisters (Their number? .....) (Their

Names? .....) Other intelligent information? .....

.....

.....

SPELLING: cat, man, dog, see, can, book, foot, inch, clock, house, picture, Europe, America, spring, summer, garden, flowers, enough. Answers how given? .....

PERCEPT Size (long ..... short ..... big ..... little .....)

PLUS Form (round ..... flat ..... square ..... thin ..... thick .....)

VERBAL Object (pencil ..... knife ..... book ..... key ..... handkerchief ..... envelope .....)

RECOGNITION: Color (red ..... yellow ..... green ..... blue ..... white ..... black .....)

READING: Recognizes letters? ..... Very easy words? ..... Six-letter words? .....

NUMBER WORK: Correctly calculated + , + , − , − , × , × , ÷ , ÷ ,

Incorrectly calculated + , + , − , − , × , × , ÷ , ÷ ,

Answers how given .....

RECOGNIZES COINS (cents value here noted) .....

Change computed .....

JUDGEMENT OR REASON .....

CAUSES OF DEFECT: .....

.....

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Medical .....

.....

Social and Educational .....

.....

.....

.....

WALTER S. CORNELL, M. D.

(OVER)

FORM NO. 4.—SPECIAL HISTORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RECORD (*Concluded*)
Organic and sensory tests to ascertain mental status

PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,

419-421 SOUTH FIFTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENT'S REPORT ON APPLICANT AND HOME.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Name of applicant..... (Surname. Husband's First. Wife's First.)

Location of home..... (Street and Number (If any). P O. County. State.)

Application for boy / girl white / colored age..... Catholic / Jewish Protestant Denomination ..... for boarding / free home .....

Husband's age.....Nationality.....Occupation.....

Salary, if any, $.....What education has he?.....Is he intelligent?.....

Does he speak English?..... ...Is he trustworthy?.....Is he frugal?.....

Has he a good moral character?.....

Is he industrious?.....Is he kind and gentlemanly in his family?.....

.....Is he kind to his stock?.....Is he just and considerate to his employees?.....

Is he of a kind and happy disposition?.....

Is he generous and liberal minded?.....Does he control his temper?.....Is he a member of any church?.....

If so, what church?.....Does he attend regularly and does he take an active part in the church work?.....

Has he been previously married? if so, did his first wife or wives die?.....

.....

Was he ever divorced? if so, when, where and by whom was the divorce procured, by himself or his wife?.....

.....

Does he use intoxicating liquors? if so, to what extent?.....

.....Does he use profane or vile language?.....

.....Is he neat in his personal appearance?.....

Does he pay his bills promptly?..... .....Is he and has he been prosperous in his business?.....

How many children have been born to the family?.....How many are living?.....

How many are living at home?.....Do you consider that he will be a good foster parent and will a child under his influence be likely to become a good citizen?.....

FORM NO. 5.—AGENT'S REPORT ON APPLICANT AND HOME

A printed application form, filled out by applicant, is understood to precede agent's study; but because of space limitation it is here omitted

Wife's age.....Nationality.....What education has she?.....

Is she a woman of good moral character?.....

Is she intelligent?.....Does she speak English?

.....What is her disposition?..... Is she inclined to be fault-

finding?.....Does she control her temper?.....

Is she neat and orderly?.....

Is she too neat and orderly for the comfort of her child?.....

Does she seem to be painstaking in her work?.....If she is

the support of the family, what is her occupation?.....

Income, $.....Has she property in her own right?.....

Is she a member of any church? if so, what church?.....

Does she attend with reasonable regularity and take any active part in the church work?.....

....Do she and her husband live

happily together?.....Is this her first husband?.....

Was she ever divorced? if so, when, where, and by whom was the divorce procured, by herself or her husband?.....

.....

Do you consider that she will be a good foster parent?.....

What reputation does the family bear in the neighborhood?..... .....

The Home—Do they own the home, or other property?..... .....If so, value, $..... .....

Is it mortgaged?..... .. ... If so, amount, $.....No. of acres

in farm or premises?..... .... No. of rooms in house?.....

Condition of the house as to:—Cleanliness?..... .....Order?.....Comfort?.....

Appearance of house, barn, yard, etc.....

.....

Where would the child sleep?.....

What newspapers taken?.....

Character of books?.....Pictures, etc. .....

Give general impressions and recommendations .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date of Investigation.....191..

(Signed).....

Agent, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania

FORM NO. 5.—AGENT'S REPORT ON APPLICANT AND HOME (*Concluded*)

A personal visit to and study of home should always precede the placing-out of any child

Applicant's Name in Full | Earliest Date

Nearest R. R. Station | County | State | Distance and Direction from R. R. Station

Post Office | County | State | Railroad | R. F. D. No.

Board		Child's Name in Full	Placed	Returned
Free				
Boy				
Girl				
White				
Colored				
Protestant				
Catholic				
Jewish				

Date | References Completed | Approved by | Date

Date | Inspected by | Rejected by | Date

PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA

FORM NO. 6.—CARD RECORD OF APPLICANT AND HOME

To show at a glance who, when, where, what child assigned to it, etc.

Child's Name in Full | Vol. | P. No. | Born | Of Age

Name of Caretaker | Dis. and Dir. R. R. S. | Placed | Removed

R. R. Station | Post Office | County | State | Railroad | Express Co.

Name of Caretaker | Dis. and Dir. R. R. S. | Placed | Removed

R. R. Station | Post Office | County | State | Railroad | Express Co.

Name of Caretaker | Dis. and Dir. R. R. S. | Placed | Removed

R. R. Station | Post Office | County | State | Railroad | Express Co.

Name of Caretaker | Dis. and Dir. R. R. S. | Placed | Removed

R. R. Station | Post Office | County | State | Railroad | Express Co.

Name of Caretaker | Dis. and Dir. R. R. S. | Placed | Removed

R. R. Station | Post Office | County | State | Railroad | Express Co.

Date Received from | Date Passed from Care by

Boarding | Boy | White | Protestant

Free | Girl | Colored | Catholic | Jewish

PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA (over)

FORM NO. 7.—CARD RECORD OF CHILD AND VISITATION

Children on board or in free homes. This is reverse of card. On face are name of child, location, name of visitor, and dates of visits

No._____

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Date of Visit_____

OF PENNSYLVANIA

REPORT OF VISIT TO A CHILD

Name of Child _____ Color _____ Age _____ Religion _____

With whom placed _____ P. O. _____ R. F. D. No. _____ County _____ State _____

Name of nearest and most convenient R. R. station _____ Dis. and dir. of home from this station _____

Condition as to health _____

Clothing _____ Manners _____

Does child sleep alone in separate room? _____ If not, where and with whom? _____

Is the child happy? _____ Was child seen alone? _____

What work does child do? _____

Any bad habits? _____

Condition of the home as to cleanliness, order and comfort? _____

Appearance of house, barn, yard, etc. _____

What newspapers taken? _____

Are relations between child and foster parents affectionate and confidential? _____

Has the child been visited by parents, relatives, or friends? Give names and dates. _____

Is the home adapted to the child? _____

Are foster parents pleased with child? _____

Is child boarding, free or receiving wages? _____ Does family wish to legally adopt child? _____

Any new impressions as to family? _____

What suggestions, if any, were made to the foster parents? _____

Have you any recommendations to the Society? _____

Remarks _____

[OVER]

FORM NO. 8.—AGENT'S REPORT OF VISIT TO A CHILD

To such details of child's condition should be added "stories" of any illnesses, school progress, church relations, etc.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Explanation

1. The first reference is the number of the table in which the agency or institution is located; the second is the page of the book where that table, or the first section of its set appears.

2. In order to save space, only a portion of the agencies and institutions for which information is given in the general tables are mentioned in the text of the report.

3. Information concerning a given agency or institution which is mentioned in the text appears in the chapter immediately preceding the table in which the agency or institution is included.

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
	A				
1	Allegheny County Children's Aid Society	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	10	142
2	Allegheny Institute (Avery College)	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
3	Allegheny Widows' Home Association	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	12	156
4	American Salvation Army Children's Home	Allentown	Lehigh	18	209
5	American Salvation Army Temporary Home	Erie	Erie	18	209
6	Armstrong County Children's Aid Society	Kittanning	Armstrong	10	142
7	Auburn and Rush Poor Asylum	Auburn	Susquehanna	1	65
	B				
8	Baptist Orphanage	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	182
9	Baptist Orphanage of Western Pennsylvania	West Newton	Westmoreland	15	182
10	Beacon Light Mission	Custer City	McKean	14	174
11	Beaver County Children's Aid Society	Beaver	Beaver	10	142
12	Beaver County Children's Home	New Brighton	Beaver	3	76
13	Berks County Humane Society	Reading	Berks	11	148

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
14	Bethany Orphans' Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	14	174
15	Bethany Orphans' Home	Womelsdorf	Berks	18	209
16	Bethesda Children's Christian Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	14	174
17	Bethesda Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	19	218
18	Beulah Anchorage Home	Reading	Berks	16	190
19	Blair County Industrial Training Home	Williamsburg	Blair	3	76
20	Blakely Poorhouse	Blakely	Lackawanna	1	62
21	Bloom Poorhouse	Bloomsburg	Columbia	1	61
22	B'nai Brith Orphanage	Erie	Erie	15	182
23	Borough Poorhouse	Milton	Northumberland	1	64
24	Boys' Industrial Home	Williamsport	Lycoming	16	190
25	Boys' Industrial Home of Western Pennsylvania	Oakdale	Allegheny	16	190
26	Bradley Children's Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	15	182
27	Bucks County Children's Aid Society	Doylestown	Bucks	9	135
28	Burd Industrial School	Bedminster	Bucks	16	190
29	Burd Orphan Asylum	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
30	Bureau for Jewish Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12	156
31	Butler County Children's Aid Society	Butler	Butler	10	142
	C				
32	Cameron County Children's Aid Society	Emporium	Cameron	10	142
33	Carbondale Poorhouse	Greenfield	Lackawanna	1	63
34	Catholic Boys' Home	Harbour Creek	Erie	15	182
35	Catholic Home for Destitute Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
36	Center County Almshouse	Bellefonte	Center	1	61
37	Center County Children's Aid Society	Bellefonte	Center	10	142
38	Central Poorhouse	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	1	63
39	Centralia and Conyngham Poorhouse	Centralia	Columbia	1	61
40	Chester County Children's Aid Society	Westchester	Chester	9	135
41	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	8	129
42	Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	8	129
43	Children's Bureau	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12	156
44	Children's Home of South Bethlehem	South Bethlehem	Northampton	16	190
45	Children's Home of York	York	York	16	190
46	Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	8	129
47	Children's House of the Home for Incurables	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6	110
48	Children's Industrial Home	Harrisburg	Dauphin	16	190

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
49	Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	12	156
50	Christian Home	Johnstown	Cambria	16	190
51	Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children	Warminster	Bucks	14	174
52	Christ's Methodist Episcopal Home for Babies	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	15	182
53	Church Home and Orphanage	Jonestown	Lebanon	18	209
54	Church Home for Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
55	City Home (Almshouse)	New Castle	Lawrence	1	63
56	City Poorhouse	Williamsport	Lycoming	1	63
57	Clarion County Children's Aid Society	Clarion	Clarion	10	142
58	Clearfield County Children's Aid Society	Clearfield	Clearfield	10	142
59	Clinton County Children's Aid Society	Lockhaven	Clinton	10	142
60	Coal Township Poorhouse	Shamokin	Northumberland	1	64
61	Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	14	174
62	Colored Women's Relief Association Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
63	Commonwealth Humane Society	Bradford	Bradford	11	148
64	Corry Humane Society	Corry	Erie	11	148
65	County Almshouse	Beaver	Beaver	1	60
66	County Almshouse	Bedford	Bedford	1	60
67	County Almshouse	Burlington	Bradford	1	61
68	County Almshouse	Butler	Butler	1	61
69	County Almshouse	Carlisle	Cumberland	1	61
70	County Almshouse	Chambersburg	Franklin	1	62
71	County Almshouse	Clarion	Clarion	1	61
72	County Almshouse	Coudersport	Potter	1	64
73	County Almshouse	Doylestown	Bucks	1	61
74	County Almshouse	Embreeville	Chester	1	61
75	County Almshouse	Erie	Erie	1	62
76	County Almshouse	Gettysburg	Adams	1	60
77	County Almshouse	Harrisburg	Dauphin	1	61
78	County Almshouse	Hollidaysburg	Blair	1	60
79	County Almshouse	Lancaster	Lancaster	1	63
80	County Almshouse	Lebanon	Lebanon	1	63
81	County Almshouse	Lewistown	Mifflin	1	63
82	County Almshouse	Loysville	Perry	1	64
83	County Almshouse	Mercer	Mercer	1	63
84	County Almshouse	Nazareth	Northampton	1	63
85	County Almshouse	Pottsville	Schuylkill	1	64
86	County Almshouse	Royersford	Montgomery	1	63
87	County Almshouse	Saegerstown	Crawford	1	61
88	County Almshouse	St. Mary's	Elk	1	62
89	County Almshouse	Shillington	Berks	1	60
90	County Almshouse	Smethport	McKean	1	63
91	County Almshouse	Somerset	Somerset	1	65

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County
92	County Almshouse . . .	Tionesta	Forest
93	County Almshouse . . .	Uniontown	Fayette
94	County Almshouse . . .	Washington	Washington
95	County Almshouse . . .	Waynesburg	Greene
96	County Almshouse . . .	Wecosville	Lehigh
97	County Almshouse . . .	York	York
98	County Home (Almshouse)	Brookville	Jefferson
99	County Home (Almshouse)	Clearfield	Clearfield
100	County Home (Almshouse)	Ebensburg	Cambria
101	County Home (Almshouse)	Greensburg	Westmoreland
102	County Home (Almshouse)	Indiana	Indiana
103	County Home (Almshouse)	Lima	Delaware
104	County Home (Almshouse)	Sherleysburg	Huntingdon
105	County Home (Almshouse)	Woodville	Allegheny
106	County Poorhouse . . .	Sugar Creek	Venango
107	County Poorhouse . . .	Wellsboro	Tioga
108	Crawford County Children's Aid Society	Titusville	Crawford
109	Curtis Home for Women and Children	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
	D		
110	Danville and Mahoning Poorhouse	Danville	Montour
111	Dauphin County Children's Aid Society	Harrisburg	Dauphin
112	Day Nursery and Children's Home	Allentown	Lehigh
113	Delaware County Children's Aid Society	Media	Delaware
114	Detention Farm House .	Somerset	Somerset
115	Detention Home . . .	Erie	Erie
116	Detention Home . . .	Scranton	Lackawanna
117	Detention Home . . .	Washington	Washington
118	Detention Room . . .	Johnstown	Cambria
119	Detention Rooms . . .	Harrisburg	Dauphin
120	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School . .	Downingtown	Chester
121	Drexmor Home . . .	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
	E		
122	Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children . . .	Eastbrook	Lawrence
123	Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded	Spring City	Chester
124	East Stroudsburg Poorhouse	East Stroudsburg	Monroe
125	Elk County Children's Aid Society	Ridgeway	Elk
126	Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
127	Elmwood Home . . .	No. Springfield	Erie

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
128	Emmaus Orphan House	Middletown	Dauphin	16	190
129	Episcopal Church Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	18	209
130	Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Home	Marwood	Butler	18	209
	F				
131	Fairfax Baby Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	14	174
132	Fayette County Children's Aid Society	Uniontown	Fayette	10	142
133	First Allegheny Temporary Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
134	Florence Crittenton Home	Harrisburg	Dauphin	19	218
135	Florence Crittenton Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	19	218
136	Florence Crittenton Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	19	218
137	Florence Crittenton Home	Erie	Erie	19	218
138	Florence Crittenton Mission	Scranton	Lackawanna	19	218
139	Florence Crittenton Mission	Williamsport	Lycoming	19	218
140	Florence Crittenton Shelter and Nursery	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	19	218
141	Foster Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
142	Foulke and Long Institute for Girls	Langhorne	Bucks	16	190
143	Franklin County Children's Aid Society	Chambersburg	Franklin	9	135
144	Friends' Home for Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
	G				
145	George Junior Republic of Western Pennsylvania	Grove City	Mercer	4	91
146	German Protestant Orphan Asylum	West Liberty	Allegheny	18	209
147	Germantown Poorhouse	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1	64
148	Girard College	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
149	Girls' Industrial School	Indiana	Indiana	14	174
150	Girls' Training Home	Williamsport	Lycoming	14	174
151	Glen Mills Schools—Boys' Department	Glen Mills	Delaware	4	91
152	Glen Mills Schools—Girls' Department	Darling	Delaware	4	91
153	Goldy Home Society of Lycoming County	Williamsport	Lycoming	14	174
154	Good Shepherd Home	Allentown	Lehigh	19	218
155	Gonzaga Memorial Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	209
156	Grace Aguilar Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	190
157	Greene County Children's Aid Society	Waynesburg	Greene	10	142
158	Greene County Children's Home	Waynesburg	Greene	1	64
159	Gusky Orphanage and Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	15	190
	H				
160	Haddock Memorial Home for Babies	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	190

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
161	Hebrew Orphans' Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
162	Hebrew Sheltering Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
163	Hershey Industrial School	Hershey	Dauphin	14	174
164	Hillside Home (Almshouse)	Clark's Summit	Lackawanna	1	62
165	Hoffman Orphanage	Littlestown	Adams	15	182
166	Holy Family Children's Home	New Castle	Lawrence	16	190
167	Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	17	202
168	Holy Provident House	Cornwells	Bucks	17	202
169	Home for Colored Children	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
170	Home for Destitute Colored Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
171	Home for Friendless Children	Easton	Northampton	16	190
172	Home for Friendless Children	Lancaster	Lancaster	16	190
173	Home for Friendless Children	Reading	Berks	16	190
174	Home for Friendless Children	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	16	190
175	Home for the Friendless	Erie	Erie	16	190
176	Home for the Friendless	Harrisburg	Dauphin	16	190
177	Home for the Friendless	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
178	Home for the Friendless	Scranton	Lackawanna	16	190
179	Home for the Friendless	Williamsport	Lycoming	16	190
180	Home for the Homeless	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	14	174
181	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
182	Home for Orphans of Odd Fellows	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
183	Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	8	129
184	Home of Association for Colored Women	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	19	218
185	Home of the Good Shepherd	Rosemont	Delaware	18	209
186	Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6	110
187	Home of the United Charities	Hazleton	Luzerne	19	218
188	Honesdale Poorhouse	Honesdale	Wayne	1	65
189	House of Detention	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	2	69
190	House of Detention	Norristown	Montgomery	2	69
191	House of Industry	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
192	House of St. Michael and All Angels	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6	110
193	House of the Good Shepherd	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	19	218
194	House of the Good Shepherd	Pittsburgh (Allegheny)	Allegheny	19	218
195	House of the Good Shepherd	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	19	218
196	House of the Good Shepherd	Reading	Berks	19	218
197	House of the Good Shepherd	Scranton	Lackawanna	19	218
198	House of the Holy Child	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
199	Howard Institution	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
200	Humane Association and United Charities	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	11	148
201	Humane Society and Associated Charities	Scranton	Lackawanna	11	148

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
	I				
202	Improvement Children's Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
203	Indiana County Children's Aid Society	Indiana	Indiana	10	142
204	Industrial Home for Crippled Children	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	6	110
	J				
205	Jefferson County Children's Aid Society	Brookville	Jefferson	10	142
206	Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
207	Joint Shelter for Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
208	Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	8	129
209	Juvenile Aid Society (Jewish)	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12	156
	K				
210	Kittanning Poorhouse	Kittanning	Armstrong	1	60
	L				
211	Lakeview Poorhouse	Clark's Summit	Lackawanna	1	63
212	Lawrence County Children's Aid Society	New Castle	Lawrence	10	142
213	Lehigh County Children's Aid Society	Allentown	Lehigh	9	135
214	Lehigh County Humane Society	Allentown	Lehigh	11	148
215	Lincoln Institution	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	182
216	Lockhaven Poorhouse	Lockhaven	Clinton	1	61
217	Lutheran Orphans' Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
218	Lutheran Orphans' Home	Topton	Berks	18	209
219	Luzerne County Jewish Orphan Society	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	9	135
220	Lycoming County Children's Aid Society	Williamsport	Lycoming	9	135
	M				
221	McKean County Children's Aid Society	Bradford	McKean	10	142
222	Madison Poorhouse	Madison Township	Armstrong	1	60
223	Madison Poorhouse	Madison Township	Columbia	1	61
224	Magdalen Society of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	4	91
225	Manor Township Poorhouse	Manorville	Armstrong	1	60
226	Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home	Meadville	Crawford	14	174
227	Mennonite Children's Home Association	Millersville	Lancaster	18	209
228	Mennonite Orphanage and Home	Center Valley	Lehigh	15	182
229	Mercer County Children's Aid Society	Mercer	Mercer	10	142
230	Messiah Home Orphanage	Harrisburg	Dauphin	16	190

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
231	Methodist Episcopal Orphanage	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	182
232	Middle Coal Field Poorhouse	Rockport	Carbon	1	61
233	Midnight Mission	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	19	218
234	Montgomery County Children's Aid Society	Norristown	Montgomery	9	135
235	Montrose Poor Asylum	Montrose	Susquehanna	1	65
	N				
236	National Farm School	Farm School	Bucks	18	209
237	New Milford Poor Asylum	New Milford	Susquehanna	1	65
238	Northern Home for Friendless Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
239	North Side City Home (Almshouse)	Warner	Allegheny	1	60
240	North Side Temporary Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	18	209
241	Northumberland Poorhouse	Northumberland	Northumberland	1	64
242	Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society	Erie	Erie	11	148
243	Nursery Home	Harrisburg	Dauphin	16	190
	O				
244	Oakland Township Poor Asylum	Susquehanna	Susquehanna	1	65
245	Odd Fellows' Home of Central Pennsylvania	Sunbury	Northumberland	16	190
246	Odd Fellows' Home of Western Pennsylvania	Meadville	Crawford	16	190
247	Orange Home	Hatboro	Montgomery	16	190
248	Orphans' Home and Farm School	Zelienople	Butler	18	209
249	Orphan Society of Philadelphia Home	Wallingford	Delaware	16	190
250	Oxford Poorhouse	Holmesburg	Philadelphia	1	64
	P				
251	Paradise Protectory	Abbottstown	Adams	17	202
252	Parker Foundation	Carlisle	Cumberland	14	174
253	Passavant Memorial Home for Epileptics	Rochester	Beaver	5	101
254	Patriotic Sons of America Orphanage	Creasy	Columbia	16	190
255	Pennsylvania Industrial School	Eagleville	Montgomery	16	190
256	Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	11	148
257	Pennsylvania Training School	Morganza	Washington	4	91
258	Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children	Elwyn	Delaware	5	101
259	Philadelphia Almshouse (Blockley)	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1	64
260	Philadelphia Home for Infants	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
261	Philadelphia Protectory for Boys	Protectory Sta.	Montgomery	4	91

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
262	Pittsburgh City Farm (Almshouse)	Marshalsea	Allegheny	1	60
263	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	14	174
264	Pittsburgh Home for Girls	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	14	174
265	Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
266	Pittsburgh Sunshine Children's Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
267	Potter County Children's Aid Society	Galeton	Potter	10	142
268	Pottsville Benevolent Association	Pottsville	Schuylkill	16	190
269	Presbyterian Orphanage of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	182
270	Probation Offices and Detention Rooms	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	2	69
271	Protestant Home for Boys	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	14	174
272	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	16	190
273	Providence Mission and Rescue Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	19	218
274	Pruner Home for Friendless Children	Bellefonte	Center	14	174
	R				
275	Ransom Poorhouse	Ransom	Lackawanna	1	63
276	Roselia Foundling Asylum	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	17	202
277	Rosine Association	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	19	218
278	Rouse Hospital (Almshouse)	Warren	Warren	1	65
279	Roxboro Poorhouse	Roxboro	Philadelphia	1	64
	S				
280	St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum for Girls	Reading	Berks	17	202
281	St. Francis' Industrial School	Eddington	Bucks	17	202
282	St. John's Lutheran Home	Mars	Butler	18	209
283	St. John's Orphan Asylum	Cresson	Cambria	17	202
284	St. John's Orphan Asylum	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
285	St. Joseph's Foundling Home	Scranton	Lackawanna	17	202
286	St. Joseph's House for Homeless Boys	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
287	St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
288	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Erie	Erie	17	202
289	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	17	202
290	St. Joseph's Protectory for Boys	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	17	202
291	St. Joseph's Protectory for Girls	Norristown	Montgomery	4	91
292	St. Martin's College	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	182
293	St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi Orphanage	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	15	182
294	St. Mary Magdalen Asylum for Colored Girls	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	4	91

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
295	St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Villa Maria	Lawrence	17	202
296	St. Michael's Orphan Asylum	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	17	202
297	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Scranton	Lackawanna	17	202
298	St. Paul's Orphan Asylum	Idlewood	Allegheny	17	202
299	St. Paul's Orphan Asylum for Boys	Reading	Berks	17	202
300	St. Paul's Orphans' Home	Greenville	Mercer	15	182
301	St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Orphanage	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	15	182
302	St. Vincent's Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
303	St. Vincent's Home and Maternity	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
304	St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum (Tacony)	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	17	202
305	Salvation Army Rescue Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
306	Salvation Army Rescue Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	18	209
307	Seraphic Work of Charity Home	New Derry	Westmoreland	17	202
308	Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	14	174
309	Sewickley Fresh Air Home	Sewickley	Allegheny	6	110
310	Shelter for Colored Orphans	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
311	Sheltering Arms	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	19	218
312	Society for the Care of Jewish Orphans	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	12	156
313	Somerset County Children's Aid Society	Somerset	Somerset	10	142
314	Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School	Scotland	Franklin	3	76
315	Southern Home for Destitute Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
316	Sunbury Poorhouse	Sunbury	Northumberland	1	64
317	Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls	Harrisburg	Dauphin	17	202
	T				
318	Tabor Home for Children	Philadelphia	Bucks	18	209
319	Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School	Lancaster	Lancaster	14	174
320	Thomson (John Edgar) School for Girls	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	14	174
321	Thorn Hill School	Warrendale	Allegheny	4	91
322	Tressler Orphans' Home	Loysville	Perry	18	209
	U				
323	United Brethren Orphanage and Home	Quincy	Franklin	15	182
324	United Presbyterian Orphans' Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	18	209
	V				
325	Valley Township Poorhouse	Danville	Montour	1	63
326	Venango County Children's Aid Society	Oil City	Venango	10	142

No.	Name of agency or institution	City or town	County	Table	Page
	W				
327	Warren Children's Home	Warren	Warren	14	174
328	Warren County Children's Aid Society	Warren	Warren	10	142
329	Washington County Children's Aid Society	Washington	Washington	10	142
330	Washington County Children's Home	Washington	Washington	3	76
331	Western Home for Poor Children	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
332	Western Pennsylvania Humane Society	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	11	148
333	Western Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded	Polk	Venango	5	101
334	Western Temporary Home	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	16	190
335	Westmoreland Children's Aid Society Home	Greensburg	Westmoreland	16	190
336	Widener Memorial School	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	6	110
337	Williamson Trade School	Williamson School	Delaware	14	174
338	William T. Carter Junior Republic	Redington	Northampton	4	91
339	Women's Association Christian Home	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	19	218
340	Women's Directory	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12	156
	Y				
341	York Society to Protect Children	York	York	14	174
342	Young Women's Union	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	18	209
	Z				
343	Zerbe Township Poorhouse	Zerbe Township	Northumberland	1	64

INDEX

INDEX

ACTUARY: employed by county children's aid societies, 20

ADEQUATE RECORDS OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS: by J. Bruce Byall, 239

ADMISSION: dangers of too ready, 241; desirability of physical and psychological examinations for, 240; investigation for, by trained workers desirable, 240, 241, important, 240, 241; methods pursued in investigations for admission, 240

ADULTS AND CHILDREN. See *Institutions for Combined Care of Adults and Children*

AFTER-CARE. See *Supervision*

AGENCIES: placing-out by, 247, 248. See also *Child-caring Agencies*

AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS, GENERAL SUMMARY FOR, 230–236; capacity, 230; children in care, 231, 232; children placed out, 232; employes, 231; expenses, 231; plants and endowments, 230, 231; public funds received, 231; relational condition of children, 232, 233; sources of supply furnishing dependent children, 232; statistics, 234–236. See also *General Summary for Agencies and Institutions*

AGENCY: definition of term as used in the study, 42

AGENCY FORMS: samples of, 301

AGENTS. See *Workers*

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING: for children in institutions, 18, 170–171; neglected, 18–19

ALLEGHENY CITY HOME: sixty-day law enforced by, 57

ALLEGHENY COUNTY: children in almshouses of, 56–58; home for dependent children contemplated by, 74. See also *Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County; Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Warrendale, Pa. See *Thorn Hill School*

ALLEGHENY WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH, 154

ALMSHOUSE: Charles Dickens on placing child in, 58; conditions described by Charles R. Henderson, 58; Florence L. Lattimore quoted on children in Pittsburgh, 57

ALMSHOUSES: children cared for in, number of, 55; cruelty of confining children in, 58; detention of children in, 44–45; disposition of children by, 56; feeble-minded children in, 55; Pennsylvania, physical conditions in, 55–56. See also *Sixty-day Law*

ALMSHOUSES AND POORHOUSES, 55–65; reasons for omitting from general summary, 114; statistical tables concerning, 60–65

AMALGAMATION: of separate child-caring agencies recommended, 127, 128. See also *Coördination*

AMENTIA. See *Feeble-mindedness*

AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY: institutions at Erie and Allentown, 206

APPROPRIATION: state supervision limited by lack of adequate, 261

APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. See *Public Funds*

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES: scope of work of various agencies known as, 147

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Scranton: union of, with Lackawanna County Humane Society in child-caring work, 145. See also *State Board of Public Charities*

AVERY COLLEGE, 24

BABIES: institutional care of, 172

BACKWARD CHILDREN. See *Dullards*

BACON, ALBION FELLOWS: quoted, 2

BAPTIST ORPHANAGES, 178, 179

BARNABAS, BROTHER: at National Conferences of Charities and Correction, 200

BARR, MARTIN W.: quoted, 266, 269

BEAVER COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, New Brighton, Pa., 72, 76–78.

BECK, JOSEPH A., 245

BENEFICIARIES AND METHODS: contents of tables concerning, 49

BETHESDA CHILDREN'S CHRISTIAN HOME: affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

BIDDLE, MRS. EDWARD W., 254

BLAIR COUNTY INDUSTRIAL TRAINING HOME, Williamsburg, Pa.: description and statistics, 72–73, 76–78

BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE: children kept in, 55; Philadelphia, separate children's building of, 71

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS: establishment of proposed, 75

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, PENNSYLVANIA. See *State Board of Charities*

BOARDS OF VISITATION: act providing for, 287, 288

BUCK, WILLIAM BRADFORD, 245, 253, 254

BUCKS COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: children placed out by, 132; scope of work, 132

BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM, Philadelphia, 51, 152

BUREAU FOR JEWISH CHILDREN OF PHILADELPHIA: branch of United Hebrew Charities, 151; children placed out by, 152; children in care and under supervision of, 151, 152; scope of work, 151, 152

BUREAU FOR JEWISH CHILDREN OF PHILADELPHIA (*continued*)

BURNS, ALLEN T., 253

BYALL, J. BRUCE, 239

CABOT, RICHARD C.: quoted, 2

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS: current expense of, 4; investment and numbers in, 4; state supervision in, 261; statistics for, compared with three states, 13–16; subsidy system for, 22, 23–25

CAPACITY: agencies and institutions (general summary), 230; Baptist Orphanage, 179; Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198; Children's Village at Meadowbrook, 171, 172; general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206, cottage type, 179, 180; Girard College, 187; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Home for the Friendless at Pittsburgh, 187; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 214; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, 179; nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 188, cottage type, 169, 173; of private institutions for dependents defined, 166; per cent of, used, 188, 199, 222; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Presbyterian Orphanage, 179; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; St. Paul's Orphans' Home of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church, 180; statistics of, in institutions, 225; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171

CAPITAL. See *Investments; Property Valuation*

CARE AND SEGREGATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, 266–275

CARSON COLLEGE FOR ORPHAN GIRLS: donor's restriction limiting work of, 251; not yet in operation, 3

CARSTENS, C. C.: quoted, 2

CATHOLIC: increased association of, and non-Catholic social workers tending toward progress, 200, 201

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS: explanation of lower expenditure of, 23; for combined care of adults and children, 214; statistics of in four states, 22, 23–26; type of, 178

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, CONGREGATE TYPE, 198–205; capacity, 198, 199; employes or workers in, 198; expenses, 198; Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum, 199; lack of progress in methods and facilities, 199, 200; number and location, 167, 198; number of children in care, 199; Paradise Protectory, 198; plants and endowments, 198; public funds received, 198; Roselia Foundling Asylum, 199; St. John's Orphan Asylum, 198; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 198; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, 199; St. Vincent's Home, 199; St. Vincent's Home and Maternity, 199; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 199; scope of work, 198; statistics, 202–205

CHANGES IN TYPE AND LOCATION, 243

CHARITY BOARDS. See *Associated Charities; Public Charities Association; State Board of Public Charities.*

CHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: children placed out, 132; scope of work, 132

CHILD-BEARING AGE. See *Women of Child-bearing Age*

CHILD-CARE: lack of understanding of best methods of, 242

CHILD-CARING AGENCIES, 121–162; amalgamation of separate, recommended, 127, 128; combined results of, 127, 128; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 132–137; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 138–144; expenses, 155, compared, 157; general, 123–131; humane societies for children, 145–150; number and grouping of, 46, 157, in Pennsylvania, 19; number of children in care and under supervision, 127, 155, 157, 158; paid workers in, 157; placing-out work, 155, 158, summary, 127, 128; plant and endowment, 155, 157; scope of work, 151, 157, 158; special, 151–156; statistics, 156; summary, 155, 157–161; supervision of located wards by, 158

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS: better understanding between officials and managing boards necessary, 243; co-operation of, with county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133; groups of, included in the study, 44; kinds and number, in Pennsylvania, 44–47; number and management, 48; number of children placed out, 247; of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, 6; standards of care in, 30; statistics, 225–229; subsidy system in, 21–32; summary for private, 222–229. See also *Agencies and Institutions; Institutions for Combined Care of Adults and Children*

CHILD-CARING WORK: extent of, 231, 232, 233

CHILD-PLACING SOCIETIES: number in Pennsylvania, 19; of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania compared, 20–21. See also *Child-caring Agencies; Placing-out*

CHILD WELFARE: a state program of, 31–34; provision for a state problem, 31–32

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: children placed out by, 154; expenses, 154; formed by merger of Children's Bureau and Juvenile Court Association of Allegheny County, 154; investigation of children in county almshouse by, 58; merger of, with Allegheny County Children's Aid Society, 141, 155; number of children in care and under supervision, 154; paid workers employed, 154; scope of work, 154

CHILD WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS: Pennsylvania, number recorded, 3

CHILD WELFARE WORK: definition of term as used in the study, 43

CHILDREN: in almshouses, 55–58; in care of agencies and institutions (general summary), 231, 232; in care of institutions, statistics giving number of, 225

CHILDREN ON PROBATION: revised statute affecting, 283, 284. See also *Probation*

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES: receive children from almshouses, 56. See also *Child-caring Agencies; County Children's Aid Societies*

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: merged with Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County, 141; paid worker employed by, 138; policy of, concerning paid trained workers and volunteer workers, 155; terms of merger of, with Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County, 155

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA: children placed out by, 75, 123, 133, 152; Children's Bureau agent of, 124, 152; co-operation of county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania with, 132; co-operation of with other children's agencies, 32; expense of the study shared by, 35; expenses, 123; number of children in care and under supervision, 123; plant and endowment, 123; territory and scope of work, 123, 124; working alliance of, with Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty at Philadelphia, 146

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA: expenses, 125; Girls' Industrial School at Indiana owned by, 125; incorporated federation of county aid societies, 125, 138; number of children in care and under supervision, 125; plant, 125; territory and scope of work, 125, 126; unendowed, 125; volunteer workers, 125

CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF PHILADELPHIA: Bethesda Children's Christian Home, Burd Orphan Asylum, House of St. Michael and All Angels, House of the Holy Child, Howard Institution, Lincoln Institution and Home for Destitute Colored Children, Northern Home for Friendless Children, Shelter for Colored Orphans, Society for Organizing Charity, affiliated with, 152; Conference of Institutions for the Care and Training of Children organized under, 152; example of effective co-operation, 152, 153; investigations by, for other organizations, 152; joint agency of Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Seybert Institution, and Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 124, 152; Joint Shelter under management of, 124, 152; placing-out by, handled by Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 152; Round Table Conference of Colored Institutions organized under, 152; scope of work, 152

CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF PITTSBURGH: merged with Juvenile Court Association of Allegheny County, 154

CHILDREN'S CHARITIES: separation of, from other charities favored, 264

CHILDREN'S CODE, A, 252; necessity for, 252; of Ohio, 252; recommendation for state commission to prepare, 32–33. See also *Juvenile Court Work; Legislation*

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA: statistics concerning, 126

CHILDREN'S HOMES: efforts to obtain legislation for establishing, 56

CHILDREN'S HOUSE OF THE HOME FOR INCURABLES, Philadelphia: class of cripples received by, 105; for crippled white children, description and statistics, 105–106, 110–113

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS. See *Institutions for Children*

CHILDREN'S LAW OF 1883: concerning children in almshouses, 57

CHILDREN'S VILLAGE: Chauncey, New York, 18; Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania, 171. See also *Seybert Institution for Poor Boys and Girls*

CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEER HOME, 206

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS: by Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, 293

CHRIST'S HOME FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, 169

CHURCH MANAGEMENT: congregate institutions under, 167; cottage institutions under, 167. See also *Catholic Orphanages and Homes; General Church Orphanages and Homes*

CLASSIFICATION: of public and private institutions, 44

COFFEE, RABBI RUDOLPH I., 286

COLORED: crippled children, institutions for, 106–107; epileptics, 98; feeble-minded, institutions for, 98; institutions for, 87–88, 89, 98, 106–107, 152, 169

COLORED INSTITUTIONS: Round Table Conference of, 152

COMMISSION ON SEGREGATION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC PERSONS: appointed by Governor John K. Tener, 270, report of, 268, 271–274

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS. See *Statistics, Comparative*

COMPARISONS: in provision for children in sections of Pennsylvania, 31

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NATIONAL: participation of Catholic workers in, 200; quoted, 258, 259

CONFERENCE OF COLORED INSTITUTIONS: Round Table, 152

CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN: organized under Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

CONFERENCE ON THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN: conclusions of, on placing-out, 122; quoted, 258

CONGREGATE INSTITUTIONS: for dependent children, number and statistics of, 9–10; number of, 167; predominate, 243

CONGREGATE PLAN: undesirable, 243

CO-OPERATION: between agencies and institutions in placing-out, 248; Children's Bureau of Philadelphia example of effective, 152, 153; importance of in child welfare work, 32, 33–34; in social service, 295; of county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania with child-caring institutions, 133; with Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 132

CO-OPERATION (*continued*)

CO-ÖRDINATION: of existing institutions needed, 188, 189. See also *Amalgamation*

CORNELL, DR. WALTER S.: quoted, 266, 267, 268

COST: approximate, of adequate provision for feeble-minded, 274

COTTAGE AND CONGREGATE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN: by Hastings H. Hart, 173, 249

COTTAGE INSTITUTIONS: for defectives, 95, 97, 98; for delinquents, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86; for dependent children, 8–9; nonsectarian, 167

COTTAGE PLAN: advantages of for children's institutions, 17–18

COUNTY AGENCIES: arrangement of tables concerning, 49–50

COUNTY CARE HOSPITALS: number of epileptics in, 272

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES: employment of volunteers by, 20. See also *Children's Aid Society*

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, 132–137; children placed out by, 134; co-operation of, with child-caring institutions, 133; Edwin D. Solenberger on, 132; expenses of, 133; number of children in care and under supervision of, 134; paid workers for, recommended, 134; placing-out children favored by, 133; plants and endowments of, 133; statistics, 135–137; summary concerning plant, valuation, financial statement, and scope of work of, 133, 134; volunteer workers of, 134

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, 138–144; amalgamation of adjacent counties

COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (*continued*)
into working district with paid worker recommended, 140; children placed out by, 141; Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania incorporated federation of, 125; expenses of, 141; number of children in care and under supervision of, 141; plants and endowments of, 141; public subsidies not a benefit to, 139, 140; statistics, 142–144; summary concerning plant, valuation, financial statement, and scope of work of, 141; volunteer workers in, 138. See also *Children's Aid Societies*

COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES, 45

CRIPPLED CHILDREN: institutions for, 105–113, comparative statistics for four states, 15, general statistics of, 109; in Pennsylvania, 105, number and grouping of, 45, 46, number and statistics of, 12–13, statistical tables concerning, 110–113; provision for in proposed children's code, 33; Widener Memorial School for, 3

CRITICISM: general, of private orphanages and homes, 169

CURRENT EXPENSE: comparative, for children's institutions in four states, 13–16

CURRENT STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE: contents of tables concerning, 49

CUSTODIAL CARE: for dullards, 269, 270; for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, 270, 274, 275; for morons, 270

DAUPHIN COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: children placed out by, 132; scope of work of, 132

DEACON, J. BYRON, 254

DEFECTIVES: general comments on institutions for, 99–100; general statistics of institutions for, 99; grouping of institutions for care of, 45; homes and training schools for, 95–104; in county homes, 71; J. M. Murdoch on care of, 238; mingling of normal children with, a detriment to both, 199. See also *Feeble-minded; Mentally Deficient*

DEFECTIVES (*continued*)

DEFINITION: need of accepted, for feeble-mindedness, 267

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, 42–43; agency, 42; capacity, 166; child welfare work, 43; cottage and congregate type, 165, 166; dullard, 269; feeble-mindedness, 267, 268, 269, 271; idio-imbecile, 269; idiot, 269; imbecile, 269; institution, 42; moron, 269; placing-out, 166, 167; private funds, 42, 43; public funds, 42, 43; social service, 294; social workers, 294; used in the report, 42–43

DELAWARE COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: children placed out by, 132; scope of work, 132

DELINQUENTS: homes and training schools for, 80–94, 180, general comments and statistics, 90, 91–94; institutions for, comparative statistics for four states, 15, grouping of, 45, number and statistics of, 10–11; placing-out of, a special problem, 249

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD-HELPING, RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION: attitude of, toward all child-caring work, 297; criticisms friendly, 297; investigation by, 35; spirit and purposes of, 296

DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN: sources of, 232, 233

DEPENDENTS: institutions for, comparative statistics for four states, 13–15; private institutions for, 163–236; state and county homes for care of, 45, 71–79

DESERTION OF FAMILIES: act increasing powers of courts in proceedings for, 286

DETENTION HOME: rooms in Harrisburg almshouse used as, 55

DETENTION HOMES: additional data in summary tables, 114; law for establishment not generally complied with, 66, 246; need for, 11–12; number and children cared for in, 11; number studied, 45; Philadelphia, 68; records of inadequate,

DETENTION HOMES (*continued*) 66; statistical tables concerning, 69–70; substitutes provided for, 66; valuation of three, 66

DETENTION HOMES OF JUVENILE COURTS, 66–70; revised statute providing for, 283

DEVINE, EDWARD T.: quoted, 2

DICKENS, CHARLES: on crime of placing child in an almshouse, 58

DIGEST OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, 291

DISCHARGED WARDS: placing-out of, 247. See also *Placing-out*

DISMISSED BY AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS: summary showing number and destination of children, 232

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: children's institutions, 4.

DULLARDS: custodial care for, 269, 270; definition of term, 269. See also *Feeble-minded*

EASTBROOK HOME FOR DESTITUTE NEGRO CHILDREN, 169

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES. See *County Children's Aid Societies of Eastern Pennsylvania*

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, Spring City: description and statistics of, 96–97, 101–104

ECONOMY, FALSE, 242, 243

EDUCATION, 244; advantages of public school, 244

ELEMENTS OF RECORD KEEPING FOR CHILD-HELPING ORGANIZATIONS: by Georgia G. Ralph, 240

ELLIS COLLEGE FOR FATHERLESS GIRLS: donor's restriction limiting work of, 251, 252; not yet in operation, 3

ELMWOOD HOME, North Springfield, Pa.: for delinquent boys, description and statistics of, 86, 91–94

ELWYN SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, 32, 97, 98; number of epileptics, 272

EMMERT, PROFESSOR DAVID: founder of Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 127

EMPLOYE: children per, 226

EMPLOYES: Baptist Orphanage, 179; Children's Village at Meadowbrook, 171, 172; Girard College, 187; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Home for the Friendless at Pittsburgh, 187; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, 179; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Presbyterian Orphanage, 179; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; St. Paul's Orphans' Home of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church, 180; salaries, 226; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171. See also *Workers*

ENCOURAGING FEATURES, 255

ENDOWED, NOT: Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125; Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 126

ENDOWMENTS: agencies and institutions, general summary, 230, 231; aggregate, general church orphanages and homes, cottage type, 179; Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198; child-caring agencies, 157; children's aid societies of Pennsylvania, 123; Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 126; Children's Village at Meadowbrook, 171, 172; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141; general church orphanages, and homes, congregate type, 206; Girard College, 187, 231; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Home for the Friendless at Pittsburgh, 187; Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, 124; humane societies for children, 146; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; non-

ENDOWMENTS (*continued*)
sectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 188; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 146; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; private institutions for dependents, 222; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; statistics of, to institutions, 223; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171. See also *Property Valuation*

EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM, Oakbourne, Pa.: description and statistics of, 99, 272

EPILEPTICS: commission on segregation and care of, appointed, 270, report of, 268, 271–274; number of, in different institutions, 272; provision for in proposed children's code, 33

EPILEPTICS, PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME FOR: description and statistics of, 98–99, 101–104, 272

EPISCOPAL. See *Protestant Episcopal*

EQUIPMENT: Baptist Orphanage, 179; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, 179; Presbyterian Orphanage, 179; St. Paul's Orphans' Home of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church, 180

ERIE COUNTY: excellent detention home of, 66–67

EXPENDITURE: of children's institutions, comparison for four states, 24, 25–26

EXPENSE: average, of state and county homes, 75; comparison of current, in child-caring agencies, 157, in groups of children's institutions in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, 7–13; current, of children's institutions in Eastern Pennsylvania, 7, in eight states, 4, of state and county homes for children in Pennsylvania, 8; for maintenance, statute concerning, 284; statistics of maintenance, of institutions, 224, per capita, 225; variations in data concerning maintenance, 51

EXPENSES: Baptist Orphanage, 179; Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198; Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County, 154; Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 123; Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125; Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 126; Children's Village at Meadowbrook, 171, 172; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141; general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206, 207; Girard College, 187; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Home for the Friendless at Pittsburgh, 187; Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, 124; Humane Society for Children, 147; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 126; Juvenile Aid Society of Philadelphia, 153; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, 179; nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 187, 188, cottage type, 172, 173; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 146; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Presbyterian Orphanage, 179; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; St. Paul's Orphans' Home of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reformed Church, 180; Society for the Care of Jewish Orphans, 155; special child-caring agencies, 155; summary of, by agencies and institutions, 231, for private institutions for dependents, 222, 223; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171; Women's Directory of Philadelphia, 153

FALCONER, MARTHA P., 244, 254

FAULKNER, C. E.: quoted, 164

FEEBLE-MINDED: adequate provision for, approximate cost of, 274, 275; care and segregation of, 266–275; care of, in almshouses, hospitals,

FEEBLE-MINDED (*continued*)
and institutions for delinquents, disapproved, 272; care required for, 269, 270; children in almshouses, 55; classification of groups, 268, 269; commission on segregation and care of, appointed, 270; Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for, description and statistics of, 96–97, 101–104; general estimates as to number of, 272, 273; homes and training schools for, 95–104; institutions for, comparative statistics for four states, 15; law for establishment of village for, women, 100, 286, 287; number and statistics of, 12; number of, not in appropriate institutions, 272, on waiting lists of institutions, 272; per cent of, definitely and appropriately provided for, 274; placed out, 245; provision for, in proposed children's code, 33; provision for, inadequate at present, 244, 245, 272; report of Pennsylvania commission on, 15; segregation of, important, 244, 245; situation in regard to care and segregation of, 270–274; special study now given, 266; statistics of, in Pennsylvania institutions, 271; suggestions for state program relative to, 274, 275; Western Pennsylvania Institution for, description and statistics of, 95–96, 101–104; women of child-bearing age, custodial care urgently needed for, 270, 274, 275. See also *Mentally Deficient*

FEEBLE-MINDED A SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM, THE: by Martin W. Barr, 266, 269

FEEBLE-MINDED, PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR, Elwyn: description and statistics of, 97–98, 101–104

FEEBLE-MINDED WORLD, THE: by Walter S. Cornell, 266, 268

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS: causes, 266, 267, 268; defined by Pennsylvania commission, 271; definitions, 267, 268, 269, 271; need of accepted definitions, 267

FIELD WORK: aims and difficulties, 41

FINANCIAL STATISTICS: contents of tables concerning, 48–49; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133, 134; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141; humane societies for children, 146, 147; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 146

FLINN, MISS MARY, 254

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOMES, 214

FORMS, SAMPLES OF AGENCY, 301

FOUNDLINGS: care of in Philadelphia, 75

FRANKLIN COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: scope of work, 133

FRAZIER, DR. CHARLES H., 254

FRIENDS' ORPHANAGES, 206

FULLER, FRED W., 253

FUNDS. See *Private Funds; Public Funds*

GATES, W. A.: quoted, 261; state program outlined by, 261, 262

GAVISK, FATHER FRANCIS H.: at National Conference of Charities and Correction, 200; on state supervision, 258, 259

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS, 237–298

GENERAL CHILD-CARING AGENCIES. See *Child-caring Agencies, General*

GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES: Baptist, 278; Hebrews, 178; Lutheran, 178; Mennonites, 178; Methodist Episcopal, 178; Presbyterian, 178; Protestant Episcopal, 178; Reformed, 178; Roman Catholic, 178; statistics, 209–213; United Brethren, 179

GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, CONGREGATE TYPE, 206–213; American Salvation Army, 206; capacity, 206; Christian Volunteers, 206; employes or workers, 206; expenses, 206, 207; Friends, 206; general character, 207, 208; German Protestants, 206; Hebrew Farm School, 206, 207; Jewish Fos-

GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, CONGREGATE TYPE (*continued*)
ter Home and Orphan Asylum, 207; Lutheran Orphans' Home, 206, 207; Mennonites, 206; Methodist Episcopalians, 206; methods of investigation and supervision of cases, 207; number of children in care, 206; number, religious denominations, and locations, 206; plants and endowments, 206; Protestant Episcopalians, 206; public funds received, 206; Reformed church, 206; Salvation Army, 206; scope of work, 206, 207; Shelter for Colored Orphans, 207; United Presbyterians, 206

GENERAL CHURCH ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, COTTAGE TYPE, 178–185; capacity, 179, 180; endowment, 179; number of children in care, 180; scope of work, 180, 181; statistics, 182–185; value of plants, 179

GENERAL COMMENTS: concerning institutions for crippled children, 109

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, 239–255

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS, 230–236. See also *Agencies and Institutions*

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA: description and statistics, 84–85, 91–94

GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE, 206

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHAN BOYS: agricultural training, provision for neglected, 18–19; amount of investment, 3; assets not fully used, 17; description, 16–19; donor's restriction limiting work, 250; endowment, 231; statistics, 16–19, 187, reasons for differentiating, 5, 7; suggestions regarding, 17–18

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 125; statistics, 170

GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS: boys' department, description and statistics, 83–84, 91–94; girls' department, description and statistics, 82–83, 91–94; semi-public institutions, 80, 83

GOOD WILL FARM, Hinckley, Maine, 17

GREENE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME: description and statistics, 73–74, 76–79

GROUPING: of data gathered in the study, 42

HARRISBURG ALMSHOUSE: detention home located in, 55

HART, DR. HASTINGS H.: Cottage and Congregate Institutions, quoted, 173; on misguided benevolence, 249; quoted, 164

HEALTH: authoritative inspection to enforce standards of, needed, 244. See also *Physical Conditions*

HEBREW FARM SCHOOL, 207

HEBREW INSTITUTIONS, 178, 206

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN ORPHAN ASYLUM, New York: occupational training, 18

HENDERSON, CHARLES R.: almshouse conditions described by, 58; on placing-out children, 122

HERSHEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 170

HOLMES, THOMAS: quoted, 274

HOLY FAMILY POLISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, 199

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Pittsburgh, 187

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Philadelphia: children placed out, 125; expenses, 124; number of children in care and under supervision, 125; plant and endowment of, 124; scope of work, 124, 125

HOME OF THE MERCIFUL SAVIOUR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, Philadelphia: description and statistics, 106, 110–113; class of children received, 106

HOMELESS CHILDREN: care of, 233

HOMES: for dependents, state and county, 71–79. See also *Catholic Orphanages and Homes; General Church Orphanages and Homes; Nonsectarian Orphanages and Homes*

HOMES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS: for delinquents, 80–94

HOMES, COUNTY: for dependent children, capital and expense, 8

HOMES, STATE: for dependent children, capital and expense, 8

HOUSE OF DETENTION. See *Detention Homes*

HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS: for crippled Negro children, affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152; description and statistics, 106–107, 110–113

HOUSE OF THE HOLY CHILD: affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

HOUSING: provided for widows and children, 154

HOWARD INSTITUTION: affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

HUMANE SOCIETIES FOR CHILDREN, 145–150; arrangement of tables concerning, 49–50; children placed out, 147; expenses, 147; number in Pennsylvania, 19; number of children in care and under supervision, 147; of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania compared, 20–21; plants and endowments, 146; statistics, 148–150; summary concerning plant, valuation, financial statement, and scope of work, 146 147

HURLEY, T. D.: on juvenile court law, 238

IDIO-IMBECILES: definition of term, 269. See also *Feeble-minded*

IDIOTS: definition of term, 269. See also *Feeble-minded*

ILLINOIS: state supervision in, 256

IMBECILES: definition of term, 269. See also *Feeble-minded*

INCEPTION OF THE STUDY, 35

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, Pittsburgh: for crippled white children, description and statistics, 108, 110–113

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING: at Thorn Hill School, 82; state and county homes having, 71–72, 72–73. See also *Blair County Industrial Training Home; Girls' Industrial School; Hersbey Industrial School; Industrial School for Soldiers' Orphans'; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School; Thorn Hill School*

INSPECTION. See *Supervision*

INSTITUTION: definition of term as used in the study, 42

INSTITUTION OF PROTESTANT DEACONESSES: in charge of home for epileptics, 98

INSTITUTIONAL: care of babies, 172; defects in, placing-out, 247

INSTITUTIONS FOR COMBINED CARE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN, 214–221; capacity, 214; children placed out, 215; congregate type, 214; cottage type, 214; employes or workers, 215; expenses, 215; Florence Crittenton Homes, 214; general character, 215; Lutheran, 214; nonsectarian, 214; number of, 168; number of children in care, 215; plants and endowments, 215; Protestant Episcopal, 214; public funds received by, 215; Roman Catholic, 214; scope of work, 214; secretiveness of certain, 215; statistics, 218–221; suggestions and recommendations for improvement of, 215, 216, 217; type, number, religious denominations, and locations, 214

INSTITUTIONS. See also *Agencies and Institutions*

INVESTIGATION: need of special, 240, 241

INVESTIGATIONS: before placing-out, 249; by Children's Bureau of Philadelphia for other organizations, 152; of cases by general church orphanages and homes of congregate type, 207. See also *Admission, Investigation for*

INVESTMENT: comparative, in groups of children's institutions of Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, 7–13, of eight states, 4; in state and

INVESTMENT (*continued*)
county homes for children, Pennsylvania, 8; per capita in institutions, 225. See also *Property Valuations*

IOWA: state supervision in, 262

J. EDGAR THOMSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 172

JEWISH FOSTER HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM, 207

JOINT SHELTER FOR CHILDREN, 188; managed by Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 124, 152

JUNIATA VALLEY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: children placed out by, 126; expenses, 126; number of children in care and under supervision, 126; plant, 126; Professor David Emmert founder of, 127; territory and scope of work, 126, 127; unendowed, 126

JUVENILE AID SOCIETY, Philadelphia: children placed out by, 153; expenses, 153; number of children in care and under supervision, 153; scope of work, 153

JUVENILE COURT: H. P. Richardson on, 67, 68, 246; Philadelphia, excellent features of, 68; improvements in conditions, 67–68

JUVENILE COURT ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: merged with Children's Bureau, 154

JUVENILE COURT LAW: contrasts in enforcement of, 31; T. D. Hurley on, 238. See also *Children's Code*

JUVENILE COURT WORK, 246, 247; success of, retarded by rotation of judges, 246

JUVENILE COURTS: detention homes of, statistics, 11–12. See also *Detention Homes*

KINGSLEY, SHERMAN C.: quoted, 2

LACKAWANNA COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY: union of, with Associated Charities at Scranton, 145

LATTIMORE, FLORENCE L.: report of children in Pittsburgh almshouses, quoted, 57

LAW OF 1913 FOR MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE, 276–282, 285, 286

LAWS: contradiction of existing, relating to children, 252. See also *Legislation; Statutes*

LEGISLATION: concerning children in almshouses, 56, 57, 59, 290, children on probation, 283, 284, desertion of families, 286, establishment of detention homes, 66, 283, state appropriations, 291; defining responsibility for maintenance of dependent children, 284; Digest of the Laws Relating to the Board of Public Charities, 209; new, a necessity, 291, 292; secured by Public Charities Association, 254; for establishing children's homes desired, 56; village for feeble-minded women, 100, 286, 287; ill-considered, dangerous, 291, 292; necessity for children's code, 252; provided in proposed children's code, 33; providing for boards of visitation, 287, 288; providing for state supervision, 261, 288, 289. See also *Children's Code; Laws; Statutes*

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS, GENERAL AND: 237–298

LICENSING: no method of, private charities, 260

LINCOLN INSTITUTION AND HOME FOR DESTITUTE COLORED CHILDREN: affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

LITTLE, RILEY M., 254

LOCATION: changes in type and, 243; of Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198; general church orphanages and homes of congregate type, 206; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 214; nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 187

LOCATIONS: confined, undesirable, 243

LUTHERAN INSTITUTIONS, 178, 206, 207

LUZERNE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY: union of, with United Charities at Wilkes-Barre, 145

LYCOMING CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: scope of work, 133

MADEIRA, MRS. LOUIS C., 254

MAGDALEN SOCIETY, Philadelphia: for delinquent white girls, description and statistics, 86–87, 91–94

MAINTENANCE EXPENSE. See *Expense*

MANAGEMENT: economy of, 242; of nonsectarian orphanages and homes, 169; type of, the index for classification as public or private, 44, 168

MANAGING BOARDS: necessity for better understanding between, and institution officers, 243

MARYLAND: children's institutions, current expense, 4, investment and numbers in, 4, statistics of, compared with three states, 13–16, subsidy system for, 22, 23–25

MASSACHUSETTS: children's institutions, current expense, 4, investment and numbers in, 4, children's visitors employed by, 30

MCCARTHY, DR. D. J., 254

MCCLAIN, FRANKLIN B., 253

MCCOUCH, MRS. H. GORDON, 254

MCCOUCH, VIRGINIA M. P.: quoted, 277

MCMAHON, REV. FATHER D. J.: on state supervision, 258

MEADOWBROOK. See *Children's Village at Meadowbrook; Seybert Institution*

MENNONITE ORPHANAGES, 178, 206

MENTAL DEFECTIVES: in county homes, 71

MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN, 244, 245. See also *Feeble-minded*

MERCER COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: paid worker employed by, 138

METHODIST EPISCOPAL ORPHANAGES: 178, 179, 206

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN: dealt with in Part Two, 53–119; summary for, 114–119

MISGUIDED BENEVOLENCE, 249–252

MONTGOMERY COUNTY: excellent detention home, 66–67

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: children placed out by, 133; scope of work, 133

MORGANZA. See *Pennsylvania Training School*

MORONS: custodial care for, 270; definition of term, 269. See also *Feeble-minded*

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE LAW OF 1913, 276–282, 285, 286; attitude of trustees toward, 277; counties organized under, 277; delays in active operation of, 276; objections to, 276, 277; opposition to, 276; statistics of work under, in Allegheny County and Philadelphia County, 282; unity of administration of, desirable, 281

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND TRUSTEES OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY: report of, quoted, 278

MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND TRUSTEES OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY: changes in system suggested by, 280; report of, quoted, 278

MULRY, THOMAS M.: at National Conference of Charities and Correction, 200

MUNICIPALITIES: can not deal adequately with child welfare problems, 31–32

MURDOCH, J. M.: on care of defectives, 238

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION: participation of Catholic social workers in, 200; quoted, 258, 259

NEGROES. See *Colored*

NEW HAMPSHIRE: children's institutions, current expense, 4, investment and numbers in, 4

NEW YORK: child welfare organizations, number of, 3; children's institutions, current expense, 4, investment and numbers, 4, ratio of children in, to population, 6, size, 5, statistics, compared with three states, 13–16, subsidy system, 22, 23–25

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Industry, N. Y., 18

NON-CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS: statistics of in four states, 22, 23–26

NONSECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS: for combined care of adults and children, 214; number of congregate, 167; number of cottage, 167

NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES: management, 169; statistics concerning, 174–177, 190–197

NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, CONGREGATE TYPE, 186–197; capacity, 188; employes, 188; expenses, 187, 188; Girard College, 187; Home for the Friendless, 187; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; number and location, 187; number of children in care, 188; Orphan Society of Philadelphia, 187; per cent of capacity used, 188; per cent of children in, reported as orphans, 183; plants and endowments, 188; progress, 186; public funds received, 188; visits of trained inspectors to, desirable, 186

NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, COTTAGE TYPE, 169–177; capacity, 169, 173; Children's Village, 171; Christ's Home for Homeless and Destitute Children, 169; Eastbrook Home for Destitute Negro Children, 169; employes, 173; expenses, 172, 173; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; number, 169; number of children in care, 173; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 170; value of plant, 173

NONSECTARIAN ORPHANAGES AND HOMES, COTTAGE TYPE (*continued*)

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, 51; affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

NOTES ON CAUSATION OF MENTAL DEFECT: by Martin W. Barr, 266

NUMBER: of private institutions for dependents, 165

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE AND UNDER SUPERVISION: of Baptist Orphanage, 179; Bureau for Jewish Children, 151, 152; Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 199; child-caring agencies, 157, 158; Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County, 154; Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 123; Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125; children's institutions in eight states, compared, 4; Children's Village, 171, 172; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 134; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141; general child-caring agencies, 127; general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206, cottage type, 180; Girard College, 187; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum, 199; Home for the Friendless, 187; Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, 125; humane societies for children, 147; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; Juniat Valley Children's Aid Society, 126; Juvenile Aid Society, 153; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, 179; nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 188, cottage type, 173; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 146; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Presbyterian Orphanage, 179; private institutions for dependents, 222; Pruner Home for Friendless

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE AND UNDER SUPERVISION (*continued*) Children, 170; Roselia Foundling Asylum, 199; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, 199; St. Paul's Orphans' Home, 180; St. Vincent's Home, 199; St. Vincent's Home and Maternity, 199; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 199; Society for the Care of Jewish Orphans, 155; special child-caring agencies, 155; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171; Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 146; Women's Directory, 153

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING: at Girard College, 16; at Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum, New York, 18

OHIO: children's code in, 252; children's institutions, current expense, 4, investment and numbers in, 4

ORPHAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, 187

ORPHANAGES AND HOMES: private, general criticism of, 169, number and grouping of, 46. See also *Catholic Orphanages and Homes; General Church Orphanages and Homes; Nonsectarian Orphanages and Homes*

ORPHANS: per cent of children cared for reported as, 188

PAID WORKERS. See *Workers, Paid*

PARADISE PROTECTORY, 198

PARENTAL SCHOOLS: suggestions concerning establishment of, 90

PARENTS: treatment of by children's societies, 21

PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOME FOR EPILEPTICS, Rochester, Pa.: description and statistics of, 98–99, 101–104, 272

PENN, W. F.: superintendent of Pennsylvania Training School, excellent work of, 81

PENNSYLVANIA: amount invested in children's institutions, 3; child welfare organizations, number of, 3;

PENNSYLVANIA (*continued*) Eastern, counties and population of, 6; Eastern, current expenses of children's institutions in, 7; generosity of provision for needy children, 5; investment for children, magnitude of, 3; ratio of children in institutions to population, 6; size of children's institutions, 5; state supervision, 259–261; statistics of children's institutions compared with three states, 13–16; Western, counties and population of, 6; Western, current expenses of children's institutions in, 7

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATES: co-operation of in the study, 35

PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM: description and statistics of, 99

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EMPLOYES: home for daughters of, killed in service, 172

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY, 19; children placed out by, 146; Children's Bureau, agent of, 124, 152; expenses, 146; number of children in care and under supervision, 146; paid workers employed, 145, 146; plant and endowment, 146; scope of work, 145, 146; valuation and financial statement, 146; working alliance of, with Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 146

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES. See *State Board of Charities*

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES. See *State Conference of Charities*

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, Elwyn: description and statistics, 97–98, 101–104

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, Morganza: a state institution for wayward boys and girls, 80–81; description and statistics, 80–81, 91–94

PENSIONS, MOTHERS'. See *Mothers' Assistance Law*

PHILADELPHIA: county courts commit needy children of, 75; department of public health and charities, needy children committed to, 75; juvenile court work in, 68, improvement of conditions in, 67–68

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY ALMSHOUSES: children kept in, 55

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY DETENTION HOME: description and statistics, 67; excellent work, 66–67

PHILADELPHIA PROTECTORY FOR BOYS, Protectory Station: description and statistics of, 88–89, 91–94

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS: desirability of, for admission, 240

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, 243–244. See also *Health*

PITTSBURGH CITY HOME: children cared for in, 57

PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES, 172

PLACED OUT: number of children, by agencies, 247, by institutions, 247

PLACING-OUT: a last resort in some institutions, 247, 248; advantages of, to child, 128; agencies, co-operation, consolidation and standardization of, 248; agency a necessity, 248; before ten years of age recommended, 249; by agencies and institutions (general summary), 232, Bucks County Children's Aid Society, 132, Bureau for Jewish Children, 152, Chester County Children's Aid Society, 132, child-caring agencies, 127, 128, 158, Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County, 154, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 75, 123, 124, 133, Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125, 126, Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152, Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 126, county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 134, county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141, Dauphin County Children's Aid Society, 132, Delaware County Children's Aid Society, 132, general child-

PLACING-OUT (*continued*)
caring agencies, 127, Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, 124, 125, humane societies for children, 147, institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215, Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 126, 127, Juvenile Aid Society, 153, Montgomery County Children's Aid Society, 133, Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 146, private institutions for dependents (general summary), 223, special child-caring agencies, 155, Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 146, Women's Directory, 153; Charles R. Henderson on, 122; conclusions of White House Conference on, quoted, 122; co-operation between agencies and institutions, 248; defects in institutional, 247; definition of term, 166, 167; delinquents a special problem, 249; discharged wards, 247; favored by county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133; feeble-minded, 245; from county homes, 71, 72, 73, 74; investigation before, 248, 249; normal children urged, 249; selection in, 29, 30; standardization of, needed, 247; state supervision of, 30; supervision after, 248; two branches of agency, 248, 249; use of trained agents in, 248. See also *Child-placing Societies*

PLACING-OUT WORK, 247, 248, 249

PLANTS. See *Property Valuations*

POORHOUSES. See *Almshouses*

POPULATION: of children's institutions, comparison for four states, 24

PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGES, 178, 179

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS IN GRANTING STATE AID: by William Bradford Buck, 245

PRIVATE FUNDS: definition of term as used in the study, 42–43

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: classification, 44; number and grouping of, 46

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS, 163–236; capacity of, defined, 166; children in care, 222;

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENTS (*continued*)
children placed out by, 223; cottage and congregate type of, defined, 165, 166; expenses, 222, 223; items covered by stories of, included in study, 167; number of, 165; number of, combining care of adults and children, 168; per cent of capacity used, 222; plants and endowments, 222; property values, 166; public funds received, 223; statistics, 227–229; summary, 222–229; type of, 165, 166. See also *Institutions*

PROBATION: revised statute affecting, 283, 284; state, commission suggested, 247; work of in Philadelphia juvenile court, 68

PROBATION OFFICERS: provision affecting, violated, 246

PROGRESS: in nonsectarian orphanages and homes of congregate type, 186; transition and, 293–298

PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT: in leading institutions and agencies, 255

PROPERTY: of special child-caring agencies, 155

PROPERTY VALUATIONS (including plants and endowments): agencies and institutions, 230, 231; Allegheny Widows' Home Association, 154; Baptist Orphanage, 179; Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198; child-caring agencies, 157; Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 123; Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125; Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 126; Children's Village, 171, 172; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133, 134; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141; general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206; general church orphanages and homes, cottage type, 179; Girard College, 187; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Holy Family Polish Orphan Asylum, 199; Home for the Friendless, 187; Home Missionary Society of

PROPERTY VALUATIONS (*continued*)
Philadelphia, 124; humane societies for children, 146, 147; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Joint Shelter for Children, 188; Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 126; Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, 179; nonsectarian orphanages and homes, 173, congregate type, 188; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 146; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Presbyterian Orphanage, 179; private institutions for dependents, 166, 222; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; Roselia Foundling Asylum, 199; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, 199; St. Paul's Orphan Home, 180; St. Vincent's Home and Maternity, 199; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 199; special child-caring agencies, 155; statistics of, of institutions, 223; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171; variations in data concerning, 51

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTIONS, 178, 206, 214

PRUNER HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, 170

PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION: desirability of, for admission, 240

PUBLIC APPROPRIATIONS TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS: by Joseph A. Beck, 245. See also *Public Funds; State Aid; Subsidy System*

PUBLIC CHARITIES ASSOCIATION, 252–254; enactment of legislation secured by, 254; first annual report of, quoted, 253; investigation of children in Allegheny County almshouse by, 58; origin and purposes of, 253, 254

PUBLIC FUNDS: appropriation of, to Catholic and non-Catholic institutions in four states compared, 25–26; constitutional provision relating to appropriation of, 291, violated, 245; definition of term as used in the study, 42–43; distribution of, by state, recommendations concerning, 29–30, in lump sum less satisfactory than per

PUBLIC FUNDS (*continued*)
capita basis, 29, no governing principle for, 26–27, on scientific basis desirable, 245; not a benefit to children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 139, 140; number of private organizations receiving, in Pennsylvania, 21, 23, comparison for four states, 22, 23–26; Public Charities report on distribution of, quoted, 253; received by agencies and institutions, 231, Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198, children's institutions in Eastern Pennsylvania, 7–8, in Western Pennsylvania, 7–8, general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206, institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215, nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 188, private institutions for dependents, 223; recommendation that appropriation of, be made dependent on maintenance of standards in institution, 30; small expenditure of, not always economy, 20; statistics showing per cent of expenses of institutions paid from appropriations of, 224; to Pennsylvania children's institutions, statistics concerning, 26–27; to private institutions, 21–32, 245, 246

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS: classification, 44

PUBLIC PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED: by Walter S. Cornell, 267

PUBLIC SCHOOL. See *Education*

PUBLIC SCHOOL TRAINING: advantages of, 244

RALPH, GEORGIA G., 240

RATIO: of children in institutions to population of New York, 6, of Pennsylvania, 6

RAUH, MRS. ENOCH, 254

RAUSCHENBUSCH, DR. WALTER: quoted, 293

RECOMMENDATIONS: concerning a state program of child-care and supervision, 32–33; concerning county care of children, 75; enlarging

RECOMMENDATIONS (*continued*)
powers of state board of charities, 75; establishment of homes for defectives, 99–100; establishment of parental schools, 90; general, 239–255; homes and training schools for delinquents, 90; improvement of conditions in almshouses, 59; state supervision of children, 29–30

RECORDS, 239, 240; lack of adequate, 20, 239, 241, 242; legal requirements concerning, 260; need of adequate and uniform, 240; of detention homes inadequate, 66; private charities not compelled to keep adequate, 260; suggestion for procuring uniform, 240

REFORMED CHURCH HOMES, 178, 206

RELATIONAL CONDITION: of children, 232, 233

RELATIVES: duty of urging aid to, 241

RELIGION: the power behind social service, 295, 296

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on, 238

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS: of general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206; of institutions for combined care of adults and children, 214

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON SEGREGATION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC PERSONS IN PENNSYLVANIA: quoted, 268, 271–274

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE: statute defining, of dependent children, 284

RESTRICTIONS: donor's, limiting work of institutions, 250–252; no, on founding, organizing or management of private charities, 260

RESULTS: combined, of general child-caring agencies, 127, 128

RHODES, MRS. CHARLES J., 254

RICHARDSON, H. P., 246; quoted concerning Philadelphia juvenile court, 67, 68

ROBINSON, GEORGE B.: at National Conference of Charities and Correction, 200

ROMAN CATHOLIC. See *Catholic*

ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM, 199

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF COLORED INSTITUTIONS: organized under Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

RURAL DISTRICTS: need benefit of children's institutions, 32

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION: investigations of Pennsylvania children's organizations by, 35. See also *Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation*

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, 198

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, 198

ST. JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY FOR GIRLS, Norristown, Pa.: description and statistics of, 85, 91–94

ST. MARY MAGDALEN SOCIETY FOR COLORED GIRLS, Germantown, Pa.: description and statistics of, 87–88

ST. PAUL'S ORPHANS' HOME, 180, 199

ST. VINCENT'S HOME, 199

ST. VINCENT'S HOME AND MATERNITY, 199

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, 199

SALARIES: higher, for workers recommended, 243; of employes, 226. See also *Expenses*

SALVATION ARMY HOMES, 206

SAMPLES OF AGENCY FORMS, 301

SCHEDULE, THE: facsimiles of, 37–40; used in the investigation, 36

SCHOOL. See *Public School*

SCOPE OF THE STUDY, 35–36

SCOPE OF WORK OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS: Allegheny Widows' Home Association, 154; associated charities, 147; Bucks County Children's Aid Society, 132; Bureau for Jewish Children, 151, 152; Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198; Chester County Children's Aid Society, 132; child-caring agencies, 151, 157, 158; Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County, 154; Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 123, 124; Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125, 126; Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152; Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania, 126; Children's Village, 171, 172; county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133, 134; county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 138; Dauphin County Children's Aid Society, 132; Delaware County Children's Aid Society, 132; Franklin County Children's Aid Society, 133; general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206, 207, cottage type, 180, 181; Girls' Industrial School, 170; Hershey Industrial School, 170; Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, 124, 125; humane societies for children, 146, 147; institutions for combined care of adults and children, 214; J. Edgar Thomson School for Girls, 172; Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 126, 127; Juvenile Aid Society, 153; Lycoming Children's Aid Society, 133; Montgomery County Children's Aid Society, 133; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 145, 146; Pittsburgh Home for Babies, 172; Pruner Home for Friendless Children, 170; Society for the Care of Jewish Orphans, 154, 155; Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, 171; Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, 146; Women's Directory, 153

SCOPE OF WORK OF AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS (*continued*)

SCRANTON ASSOCIATED CHARITIES: detention home in building of, 66

SEGREGATION AND CARE: commission appointed on, of feeble-minded and epileptics, 270; of feeble-minded, 244, 245, 266–275; of normal children and defectives desirable, 199; situation in regard to, feeble-minded, 270–274

SELECTION: in placing of children, 29–30

SEWICKLEY FRESH AIR HOME, Sewickley: for crippled white children, description and statistics of, 108–109, 110–113

SEYBERT INSTITUTION FOR POOR BOYS AND GIRLS: Children's Bureau agent of, 124, 152; expense of the study shared by, 35. See also *Children's Village at Meadowbrook*

SHELTER FOR COLORED ORPHANS, 207; affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

"SIXTY-DAY LAW," 56, 59; affecting the placing and retention of children in almshouses, 290; enforced by Allegheny City Home, 57

SIZE: of children's institutions in Pennsylvania and New York, 5

SLEIGHTON FARM. See *Glen Mills Schools, Girls' Department*

SOCIAL REVOLUTION: importance of present, 293, 294

SOCIAL SERVICE: basis of, equality of rights, 294, 295; co-operation in, 295; definition of term, 294; religion the power behind, 295, 296; state programs requisite for coördination in, 295

SOCIAL SERVICE AND RELIGION: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise on, 238

SOCIAL WORKER: definition of term, 294

SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY: affiliated with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, 152

SOCIETY FOR THE CARE OF JEWISH ORPHANS: expenses of, 155; number of children in care and under supervision, 155; scope of work, 154, 155; volunteer workers of, 155

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Scotland, Pa.: description and statistics, 45, 71–72, 76–78

SOLENBERGER, EDWIN D., 247; on special work of county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 132

SOME REVISED AND RECENT STATUTES, 283–292

SOMMER, DR. H. J., 253

SPAULDING, BISHOP: at National Conference of Charities and Correction, 200

SPECIAL CHILD-CARING AGENCIES. See *Child-Caring Agencies, Special*

STANDARDIZATION: systematic study tends toward, of institutions, 242

STANDARDIZATION OF PLACING-OUT WORK: by Edwin D. Solenberger, 247

STANDARDIZATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CARE: by Frank D. Witherbee, 242

STANDARDS: of institutional care, 30

STATE AID. See *Public Funds; Subsidy System*

STATE AND COUNTY HOMES: average expense of, 75; for dependents, 71–79; number of, 71; statistical tables concerning, 76–79

STATE APPROPRIATIONS. See *Public Funds; Subsidy System*

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES: act providing for supervision by, 288, 289; appropriations to institutions supervised by, 27–29; authority of, limited, 260, 261; laws relating to the, 291; need for enlargement of powers of, 75; nonpartisan selection for service on, recommended, 262; variations in data from those of study explained, 50–51

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES: committee of, on child welfare program suggested, 32; co-operation of, in the study, 35

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ALL CHARITIES: plan for, outlined, 264, 265

STATE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S CHARITIES: plan for, outlined, 263, 264

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE: number of epileptics in, 272

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: creation of, suggested, 247

STATE PROGRAM OF CHILD WELFARE, 31–34; outlined by W. A. Gates, 261, 262; recommendations for, concerning care and supervision, 32–33; requisite for coördination in social service, 295; suggestions for, relative to feeble-minded, 274, 275

STATE SUPERVISION: act providing for, 288, 289; of agencies an item for children's code, 32–33; of children placed out, 30; of public funds to institutions, 27–31; recommendations concerning, 29, 30

STATE SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS: 256–265; action in matter of, urged, 265; an item for children's code, 32–33; bill for, presented in 1913, 261; fundamental principles of, 257, 258; in California, 261, Illinois, 256, Iowa, 262, Pennsylvania, 259–261, Wisconsin, 262; limited by lack of adequate appropriations, 261; nonsectarian and nonpartisan, needed, 256; object of, 256, 257; regular, not provided for unsubsidized private charities, 260; Rev. Father D. J. McMahon on, 258; Rev. Father Francis H. Gavisk on, 258, 259; Rev. Father William J. White on, 238; right and duty of, 257; systems of, imperfect, 257; ways in which satisfactory, may be accomplished, 265

STATISTICAL TABLES: arrangement and relations of, 48–52; capacity and children in care for 175 institutions for dependents, 225; concerning almshouses and poorhouses, by counties, 60–65, Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 202–205, county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 135–137, county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 142–144, detention homes, by counties, 69–70, general child-caring agencies, 129–131, general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 209–213, general church orphanages and homes, cottage type, 182–185, homes and training schools for defectives, 101–104, homes and training schools for delinquents, 91–94, humane societies for children, 148–150, institutions for combined care of adults and children, 218–221, nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 190–197, nonsectarian orphanages and homes, cottage type, 174–177, Philadelphia County Detention Home, 67, special child-caring agencies, 156; contents of general and financial section, 48–49; explanation of arrangement and contents, 48–52; feeble-minded persons in Pennsylvania institutions, 271; for child-caring agencies under private management, 159–161; for miscellaneous institutions, number and grouping of institutions for summary, 114–115; for private institutions for dependents, 227–229; general summary for all agencies and institutions, 234–236, in summary chapters, method of arrangement, 114; maintenance expense, amount and per cent derived from public funds for 175 institutions for dependents, 224; per capitas for current expense and permanent investment for 175 institutions for dependents, 225; property values for 175 institutions for dependents, 223; salaries of employes and children per employe for 175 institutions for dependents, 226; section on beneficiaries and methods, comparative current statistics, and statistics of children, 49; showing division of institutions for dependents by type and management, 168; summary for Part Two, Miscellaneous Institutions for Children, 117–119; variations from state board of charities data explained, 50–51; work under Mothers' Assistance Act in Allegheny County and Philadelphia County during 1914, 282

STATISTICS, COMPARATIVE: for children's institutions in four states, 13–16; for groups of children's institutions in Pennsylvania, 7–13

STATUTES: some revised and recent, 283–292. See also *Laws; Legislation*

STUDY. See *Scope of the Study; Systematic Study*

SUBSIDY SYSTEM. See *Public Funds*

SUGGESTIONS: for improvement of institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215, 216, 217; general, 239–255

SUMMARIES, STATISTICAL: contents of, 50

SUMMARY: for child-caring agencies, 157–161; for county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 133, 134; for county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 141; for humane societies for children, 146, 147; for miscellaneous institutions for children, 114–119; for private institutions for dependents, 222–229; for special child-caring agencies, 155; of relational condition of children, 232, 233; of statistics for agencies and institutions, 234–236, child-caring agencies, 159–161, private institutions, 227–229

SUPERVISION: by visits of trained inspectors desirable, 186, 241; of cases by general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 207; of placed-out children, 248, by child-caring agencies, 158, by county homes, 72, 73, 74. See also *State Supervision*

SYSTEMATIC STUDY: lack of adequate records hinders, 241, 242; tends toward standardization of institutions, 242; value of, 241, 242

TABLES. See *Statistical Tables*

TENER, GOVERNOR JOHN K.: Commission on Segregation, Care and Treatment of Feeble-minded and Epileptic Persons, appointed by, 270

TERMS: definitions of, 42–43

TERRITORY: of Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 123, 124, Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125, 126, Children's Humane Society of Pennsylvania, 126, Juniata Valley Children's Aid Society, 126, 127

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 170

THAW, JR., MRS. WILLIAM, 254

THOMSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS: donor's restriction limiting work of, 250

THORN HILL SCHOOL (Allegheny County Industrial School for Boys), Warrendale, Pa., 18; agricultural work at, 18; description and statistics, 80, 81–82, 91–94

TILLY, DAVID H.: at National Conference of Charities and Correction, 200

TRAINED AGENTS OR WORKERS. See *Workers, Trained*

TRAINING SCHOOLS: and homes for delinquents, 80–94

TRANSITION AND PROGRESS, 293–298

TREDGOLD, DR. A. F.: quoted, 267, 268

TUCKER, FRANK: quoted, 292

TYPE: congregate, undesirable, 243; cottage and congregate, defined, 165, 166; of institutions for combined care of adults and children, 214; of private institutions for dependents, 165, 166; statistics showing division of institutions by, 168

TYPE AND LOCATION: changes in, 243

UNITED BRETHREN ORPHANAGE, 179

UNITED CHARITIES: union of, with Luzerne County Humane Society, 145

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES: Bureau for Jewish Children, branch of, 151

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN HOME, 206

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND BABIES: Women's Directory organized to aid, 153. See also *Institutions for Combined Care of Adults and Children*

UNTRAINED WORKERS. See *Workers, Untrained*

VALUATION. See *Property Valuations*

VAUX, JR., GEORGE, 254

VILLAGE FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN: act providing for, 100, 286, 287

VISITATION: act providing for board of, 287, 288

VISITORS: force required for state supervision, 30. See also *Supervision, Workers*

VOLUNTEER WORKERS. See *Workers, Volunteer*

WALLACE, ROY SMITH: on public appropriations to private charities, 246

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: paid worker employed by, 138

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME: description and statistics, 74, 76–79

WATCH-CARE: of state charges, inadequate provision for, 31. See *Supervision*

WAYWARD CHILDREN. See *Delinquents*

WAYWARD GIRL, THE: by Martha P. Falconer, 244

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES. See *County Children's Aid Societies of Western Pennsylvania*

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY: children placed-out by, 146; number of children in care and under supervision, 146; scope of work, 146

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED: description and statistics, 95–96, 101–104; number of epileptics in, 272

WHARTON, BROMLEY, 253

WHITE, REV. FATHER WILLIAM J.: on state supervision of private institutions, 238

WHY PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS A WIDOWS' PENSION LAW: by Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, 286

WIDENER MEMORIAL SCHOOL: amount of investment in, 3, 12; description and statistics, 107–108, 110–113;

WIDENER MEMORIAL SCHOOL (*continued*) statistics of, reasons for differentiating, 5, 7

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN: housing provided for, 154

WILKES-BARRE UNITED CHARITIES: provides rooms for detention home, 66

WILLIAM T. CARTER JUNIOR REPUBLIC, Redington, Pa.: for white Protestant boys, description and statistics of, 89–90, 91–94

WISCONSIN: state supervision in, 262

WISE, RABBI STEPHEN S.: on social service and religion, 238

WITHERBEE, FRANK D., 242

WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE: custodial care of feeble-minded, urgently needed, 270, 274, 275

WOMEN'S DIRECTORY: children placed out by, 153; expenses, 153; number of children in care and under supervision, 153; organized to aid unmarried mothers and babies, 153; scope of work, 153

WOODVILLE, PA., COUNTY HOME: bad conditions for children in, 57

WOODWARD, DR. GEORGE, 254

WOODWARD, MRS. GEORGE, 254

WORKERS: advantages of paid and volunteer, 138–140; higher salaries for, advocated, 243; in agencies and institutions, 231, Catholic orphanages and homes, congregate type, 198, general church orphanages and homes, congregate type, 206, institutions for combined care of adults and children, 215, nonsectarian orphanages and homes, congregate type, 188, cottage type, 173; institutional, reasons for unrest among, 243; institutional, under severe strain, 242, 243. See also *Employes*

WORKERS, PAID: amalgamation of adjacent counties in Western Pennsylvania with, recommended, 140; employed by Allegheny County Children's Aid Society, 138, child-caring agencies, 157, Child Welfare Association of Allegheny County,

WORKERS, PAID (*continued*)
154, county children's aid societies, 20, Mercer County Children's Aid Society, 138, Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, 145, 146, special child-caring agencies, 155, Washington County Children's Aid Society, 138

WORKERS, TRAINED: investigations for admission by, desirable, 240, 241; necessity for, in good child-caring work, 21; policy of Allegheny County Children's Aid Society concerning, 155; recommended for children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 134; supervision of dismissed children by, desirable, 241; use of, in placing-out children, 248

WORKERS, UNTRAINED: institutional, false economy, 242

WORKERS, VOLUNTEER: county children's aid societies employ, 20; in Allegheny Widows' Home Association, 154, Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, 125, county children's aid societies of Eastern Pennsylvania, 20, 134, county children's aid societies of Western Pennsylvania, 20, 138, Society for the Care of Jewish Orphans, 155; policy of Allegheny County Children's Aid Society concerning, 155

YOUNG, ROBERT K., 253